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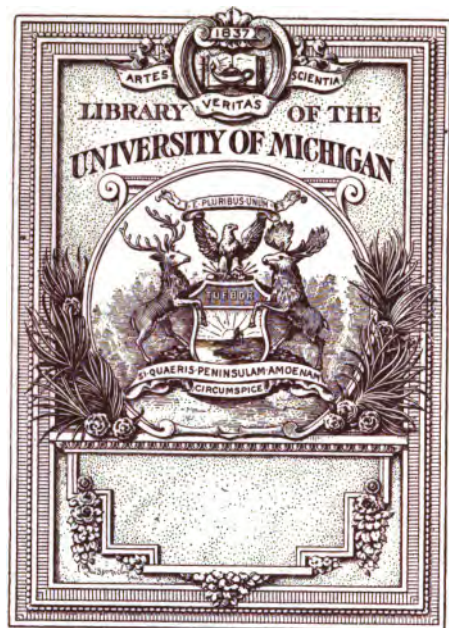
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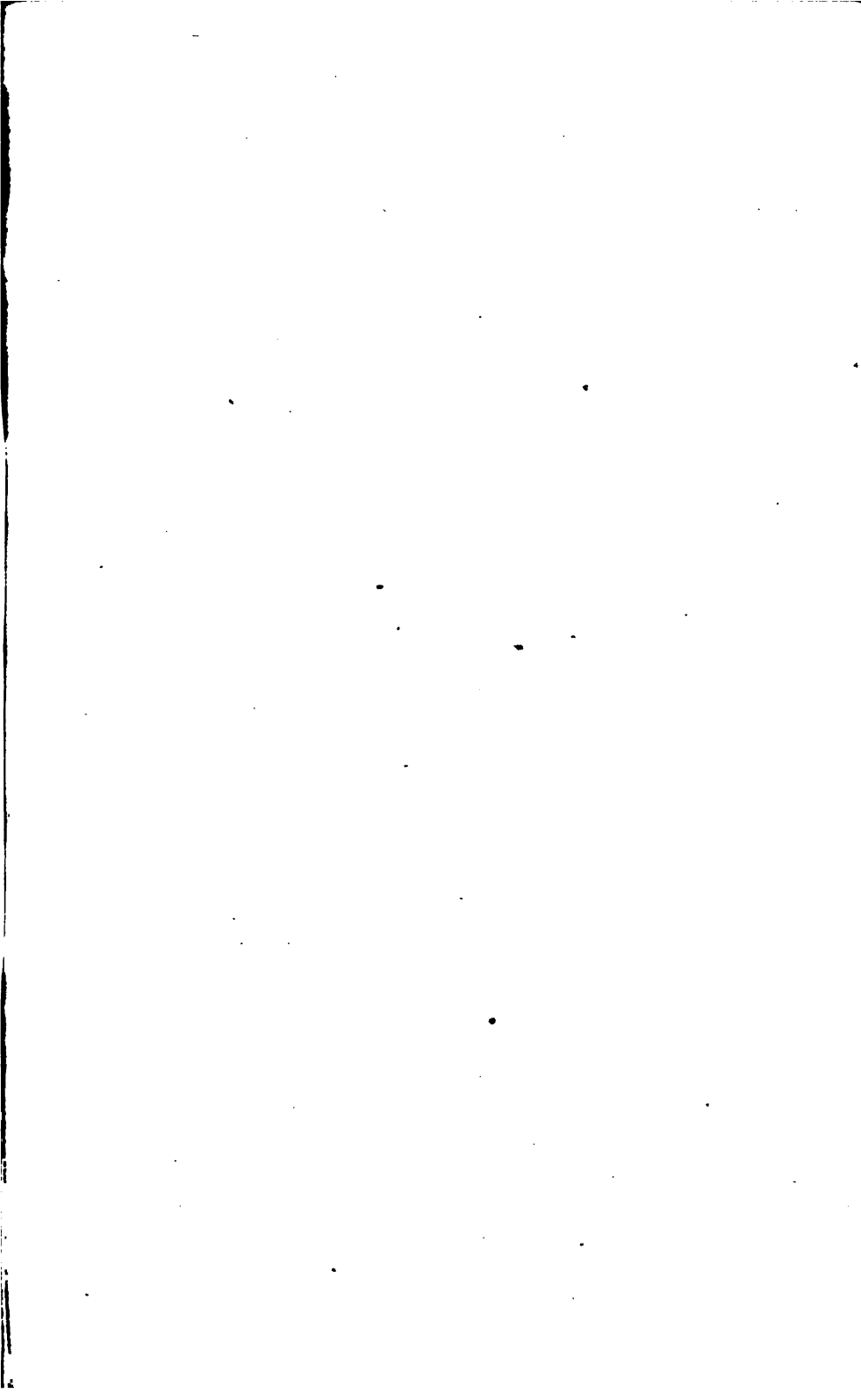
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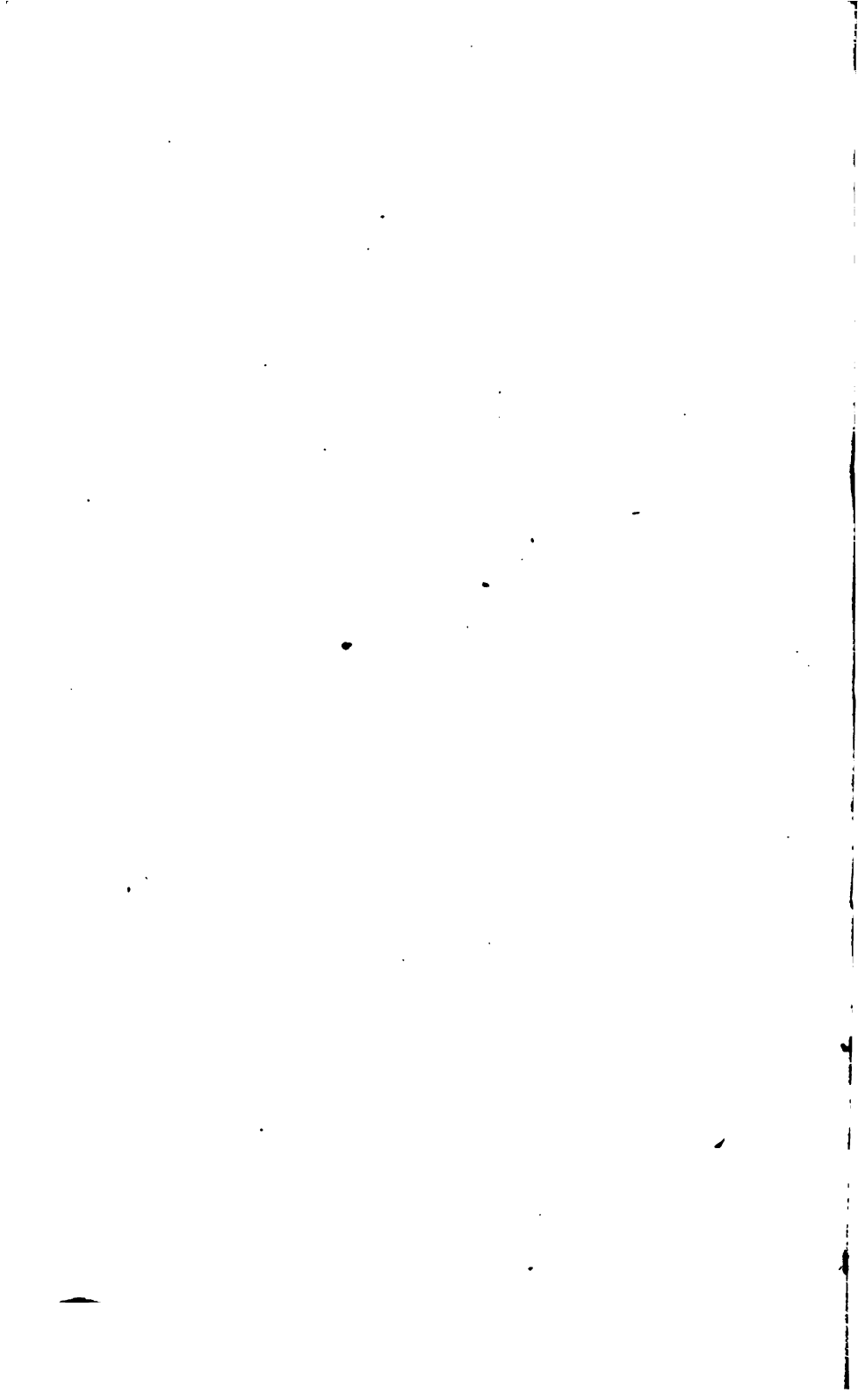


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THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE,
BOTANY,

AND ALL USEFUL DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN

RURAL AFFAIRS.

"Je voudrais échauffer tout l'univers de mon gout pour les jardins. Il me semble qu'il est impossible qu'un méchant puisse l'avoir. Il n'est point de vertu que je ne suppose à celui que aime à parler et à faire des jardins. Pères de famille, inspirez la jardinomanie à vos enfans."—*Prince De Ligne*.

VOL. XII.,
1846.
(VOL. II., NEW SERIES.)

EDITED BY C. M. HOVEY.

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PREFACE.

THE present Volume completes the Second of the NEW SERIES, and the Twelfth of the entire work.

In this volume, having brought to a close our series of articles upon European Gardens and Gardening, we have found more room to devote to our correspondents, and also to our pomological articles. Some excellent papers have been contributed, on Pomology, by our correspondent, Mr. Humrickhouse, particularly in relation to an uniform nomenclature for fruits, (p. 47.) We have brought up our Notices of New Fruits, and have also given the descriptions and drawings of eighteen varieties of pears, embracing some new, very little known, and choice kinds. Our Floricultural articles have not been quite so numerous and varied as in some of the preceding volumes, but we shall devote more attention to this department in the next volume. The cultivation of fruit seems to be the absorbing interest, and we have endeavored to offer as much information upon the subject as possible.

Our first article on Ornamental Trees will be found in the present volume, (p. 58,) and it may be taken as an example of what we intend to accomplish hereafter. One of the most valuable papers is that upon the Cultivation of the Grape in what are termed *Cold-houses*, by Mr. Russell; in connection with the descriptions and engravings of Mr. Gray's Graperies, we may view it as one of the most important we have ever published. The curvilinear plan of building is admirably adapted to graperies, and we are gratified to find so many gentlemen have already adopted it. If to this plan, the Polmaise mode of heating can be applied successfully in our climate, grapes may be produced from June to December, in the greatest perfection.

The Reviews, and the Miscellaneous Intelligence, afford a variety of useful information. A new feature has been introduced, by which questions upon every department of Horticulture will be fully answered; and this we hope to make highly instructive to every reader.

And now, again, we appeal to all lovers of the science, especially in New England, to give us their aid. It is our aim to make the Magazine the first among the Horticultural publications of the day.

C. M. H.

Boston, Dec. 4, 1846.

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<i>Splachnum ampullacea</i>	34	<i>Tropaeolum Lobbianum</i>	25	<i>Zeylanica rosea</i>	23
<i>Stanhopea oculata</i>	408	<i>pentaphyllum</i>	316	<i>Zygopetalon maxillare</i>	408
<i>Staphylea punctata</i>	237	<i>Turnera elegans</i>	334		
<i>Stätice arborea</i>	311	<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	90		

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

JANUARY, 1846.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *A Retrospective View of the Progress of Horticulture in the United States, during the year 1845.* By the EDITOR.

THREE such dry seasons as those of 1843, 1844 and 1845, have rarely been experienced in succession, in the Middle and Eastern States; severe drought prevailed in some of the summer months, in each of these years, to the great injury of vegetation of all kinds. The winter of 1844 and 1845 was mild and rather pleasant; a heavy drifting snow fell in February, which covered the ground for two or three weeks, when mild weather carried it off and left the ground so dry and free from frost, that ploughing was commenced and continued during the month. April and May, however, continued cool, with scarcely any rain, and a severe frost occurred in the latter month, which did much damage; destroying in the West, where, from the very mild winter and remarkably early spring, vegetation was much advanced, the whole crop of fruit. In June, the weather was quite cool, and the season backward, but, after the middle of the month, a succession of light and refreshing showers, gave renewed life to vegetation, and brought forward crops of all kinds. July, again, was exceedingly dry, with scarcely a shower; and the drought continued till the latter part of August, when there was a succession of refreshing rains. September was very cool and showery, and without frost. October was pleasant, and no injury was experienced from frost until the 20th, when the dahlias were cut off the same night as far south as Washington. The rains of both 1844

and 1845 seemed to have all fallen in November, when, according to an accurate statement, more rain fell than in any one month, with two exceptions, since 1818. Upwards of 11 inches of rain fell during the month; and nearly 4 inches fell in the short space of 18 hours on the 27th. December commenced with several heavy showers, which were followed with mild frosty weather, continuing up to the date we now write (15th.)

Notwithstanding the rather unfavorable season, crops, with the exception of the potato have been nearly an average one; the latter has suffered much from the rot, or murrain, as it has more recently been called. Peaches were remarkably plentiful throughout New England, as well as in New Jersey and Maryland. Plums, in the Eastern States, were abundant and good. Pears were very abundant and excellent, though ripening off, owing to the warm summer, much earlier than usual. The apple crop was cut off in New York, and was very light in New England.

HORTICULTURE.

A rapid increase of taste has taken place in this department of horticulture. Fruit trees of all kinds are eagerly sought after, and new varieties continue to be in good demand. The pear is the greatest favorite; and since the fine qualities of the new Belgian and other varieties have become better known, by an actual inspection of the fruit, they are much wanted. A favorable season has enabled our cultivators to test the qualities of some of those which have acquired considerable celebrity abroad.

An excellent article in the last volume, (p. 50,) from our correspondent, Mr. Beecher, on the State of Horticulture in the West, contained some useful hints on the cultivation of the apple and other fruits: with the article of Mr. Humrickhouse, it deserves considerable attention. The seedling varieties of apples in the West are exceedingly numerous; and it is yet to be ascertained, how many of them are equal to the old and well known kinds, generally natives of the Middle and Eastern States. Already, some of these supposed native fruits have proved to be Eastern varieties; and

cultivators cannot be too careful in regard to calling every new variety a seedling, where there is so much chance of its proving an old and well known kind, carried West by the early settlers of that country. The Detroit, Putnam Russet and other apples, have so proved, and we suspect the Stone pear to be only a well known Eastern variety.

The *blight* of the West still continues its ravages, and no satisfactory cause has yet been assigned for it. Mr. Downing, we notice, adopts the theory of some western writers, that it is owing to the freezing of the sap vessels, before the wood is fully ripe. We yet need more information, before we can believe in this doctrine, and we trust some of our correspondents in the West will give us the results of their experience upon the subject.

Root pruning, and summer pruning of the branches, are subjects which occupied much of our attention in the previous volume, and some useful hints in connection therewith will be found in the Notes of our Foreign Tour, and in our General Notices. We are making experiments ourselves, and we trust we may be enabled to add some useful information in the course of the present or another volume. In the mean time, we recommend a reference to the able articles already published, which will be a safe guide to the judicious and careful cultivator.

The application of guano, is attracting increased attention, and, since the last year, the importation of several cargoes from Ichiboe, has reduced the price to a reasonable standard. Sufficient time has not yet transpired to form any very definite opinion of the results of this manure; but, from what experiments have come under our eye, we think highly of its importance to the cultivator of choice fruits. Mr. Teschemacher's opinion we have quoted at page 431 of the last volume, and we agree with him in regard to its fertilizing properties. In our climate, guano cannot be applied with much advantage upon the surface of the soil, except very early in the spring, when the early rains will wash it into the earth; later in the year, it should invariably be dug into the soil, when its volatile qualities will be retained.

Our Pomological Notices, owing to the space required for our notes, have not been as miscellaneous as in previous

seasons; but many new fruits have been noticed in the details of our Foreign Tour, and all the new pears which have fruited the past year will be found enumerated in the weekly reports of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Our absence in the fall of 1844 prevented us from making memorandums of new kinds, but the last favorable season has enabled us to make good the deficiency, and we shall have a fund of information for the present volume. The Van Mons Leon de Clerc pear, was exhibited in great perfection the past autumn; we ourselves had specimens measuring five inches in length, and weighing nearly a pound. It is unquestionably one of the most delicious pears, but we think it will require a favorable season to be found in its greatest perfection. The Dunmore pear has not ripened any specimens from which a correct estimate of its merits could be made. The Vicompte de Spoilberg, one of Van Mons's pears, and highly prized by him, has proved to be one of the finest varieties, ripening from December to February. Specimens of the Lawrence pear from the original tree, exhibited for the second time, have fully sustained its merits as a first rate winter pear. Bezi Veteran, Epine Dumas, Comtesse de Lunay, Edwards's Elizabeth, and Las Canas, are also varieties whose excellence the past season, will enable us to recommend them for every good collection of pears.

For some account of new apples, we must refer the reader to the articles of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Humrickhouse, in which some western seedlings are enumerated, which have a high reputation. Some new apples have been presented before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, but only a very few have been recognized as of first rate quality. A late fall apple, coming in after the Porter, is yet a great desideratum. In the early part of the last volume, we gave an engraving of the Jefferson Plum; in the autumn, we had an opportunity to test its qualities, and found it fully equal to Mr. Downing's description. In the smaller fruits, the Fastloff raspberry holds a prominent place; it has thus far proved a very large and superior variety. Our new seedling strawberry, the Boston Pine, has been considerably distributed, and its remarkable qualities will soon become generally known; a new seedling has also been offered for sale

by Mr. Buist, of Philadelphia. The Deptford Pine and Princess Alice Maud, two English varieties, have fruited the past season, and promise to be valuable acquisitions. These and other new fruits will be noticed more at length in our Pomological articles, in succeeding numbers.

FLORICULTURE.

Floriculture has made rapid progress the past year. A reference to the reports of our Horticultural Societies, will show the great number of new and fine plants which have been introduced and disseminated by cultivators. The facilities of a rapid communication with Europe are yearly more apparent, in the speedy introduction of plants which formerly were not to be found in our collections, till long after their introduction to England. The production of seedling plants of all kinds is yearly increasing, and our cultivators are producing results even greater than their anticipations. As one of these improvements, we may note the Japan lilies, flowering bulbs of which have been grown in the space of three or four years, and some varieties produced nearly equal to *L. lancifolium rubrum*. The seeds readily come up, and we are now anxious to see some hybrids between our native hardy kinds—not that we think the beauty of the former will be attained, but that a hardy character may be given to it, even if its splendor is somewhat marred by the union; however, there is no predicting what may be the ultimate results.

We noticed, last year, the importation of many kinds of Fuchsias; and we think the number enumerated in the index of plants, in Vol. XI. is upwards of forty, besides many more rare which have not yet been mentioned. Many cultivators are fearful that fuchsias cannot be well grown in our climate, owing to the hot summer; but this is not correct; much experience has convinced us that, with a little care, most superb specimens may be kept in bloom from June till October. There is a choice in regard to the varieties, and proper attention must be given to the plants at all times; they will then be brilliant the whole of the summer.

An increasing demand for Camellias has taken place the

last year, and much attention has been given to the increase of the stock. In Philadelphia, there is an immense number of plants, and the low prices at which they are sold, is a great inducement to buy. In the Southern States, the *Camellia* is quite hardy, and we can conceive of no more splendid addition to the garden than this plant. Some new seedlings of merit have been produced in Baltimore and Washington. On our late visit to Philadelphia, we found that the old system of inarching is again resorted to by some of the cultivators, who formerly propagated principally by grafting.

The *Rose Fancy* is rapidly extending; the great beauty of the new kinds, particularly the Bourbons and Hybrid perpetuals, has created a great demand for the plants. Hardy as both of these classes are, they are well adapted to every garden, and, when judiciously pruned, produce their flowers until late in autumn. The *La Reine*, *Cloth of Gold*, *Ophirie*, *Comtesse Duchatel*, *Souvenir de la Malmaison*, *Persian Yellow*, and several other new ones, are exquisite varieties, fully equalling the reputation which preceded their introduction. Some fine acquisitions have been made to the mosses, by hybridization with the Bourbons, and Laffay's *Princesse Adelaide* produces its superb pale rosy flowers in clusters like *Madame Desprez*. Two true perpetual mosses have been produced, and we may reasonably anticipate, in a few years, large additions to this desirable section. With the exception of the *Prairie rose*, our cultivators have done but little towards producing new varieties; but the splendor of the roses of this truly American family, shows that we have only to make the trial to produce those which will equal any of the foreign varieties. The individual, as well as combined beauty of the *Prairie roses*, must for a long time place them preëminent among all other climbing sorts.

The bulbous tribe of *Gladioli* is now receiving much attention abroad, and many new and beautiful kinds have been raised by the Belgian cultivators and florists. *Insignis*, *gandavensis*, *ramosus*, *Queen Victoria*, and some others, have already flowered in our collections, and they may well claim a high rank in every collection of plants. Perfectly easy of cultivation, they will take the place of some of the *amaryllises*

and other brilliant families, which are seldom seen on account of the skill required in their growth.

The tree and herbaceous pæonies bid fair to rival the rose in their numberless kinds. It is many years since the old double-red was first introduced; and, until within six or eight years, all the fine double sorts, and those only few in number, were imported from China. But the skill of the French and Belgian florists has achieved wonders, and the old Chinese varieties will soon exist only in name. Even our own cultivators are about to bear away the palm, several very beautiful seedlings of both the tree and herbaceous kinds having been recently produced, and some of the latter excelling any we have yet seen.

Two tribes now demanding the attention of every cultivator, are the hardy rhododendrons and hardy azaleas—both natives of our own climate, and growing indigenous, too, almost within the limits of our gardens; yet we are indebted to foreign cultivators for all the fine varieties we possess. We shall not let a year pass by without impressing the importance of attention to these favorites, until we see efforts made to render ourselves no longer dependent for new varieties. Our notice of the magnificent collection of Messrs. Waterer, near London, covering nearly *fifty* acres, will, we trust, infuse new zeal into every amateur and commercial cultivator.

The two accounts we have given in the last volume, of the grand exhibition of the London Horticultural Society, cannot but have been read with great interest. How gorgeous must have been the array of the miscellaneous collection which bore off the large gold medal! Will our cultivators not take a hint from this, and resolve that their efforts shall be directed to the same noble purpose? And will not our horticultural societies require more at the hands of their exhibitors than merely the bare display of some few plants of *one* single tribe? We have passed by that stage of the science to rest satisfied at this; for there is little skill in this simple object. Rather let every ambitious cultivator show what the results of application and well directed labor to the science are; that it does not consist in aiming at novelties, but to the attainment of perfection in the growth of all those

numerous classes of plants which make up the beauty of every collection. Let a liberal premium be offered, if but for the best miscellaneous collection of a dozen plants, and let skill decide the result. We only want more space to enforce the importance of this upon all our horticultural associations.

Two of the most valuable practical papers, in our last volume, in this department, are extracts from the *Gardener's Chronicle*, on potting and watering plants; for on a perfect knowledge of these depends every good result. The writer has so fully gone over the ground, that we can only refer the reader to them, to obtain all the information that can be needed. So much learned, the young practitioner has only to apply his skill to the art of pruning and training, and he will be able to accomplish the highest objects of the science. The use of guano for floricultural purposes has been frequently noticed in the notes of our tour; and we believe we may say that its application to many kinds of plants, has proved so beneficial, that it is no longer necessary to recommend it to every cultivator.

ARBORICULTURE.

The planting of trees for timber is beginning to attract more attention. We know of some gentlemen, who have a few acres of waste land planted with the English and American oaks, which have sprung up well and promise a rich product.

Improvements in this respect will be slow, but, viewed ornamentally, arboriculture is attracting much attention. In the vicinity of Boston, more trees for shade and ornament have been planted the last year, than in twice the space of time previously. Information is now wanting in regard to what are the best trees adapted to various situations, and also as to what new varieties are perfectly hardy, adapted to our climate, and desirable either for their rarity,—their foliage,—their fruit,—their flowers,—their form, or their poetical and legendary interest. Until the planter is made acquainted with these, it will be in vain to expect pleasing and satisfactory results from any arrangement of trees and shrubs. But

with the aid of a proper knowledge, plantations can be so arranged as, at all times, and at every season of the year, to present some new and changing scene—at one time gay with flowers, at another brilliant with fruit; again, fresh with the deep green of summer, and then tinted with the purple, scarlet, and varying hues of autumn. The effect of a landscape may be as much heightened by a judicious planting of trees, as a parterre by the proper distribution of flowers.

Our nursery collections are yet scanty in the supply of hardy trees. The spread of a correct taste will create a demand, and the demand will induce every ambitious nurseryman to add the hundreds of hardy trees and shrubs, which we are now deficient of, to his collection.

GARDEN ARCHITECTURE.

We have given, in our last volume, two excellent articles, by our foreign correspondents, on the construction of forcing pits and houses, and heating with improved boilers and tanks. The subject is one yearly attracting more attention, from the increasing number of greenhouses, &c., which are annually erected; and we are desirous of giving every information which will aid in introducing the most approved and economical modes of heating, that individuals may be induced to add the luxury of a greenhouse to every garden of the least extent.

The open tank system has quite failed, as we predicted it would, in furnishing a medium of bottom heat; the objections to it we have fully stated in an early volume of our magazine, eight years since, when we tried the plan, before it had ever been adopted in England. The steam arising from the water, filled the soil with damp and deleterious salts, and until a perfectly tight cover was added, it could not be made use of to any advantage. To obviate this objection, in England, the iron tanks of Messrs. Burbridge & Healy have been introduced, and with good effect.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. have just put up in their large conservatory one of the boilers of Messrs. Burbridge & Healy, and the experience of two or three weeks, proves it to be so much more powerful and economical than the common

boiler generally used, that it must eventually become extensively adopted in all large buildings. As we intend to give a drawing of it in a future number, we shall not now enter into any detail respecting it. Mr. Buist has adopted it in Philadelphia, and a house, 120 feet long, is warmed with one boiler, at a slight expense for the winter. A boiler constructed in Boston is said to answer well; and as it has been lately put up in two or three houses around the city, we shall endeavor to give some account of it soon.

The plan of building graperies and greenhouses, as first adopted here by Horace Gray, Esq., has proved so economical and excellent for the purposes of cultivation, that we shall give a full account of it, with some engravings illustrating their construction. The plan is a curvilinear roof on both sides, without any moveable sashes, but with ventilators at top and bottom. Its neat appearance and cheapness of construction must recommend it for general adoption, especially for what are termed cold houses, for the cultivation of grapes.

COMMERCIAL GARDENING.

Commercial gardening is just now in a very prosperous condition. A continued demand for trees has kept every nurseryman busily engaged, and the brisk business of the past autumn is the best evidence of the advanced and advancing condition of horticultural improvement.

It is gratifying to us to state, that the estate of the late Mr. Manning has been so relieved by many friends, that, under the management of his sons, the Pomological Garden will long continue a memorial of the labors of its founder, and a benefit to the public. The past year, no less than 240 varieties of pears were fruited in this collection. The extensive grapehouses of Mr. Allen in Salem, have been completed, and will soon produce an immense quantity of grapes for the market. The specimens exhibited by him were very numerous and the earliest forced ones very handsome. A new establishment, principally for the sale of flowers, has been commenced in this city by Messrs. West & Putnam, who have opened a depot in Boston for the sale of plants, bouquets, &c.

Around Boston, the nursery collections are every where improving. Messrs. Winship have had heavy drains upon their stock of forest and ornamental trees, of which they have a good collection. Messrs. Hovey & Co. have added a very large quantity of new fruits, particularly pears, forest trees, shrubs, roses, greenhouse plants, &c. to their collection; they have also extended their grounds, which now comprise upwards of 35 acres of every variety of soil, one of which is wholly devoted to roses. Specimen fruit trees extending in all more than a mile, border all the walks. Messrs. Hyde, Kenrick, and others, have their nurseries filled with fine stocks of trees.

A hasty visit to New York, and other cities south, will enable us to add some remarks on the state of gardening, as soon as we can find room. In Flushing, the nurserymen all appear to be doing a thriving business, and filling up their extensive grounds. Our correspondents, Messrs. Downing of Newburgh, have a very excellent stock of fruit trees, &c. The nursery of Mr. Reid, in New York city, is now being cut up by the formation of new streets, which we should think would soon compel him to remove to his grounds in New Jersey.

In Philadelphia, Messrs. Buist, Mackenzie, and Ritchie & Dick, have each added new buildings to their premises.

In Baltimore, both the Messrs. Feasts have improved their grounds and erected several new greenhouses; but we believe there is less general improvement here than in any other city of the same extent.

We should have been glad to have learned something of the state of commercial gardening in other places; but if our correspondents do not keep us informed, in this respect, it is impossible for us to speak with any correctness upon the subject. Mr. Elliot, Editor of the *Western Reserve Magazine*, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Mackintosh, of the same place, visited the East the past autumn, and the latter gentleman took home many fine new roses and other plants. Both gentlemen speak of the rapid improvement of gardening in their region.

GARDEN LITERATURE.

The last year has not been prolific in new works, but the most important publication has been the *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*, by Mr. Downing, which, in the space of six months, has passed through five editions—the best proof of its value. Another new edition, with some additions and improvements, may be expected the present year. A little *Manual on Live Fences*, by Mr. Sayers, has been published in Cincinnati. Mr. Teschemacher's *Essay on Guano*, is one of the very best works which has been issued on this subject. The third and fourth parts of Mr. Colman's *European Agriculture* have been published, and the fifth is now passing through the press. The *Transactions* of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1844, contain a variety of general information. A review of the *Annual Report* of the Commissioner of Patents, for 1844, has been in type some time, awaiting an insertion. *Transactions* of several Agricultural Societies have been received, and other pamphlets devoted to rural pursuits. A periodical, called the *Western Reserve Magazine*, devoted to Horticulture and Agriculture, has been commenced in Cleveland, Ohio. A valuable paper, called the *Indiana Farmer*, edited by our correspondent, the Rev. Mr. Beecher, is published at Indianapolis, and must be a valuable aid to improvement in the West. Our correspondent, Mr. Bateham, has established the *Ohio Cultivator* at Columbus, and is laboring well in the cause. The old established periodicals, the *Albany Cultivator* and *American Agriculturist*, are edited in an able manner, and devoted to the best interests of agricultural improvement.

ART. II. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Continued from Vol. XI. page 406.)

THE following places yet remain to be noticed:—near London: Knap Hill Nursery, Messrs. Waterer; Bagshot Nursery,

Messrs. Waterer; Bagshot Park, the Duchess of Gloucester; Dropmore, Lady Grenville; Royal Gardens at Windsor. Chester, near Liverpool: the Nurseries of Messrs. F. and J. Dickson. Glasgow: Glasgow Botanic Garden; Bothwell Castle; Gascube, Sir Archibald Campbell; Nurseries of Messrs. Austin & Son. Edinburgh: Caledonian Horticultural Society's Garden; Royal Botanic Garden; Nurseries of Messrs. Lawson & Son; Dalkeith Park, the Duke of Buccleugh; Abbotsford, and Melrose Abbey.

Knap Hill Nursery, Messrs. Waterer, Oct. 3.—This nursery, which has been so long celebrated for its great collection of American plants, was established upwards of forty years ago; it covers upwards of one hundred acres, nearly fifty of which are devoted to the cultivation of what are termed in England, by way of distinction, American plants,—that is, rhododendrons, azaleas, kalmias, andromedas, vaccineums, magnolias, &c. &c. in all their numerous varieties. June is the season of the year to see these plants in their full beauty, and we could form some idea of the truly magnificent display that this nursery must present at that season. As familiar as beautiful shows of plants were, to the late Mr. Loudon, he has declared that “nothing of the kind was so splendid” as the rhododendrons and azaleas of the Knap Hill Nursery.

Our route to this place was by the South Western rails to the Woking Station, about twenty miles; and a walk of nearly two miles, part of the distance over a moor covered with wild heaths, brought us to the nursery. The soil in the vicinity of Knap Hill and Bagshot is a loose sandy peat, two or more feet deep in many places; and the American plants were found to thrive so admirably in this earth, that a great part of the ground was devoted to this tribe, which, at the time of its commencement, were so much sought after, for planting pleasure-grounds and lawns. Messrs. Waterer, in consequence of this, gave great attention to the raising of seedlings, and probably more choice varieties of azaleas have been originated here, than in any other collection in England, or perhaps Belgium.

The plants are all cultivated in beds, and are removed every year; by this process, the young seedlings, or layers,

by the time they acquire a sufficient size for sale, are furnished with a ball of earth, so compact and full of fibres, that a plant may be transplanted when in bloom without causing any injury to the flowers. It is well known, that all the *Ericaceæ* have very fine hairy roots, and are difficult of cultivation, when young, if not planted in a loose heath or peat soil; but when once they have acquired a good size, they may be removed to a stiff loam, where they thrive with almost undiminished vigor. *Rhododendrons* or *azaleas*, taken from the woods, where they spring up indigenous, on the contrary, are so difficult to make grow, that with us it is scarcely ever attempted; and it is not only considered safer, but indeed cheaper, in the end, to import the plants, than to procure them from their native habitats. But why should not our nurserymen raise seedlings themselves? What obstacle is there in the way? We answer, none; the attempt has only to be made, and success must be the result; seeds can be procured by the bushel, and soil can be procured naturally or artificially, with little or no trouble; there is then no reason why these beautiful native plants, the pride of the English flower-garden should not be procured as abundantly as abroad. Another plant too, but little known, though a native, is cultivated in immense quantities in England: this is the *Mahonia aquifolium* of Nuttall, seeds of which were brought from the Rocky Mountains, by Lewis & Clark, and plants were first sent to England in 1824, at *five guineas* each. Yet so great has been the demand, that Messrs. Waterer sold, in the year 1844, upwards of 500,000 plants of different sizes. Its rich evergreen holly-like foliage, and its clusters of brilliant yellow flowers, render it one of the most ornamental shrubs.

Kalmia latifolia is cultivated by thousands; and we saw hundreds of beds of it of all sizes, from the young seedlings to plants four feet high. Every body admires this elegant shrub; yet we see it neglected, and we fill our gardens with shrubs so far inferior that they scarcely deserve the room. Cultivated in the way that it is at the Knap Hill Nursery, the plants remove with large balls of earth, and with so much facility, that, transplanted in the fall or spring, they flower abundantly the succeeding summer. Besides *K. latifolia*,

there is a fine stock of *K. glauca* and *glauca stricta* and *glauca superba*—the two latter new and beautiful.

What surprised us here were the rhododendrons, maximum, and catawbiense, with their hybrids, cultivated as standards, with clean straight stems, three feet high, and compact heads, three or four feet in diameter, with almost every shoot covered with flower buds. Long beds of these standards covered nearly an acre, and we only regretted that we could not have the good fortune to see them, as well, in deed, as the whole collection, in full flower. *R. campanulatum*, *Nobleanum*, *nivaticum*, *Glennyannum* seedling catawbienses, *c. bicolor*, *c. splendens*, *c. aucubæfolia*, and many others, were full of buds. *R. ponticum*, Mr. Waterer's foreman informed us, was hardier than maximum; this surprised us, but we hope experiments may prove it to be true, as the ponticum is one of the freest flowerers of the whole family.

The azaleas were very numerous, and the beds presented one compact mass of foliage, so well grown and compact were the plants. A great many varieties of quite dwarf habit are cultivated, among which the following are some of the best: *nudiflora rubra*, *sulphurea*, double blush, *præcox*, *colorata*, and *aurantia major*. Some of the most choice seedlings were *myrtifolium*, *triumphans*, *plumosa*, *pontica princeps*, *pontica transparens*, *pontica grandiflora*; these, however, are only a few of the great number enumerated in Mr. Waterer's catalogue, more than half of which are seedlings produced at Knap Hill. The established varieties of azaleas are cultivated by layering from old well rooted stocks; but many of the rhododendrons are grafted or inarched. The beds for the plants are about six feet wide, and contain about four rows, fifteen inches apart.

Besides the American plants, Mr. Waterer cultivates a miscellaneous collection of forest trees, shrubs, fruit trees, roses, &c. and also many of the rare pinuses. We saw here some most beautiful specimens of the weeping beech, the branches drooping quite to the ground. The *Cedrus Deodara* and cedar of Lebanon, particularly the latter, are grown in large quantities. The whole stock of a new *Thuja*, called *aurea*, was yet in the hands of Mr. Waterer. The *arborescens*, both here and at Bagshot, is extensively used for hedges

or screens, and it is admirably adapted for the purpose. The collection of roses is very large and well grown, particularly those fine old kinds, the cabbage and common moss. Magnolias are grown in quantities, and we noticed some fine specimens of the *M. Soulangeana*. The greenhouse collection is not large, but it embraces some fine camellias, and a good stock of other things.

The day was a delightful one for October; and a pressing invitation from Mr. Waterer and his lady, induced us to remain until the next day, when we were most kindly promised an early ride to Bagshot, and from thence to other places in the neighborhood.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. III. *A Day in the Gardens of Haarlem.* By S. B. PARSONS, Commercial Garden and Nursery, Flushing, L. I.

HAARLEM has long been celebrated for its flower gardens, and for its successful cultivation of bulbous rooted plants. Although too early to see these in perfection, our eyes had been greeted, as the cars passed rapidly along, with the varied and gorgeous colors of the crocus, which, in all its variety, covered acres of ground in the vicinity of the city. Haarlem is a quiet and pretty town, with very neat and clean streets, and is well worth visiting, independent of its gardens.

Passing through the town, we entered a small forest, called Haarlem Wood, and just upon its borders, we found the extensive "bloemistry" of our correspondent, A. C. Van Eden, the largest of the many establishments of the kind for which Haarlem is so justly celebrated. He possessed, in addition to his nursery of bulbs, a good greenhouse, with a fine collection of orchideous plants for his own satisfaction. He has also scattered in various parts of the town, small tracts of land, filled with bulbous roots, just budding forth. His soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of bulbs, being of a light, sandy nature, with water three feet below the sur-

face, which is drawn up by the bulbs, and supplies them at their need. With this native soil are mixed other materials, making a compost bed three feet deep, one half sand, one quarter rich mould, and one quarter cow-dung, three years old. This compost is for hyacinths; for tulips, one-eighth cow-dung is sufficient, as they do not flower so well when highly forced. The beds slope on each side towards the edges, where are little trenches to carry off the rain and melted snow. The bulbs are planted four to six inches apart, and being supplied abundantly with nourishment from the rich soil and moisture, from the water below, produce full and beautiful flowers. After the bloom is over, and the stems decayed, the bulbs are taken up and placed on moveable shelves in an apartment lined with wood. Being thus exposed to a free circulation of air, no dampness can accumulate, and they are generally in fine condition for planting in the autumn. They are then placed in the same beds from which they were taken, and to which has been added another layer of compost. In the winter, the bulbs are protected by three or four inches of tan, leaves, or straw.

I could easily imagine the gorgeous splendor that must be presented by these acres of tulips, hyacinths, and other bulbs of the most superb varieties, when at the height and perfection of their bloom, and much regretted that the unusual lateness of the season prevented our seeing them in the fullness of their beauty. I selected, however, several hundred of the finest varieties, and, as they are now carefully planted in our grounds, hope next spring to show our horticultural friends something really beautiful in that way. We were much pleased with A. C. Van Eden. To a pleasing and gentlemanly manner he unites much skill as a cultivator, and much general intelligence respecting the state of horticulture in Holland.

The principal florists in Haarlem have sometimes united in publishing a general catalogue of all the bulbous and tuberous rooted flowers cultivated there. This is entitled, "*Groote Hollandsche Catalogus Van de Aller voortreffeljkste Bol-Bloemen*;" the American reader would probably be quite satisfied with the title, and not incline to go farther. In this

catalogue, hyacinths take the lead, and are followed by tulips, ranunculuses, anemonies, and *Polyanthus Narcissus*.

Of hyacinths, there are nearly 1500 varieties, of different colors, both double and single; the latter is generally more highly esteemed by the connoisseur, as bearing larger flowers. Of tulips, there are about 1000 varieties, and their culture is not so ardently pursued as is that of the hyacinth. About the middle of the 17th century, a perfect mania for tulips prevailed, and most extravagant prices were paid for roots. The mania did not, however, so much consist in giving large sums for established varieties, as in a kind of betting, regarding the eventual superiority of promising seedling flowers, or in an ardent desire for the possession of breeders of high character, from which fine seedlings might be expected. The early tulips, (as *Duc Van Thol*,) when they first came into the market, were frequently held at exorbitant prices, and the desire of the amateur to possess them was frequently the means of involving him in bankruptcy. The greatest varieties were sometimes disposed of by raffle, and the gambling spirit increased to such an extent, that the Government interfered. There is now, however, no law limiting the price of roots, for there is now no danger that \$25,000, as one author says, will be given for a single tulip. The English, however, still give large prices for rare varieties, and *Louis the Sixteenth*, though an old variety, is still held at eighty gilders, (\$32) per single root.

A great deal of attention is, at Haarlem, still given to the cultivation of tulips; every florist has his favorite *breeder*, and will raise every year new varieties from the seed. A *breeder* is a seedling tulip of some seven or eight years old, young, vigorous, and mature. If such a tulip shows strong growth and large petals; if it is self or uniform colored; if the base of the petals be either pure white or bright yellow, and the anthers and stigma very dark, its quality and promise is considered first rate. The bulb of such a breeder is planted deeper than usual in a very warm place; it is protected from the wind by a stake, and from the sun and rain, until the capsules are perfected. The seeds are gathered when ripe, and from these in a series of years, originate many beautiful varieties, partaking of the good qualities of the pa-

rent. Each distinct class of tulips is originated from one superior breeder. The Bybloems are from different breeders, all of a pure white base. Bigarres are also from different breeders, but all of a bright yellow base. Double tulips are there patronized by no true florist of pretension to taste, and Parrot tulips are termed monsters. The standard of beauty is a single tulip, distinguished for the purity of its base and ground color, the decided tint of the traced lines, the dark color of the stigma and anthers, and the finely rounded form of the petals.

With the exception of the Polyanthus Narcissus, which is cultivated largely, the soil of Haarlem does not seem so well suited to other bulbs, as to the hyacinth and tulip. There are about Haarlem many bearing fruit trees, dwarfed in the nurseries, by being removed every third year, and having their branches tied down to a hoop. The circulation of the sap being thus impeded, flower-buds are formed, and the Dutchman can taste his fruit the year after it is removed from the nursery. He may also obtain from the nurseries, ready formed hedges, and thus save himself that which is of more value than money—time. There are some *Platanus occidentalis* cultivated, but many of them were destroyed in 1814, by a disease similar to that which has appeared among them in this country. Many other objects of horticultural interest arrested my attention, and I took my seat again in the cars, well pleased with the many floral beauties and objects of interest, that had greeted me, and nowise wishing to recall this very pleasant day among the far-famed gardens that grace the fairest city of the land of dykes.

Flushing, L. I., Dec., 1845.

ART. IV. *Remarks on the Duration and Vigor of Seedling Fruits.* By T. S. HUMRICKHOUSE, Coshocton, Ohio.

THE most sensible men will occasionally advance opinions the most incongruous and strangely inconsistent with each other. The following extracts from Downing's new work,

"*The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*," which I have brought into juxtaposition, furnish an apt illustration of this.

"Dr. Van Mons, whose experience in raising seedling fruit trees was more extensive than that of any other man, declares it as his opinion, that the more frequently a tree is reproduced continuously from seed the more feeble and short-lived is the seedling produced."—p. 465.

"New varieties of apples are constantly springing up in this country from the seed, in favorable soils; and these, when of superior quality, may, as a general rule, be considered much more valuable for orchard culture than foreign sorts, on account of their greater productiveness and longevity."—p. 69.

"On account of their greater productiveness and longevity;" and that is the reason of our author for recommending the new seedlings as "much more valuable in general for orchard culture." I believe the recommendation of native over foreign sorts to be judicious, for many reasons, among which the one adduced will sometimes be found to obtain, in a remarkable degree; yet, they must have undergone at least one remove towards feebleness and short-livedness, according to the notion of Dr. Van Mons, which he has not hesitated to quote with approbation, for the purpose of supporting an hypothesis of his own, concerning "the yellows" in the peach tree.

But I am not willing, without examination, to fall in with the mere dictum of any one, in a matter of so much importance, however great his authority may be. If the soundness of Van Mons's theory, supposing him to be truly quoted, as I take for granted to be the case, is to be verified or otherwise by experiments to be made in the "reproduction of fruit trees continuously from seed," and to be conducted according to the letter of his hypothesis, it would require a long period of time before any results could be arrived at. The conclusions to be then drawn from them would moreover be very uncertain; for, though what might be determined, in the case of a majority of the individuals produced by the experiment, would doubtless have a tendency towards establishing *some* "general rule;" yet it might appear, that

much of the result should be attributed to accident, or to the circumstances of the particular trial; and it would require a number of such experiments, conducted and repeated under every variety of circumstances, before any thing like certainty could be claimed for *any* "general rule" to be deduced from them.

But is there not an easier way of arriving at the truth upon this subject? If what is advanced by Van Mons be true of fruit trees, ought it not to be also true of the whole vegetable kingdom? Why should it be confined to fruit trees alone? Why should it not embrace forest trees—the oak, the elm, the poplar? Why not shrubs—the hawthorn, the broom, the snowball? Why not plants—the lily of the valley, the foxglove, the cardinal flower? Why not wheat, rye, the grasses? Why not peas, beans, all culinary vegetables?

We may test this matter then by analogy. And, from the vegetable kingdom, we may select the annuals from which to draw our lessons. Now, wheat, rye, the grasses, peas, beans, all culinary vegetables, "reproduced continuously from seed," do *not* become "more feeble and short-lived the more frequently" they are so "reproduced." If they did, the time would come when the world would be without them. It would have been without them long ago, and they would now be utterly extinct. Universal experience does not lead any one to believe that such can ever be the case. New varieties of them all are, indeed, occasionally produced; but, in every instance, they remain true, each to the common characteristics of its genus.

I apprehend, that neither the one nor the other of the above extracts is true to the letter; but that seedling fruit trees, no matter how frequently reproduced, are, like every thing else in the vegetable kingdom when produced from seed, "more feeble and short-lived," or "of greater productiveness and longevity," or neither—that is, of equal vigor, "productiveness and longevity" with the parent kind—as the individual case may be; and that there is no other "general rule" upon the subject.

Coshocton, Dec. 2d, 1845.

ART. V. *Plants in Bloom, in the Garden of C. L. Bell, Esq., in the vicinity of New Orleans, in November, 1845.*
By J. W. PAULSEN.

I SEND you the following brief account of a few plants I saw on my arrival, the fifth of November, in bloom, in the garden of Charles L. Bell, Esq., at Lake Pontchartrain, in the vicinity of New Orleans city. I think it may possibly prove interesting to a number of your northern readers.

I found the weather, at my arrival, very warm and perfectly delightful—a beautiful Italian sky, and almost no wind. Mr. Bell's garden presented to me very much the appearance of a vast conservatory, studded with West India plants, growing in the greatest profusion. Great numbers of tree-like oleanders, eugenias, jasmines, pomegranates, and myrtles, with their dark, sombre foliage, gave a stateliness and grandeur to the scenery, while their blossoms spread a delicious fragrance around, and their branches afford shelter to the mocking-bird. The contrast of these dark evergreens with beds of bright and dazzling flowers beneath, proved to my northern eyes pleasing and unique in the extreme.

The following I noticed in flower:—*Técoma capensis*, some large specimens, covered with their gorgeous flowers and growing most luxuriantly; Mr. Bell informed me, they had proved hardy the last two winters. *Datura arborea*, covered with its fragrant flowers, is quite hardy here; *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*, all the varieties made a splendid show, and stood out the last two winters. I cannot help remarking here, that it is a great pity, this splendid flowering, half hardy Chinese shrub, so easily propagated and procured by every florist, is not more extensively cultivated in the gardens of the north. From my own experience I can assert, that, treated perfectly hardy, planted out in Spring, in an open border, and taken up and sheltered in the fall, in a cold pit or cellar, it will flower abundantly during the Summer. *Jasminum revolutum*, *sámbac* fl. pl. *grandiflorum* and *multiflorum*, some very large and fine specimens. *Jasminum multiflorum*, covered with its large, fragrant white blossoms,

is a particularly fine object here during November and December; it is far superior to the azóricum, often cultivated and trained against houses in the North. *Jasminum multiflorum* is a stronger grower; it flowers in large bunches, and in full bloom presents, for a long time, one white fragrant sheet of flowers. I am sure it will prove equally as hardy as azóricum, and one of the most desirable training plants in southern exposures in the North. I never have seen it in the vicinity of New York; if more extensively cultivated, I predict a great popularity for this beautiful climber; Nurserymen should endeavor to introduce it. *Lantàna odoràta purpùrea*, large specimens, covered with flowers, made a pretty, showy appearance; *Plumbàgo capénsis*, *Zeylànica ròsea*, very luxuriantly covered with blossoms. A beautiful shaped and large *Metrosideros* (*Kallistèmon*) *lanceolàta* in full bloom; it proved so hardy, that by early and unprecedented hard frost in December, even the flowers were not injured. *Poinciàna pulchérriima*, raised in fall from seed flowers the first Summer here; *Játropha multifida* (tender.) *Erythrina crista-gàlli*, forms a large tree here, as in its native country, and flowers three or four times a season; *Pit-tòsorum tobira* is a perfectly hardy and splendid evergreen here; *Cérbera Thevétia* covered with seed pods. *Nèrium coronàrium*, with its dark foliage, and white fragrant blossoms, is a beautiful plant here. Double and single pomegranates.

Mr. Bell has a large and splendid specimen of *Melalèuca álba*, which has proved for several winters a perfectly hardy evergreen with him. *Thunbérghia alàta*, covered with bloom. *Vinca ròsea* and *álba*, very large, seeding freely. *Gom-phrèna globòsa* grows to a great size, seeds itself, and the new seedlings flowering the same summer. A handsome variety of Chinese chrysanthemums, made a most lively display. This is the country for the chrysanthemums to show their beauty to perfect advantage. Roses of all kinds, *Noisette*, tea, bourbon, etc. grow and flower here in great perfection. Mr. Bell showed me a very showy, yellow flowering shrub; which he raised from seeds received from Mexico. It has attained a height of eight feet and branches well off, forming handsome sized shrubs. Mr. Bell calls it *Bignònia fraxi-*

nifolia; it formed plenty of seed pods, but the seeds did not ripen. Mr. Bell has potted several large plants and sheltered them in a room this season, with a view of forwarding their blossoming and ripening the seed. If Mr. Bell succeeds, he will be enabled to disseminate this valuable plant to the extent it deserves. The flowers are of the size and shape of *Gloxinia formosa*, but of a bright yellow color. I have no doubt it will prove in the North a half-hardy shrub, similar to *Hibiscus sinensis*. I never saw this plant before, but it may perhaps be known to you. The *Mespilus japonica*, grows here in some situations to a magnificent tree, producing bushels of fine fruit. Date palms grow extremely rapid from seed; there are two large date palms (of about fifty feet high) growing in New Orleans city. It is astonishing they are here not more generally cultivated.

Mr. Bell has a fine collection of cereuses, epiphyllums, cacti, mammillarias and opuntias. *Cereus grandiflora* and *triangularis* flower here in great profusion. Mr. Bell is very fond of trying to acclimate many plants, which it is not customary here to leave in the open ground during the winter season. *Jasminum sambac* fl. pl., *Melaleuca alba*, *Metrosideros lanceolata*, *Ficus elastica*, *Hoya carnosa*, and many others have several years proved perfectly hardy with him, and he is enabled to have some very large specimens of these plants. I have not seen here *Strelitzia regina*, *Euphorbia splendens* or *Jacquinaeflora*, which ought to thrive and flower finely here. If you wish for any seeds or plants, indigenous to these parts, it will be a pleasure to me to procure them for you, if I can. By the by, I have just heard that a gentleman from Mobile, has built a splendid conservatory in Iowa, intending to remove to that place next spring. This is encouraging news to gardeners and horticulturists.

Lake Ponchartrain, Dec. 1845.

Several of our correspondents, in New Orleans, have extolled the beauty of the Jasmines growing there, which they say are entirely unlike any in the North, being as double as roses, and forming bushes, which appear like one sheet of snow. We have the promise of some of the plants of each kind, which we shall endeavor to report upon when we have seen them in bloom.—*Ed.*

ART. VI. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information relative to new plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine, in monthly numbers. By Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, K. H., &c., 3d series, vol. 1, 1845. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5.

Floricultural Intelligence. New and Rare Plants.—Some new and rare plants have been introduced into the country the past year, among the number are *Gardenia Stanleyana*, *Whitfieldia lateritia*, *Státice macrophylla*, *Napoleonia imperialis*, *Tropæolum Lobbianum*, &c.; these have been added to the collection of J. R. Valk, Esq., Flushing, L. I., which we shall notice in a future number.

New Fuchsias.—The following new and very choice fuchsias have been added to the collection of Messrs. Hovey & Co.:—Miller's *Expansa*, Duke of York, Enchantress, Balloonina superba, Captivation, and Queen Victoria; Ivery's Sir H. Pottinger; Kendall's *Erecta elegans*, and Epps's *Nymph*.

Izora odorata is the name of a splendid new species recently introduced to England by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince & Co. of Exeter. The leaves are nearly of the size and texture of the India rubber tree; and the flowers, which appear in a panicle a foot in diameter, have a red tube, white above, the white buds tipped with rose, the segments of the limb white, some twisted, and then changing to buff. It is withal deliciously fragrant.

Gésnera Gerardiana.—M. Neuman, of the Jardin des Plantes, describes this new species as having much resemblance to *G. zebrina*, in its flowers, which are half red and

half yellow, but it differs in not having the zebra leaves, and being much easier to grow. It is described as being very handsome, having a panicle of from fifteen to twenty-flowers, all opening at nearly the same time. It is one of the finest of the genus, and much like an achimenes.—*Gard. Chron.*

Tacsônia mollißsima is stated to be one of the most beautiful greenhouse climbers, producing its blossoms (similar to the passion flower) from August to winter. It grows freely in a cool greenhouse, and is eminently deserving a place in every collection.

Berberidæcæ.

BERBERIS

actinacantha *Martius* Ray Spined Berberry. A hardy sub-evergreen shrub; growing four feet high; with deep yellow flowers; appearing in May and June; a native of Chili; increased by seeds or layers; grown in sandy peat or loam; *Bot. Reg.* 1845, pl. 55.

In the climate of England, this has proved a hardy evergreen shrub, growing to the height of three or four feet, with small foliage and numerous clusters of deep yellow, sweet-scented flowers, which completely clothe the slender branches, and render it a conspicuous object, in May and June. The branches are set with strong spines, in a ray-like manner, from whence its specific name. It was found on the first range of the Cordilleras in Chili, and flowered in the garden of the Horticultural Society last April. It may prove hardy in our climate. It is raised by layers or seeds, and thrives well in a sandy loam or a mixture of loam and peat. (*Bot. Reg.* August.)

Rosæcæ.

POTENTILLA

bicolor *Lindl.* Two-colored Potentill. A hardy herbaceous plant; growing one foot high; with crimson and yellow flowers; appearing from July to September; a native of Cashmere; increased by seeds or division of the root, grown in any common soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, pl. 62.

A very pretty species of potentilla, with something of the habit of the old *P. nepalensis*, but with very delicate and beautiful flowers; the ground color clear yellow, over which at the base is drawn a series of long hexagonal red meshes, which form towards the circumference of the flower, other meshes of a finer and closer fabric, till at last they melt and run into each other, and form a clear red border to each petal. It was raised in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, from seeds received from Cashmere or Thibet, and it proved entirely hardy the last winter. It grows freely

in any good rich garden soil, and flowers from July to September. (*Bot. Reg.* November.)

Monimideæ.

BOLDOA

fragrans Jussieu Sweet-scented Boldoa. A greenhouse shrub; growing six feet high; with white flowers; appearing from September to December; a native of Chili; increased by cuttings; grown in sandy loam and peat. *Bot. Reg.*, 1845, pl. 57.

A greenhouse shrub, growing six or eight feet high, and possessing a highly aromatic odor in every part. The leaves are roundish ovate, and evergreen, and the flowers, which are of a greenish white, are produced in terminal panicles. It was introduced from Chili, and flowered in the Horticultural Society's garden in D cember, 1844. It requires to be partially shaded from the sun in summer, but in winter ordinary greenhouse treatment will suit it; as it flowers in the autumn it should only be repotted in spring. It is increased by cuttings. (*Bot. Reg.* October.)

Ericideæ.

AZALEA

L titi e (garden hybrid). A hardy shrub; growing two feet high; with yellow flowers; appearing in June; increased by layers; grown in sandy loam or heath soil. *Bot. Reg.*, 1845, pl. 51.

"A beautiful and fragrant hybrid," raised by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Herbert, from seed of the common *Rhodod ndron ponticum*, impregnated with azalea. The flowers are very large and of a pale straw, spotted with yellow. Mr. Herbert, in describing this variety, states, that "it is difficult to conjecture why, in expelling the purple of the female flower, the yellow of the male should have substituted white. The mode in which colors act in hybrid crosses is singular. When the bright yellow flower of the white turnip is crossed with the dull golden of the Swede, an intermediate color is not obtained, but some of the males (as to the color of the flower) follow one parent and some the other. When a blue anagallis is crossed with the orange colored, the effect is to discharge the yellow from the orange and leave dull red which was combined with it, while the blue remains in abeyance." The object in crossing *Rhodod ndron ponticum* with an azalea, was to obtain some of the permanency of foliage of the former; this has, however, been done only in a slight degree. The variety is worthy a place in every collection; named in compliment to Mrs. Herbert. (*Bot. Reg.*, September.)

Ludovicæ (garden hybrid). A hardy shrub; growing two feet high; with rose and straw colored flowers; appearing in June; increased by layers; grown in heath soil. *Bot. Reg.*, 1845, pl. 60.

Another delicate and charming variety, also produced by the Dean of Manchester, and a sister seedling of the one above described. It is named in compliment to his eldest daughter, Louisa. The flowers are not so large as those of *Lætitia*, but to the strange color of that variety, is added a charming tint of rose, which gives it a gay and lively aspect. Highly worthy of introduction, (*Bot. Reg.*, November.)

Plumbaginidææ.

STATICE

Fortunæ Lindl. Mr. Fortune's Sea Lavender. A frame or greenhouse perennial; growing a foot high; with yellow flowers; appearing from July to October; a native of China; introduced in 1844; increased by seeds and division of the roots; cultivated in good soil. *Bot. Reg.*, 1845, pl. 63.

One of the few acquisitions yet made by Mr. Fortune, in his expedition to China. "A yellow flowered sea lavender is a rarity;" and this proves to be a very interesting species, with yellow flowers, unlike any thing previously introduced. In the Horticultural Society's collection it has been treated as a greenhouse plant, and the specimens grew two or three feet high; but Mr. Fortune's wild plants were only about one foot high, and consequently handsomer from their compactness. It may be propagated by seeds or division of the roots, in March, and the young plants, if brought forward, will flower the same season. It is best wintered in a frame or cool greenhouse. (*Bot. Reg.*, November.)

Cinchonidææ.

GARDENIA

Stanleyana Hooker. Lord Derby's Gardenia. A stove shrub; growing two feet high; with white and crimson flowers; appearing in June; a native of Sierra Leone; increased by cuttings; cultivated in peat, leaf mould and sand. *Bot. Reg.*, 1845, pl. 57.

This gardenia is undoubtedly one of the greatest acquisitions to our gardens of late years. Possessing the same habit and appearance of the well known *G. florida*, its flowers are three times as large, and of surpassing beauty. It was first exhibited at one of the shows of the London Horticultural Society, in 1844, from the Kew collection, where its remarkable flowers were one of the principal objects of attraction. The flowers are trumpet shaped, eight or nine inches long, and nearly five inches in diameter, with a snow-white ground, and delicately spotted with crimson, in the manner of the brilliant *Lilium lancifolium rubrum*. Our correspondent, Mr. Glendening, in whose collection it also

flowered, and who purchased the whole stock, thus speaks of this truly noble plant :—

Mr. Thomas Whitfield, a most successful investigator of the most unhealthy part of Africa, succeeded in introducing, along with other rare species, from Sierra Leone, all which are now in my possession, this remarkable and beautiful *Gardenia*. The flowers are sent up in great profusion from the base of the numerous shoots, which, under good cultivation, are always abundant and healthy. They thrust themselves upward through the beautiful green foliage, in a nearly erect position, and are nine inches long, resembling a series of spotted trumpets, thus presenting a very singular and attractive object. The flowers themselves are not unlike the spotted Japan lilies, and like them are also very fragrant.

What will render the plant a great favorite in our stoves, is its easy cultivation. I would recommend rough peat, leaf mould, and silver sand in nearly equal proportions; let the pots be well drained, and place a little moss over the drainage before potting, to prevent the compost from mixing with the drainage; place the plant in a rather high temperature in a close house or pit, and give abundance of atmospheric moisture; under these circumstances, the cultivation and flowering of this choice exotic will be certain and complete. Such is the account of this plant, and we soon hope to have the pleasure of seeing it in flower. The name is in honor of the Earl of Derby, who sent out Mr. Whitfield to collect plants.

Another species, called *G. Whitfieldia* Lindl. has been also introduced, and is in the possession of Mr. Glendening. It has beautiful white flowers five inches long. (*Bot. Reg.*, September.)

Myrsinidææ.

LABISIA

pothonia Lindl. Pothos-like Spoonflower. A stove plant; growing a foot high; with white flowers; appearing in June; a native of Penang; increased by seeds; cultivated in sandy loam and peat. *Bot. Reg.*, 1845, pl. 48.

A new and interesting plant, throwing up an erect stem, terminated with a close slender spike of small white flowers. It requires the heat of the stove; it is of slow growth, and will only require potting once every season. It is propagated by seeds. (*Bot. Reg.*, September.)

*Lamiaceæ.***EREMOSTACHYS**

lasciniata Benth. Jag-leaved Desert rod. A hardy herbaceous plant; growing six feet high; with yellow flowers; appearing in May and June; a native of Caucasus; increased by division of the root; growing in any light rich soil. *Bot. Reg.*, 1845, pl. 52.

A rather showy herbaceous plant, from the dry hills of the Caucasus, and hardy in England, but perhaps requiring the protection of a frame in our climate, as the roots are said to suffer from an excess of moisture in winter. The roots are large and fleshy, and throw up a stem four to six feet high, with a succession of axillary whorls of bright yellow and orange flowers, which resist the hottest sun. It flowered in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, last April, where it was raised from seeds received from the Imperial Botanic Garden of Petersburg. It succeeds well if grown in pots, during winter, and kept dry, and in summer turned out into the border, where its gay flowers are very showy. The fleshy roots should be planted partly above ground. Increased by seeds and the plants bloom the second or third year. (*Bot. Reg.*, September.)

*Orchidaceæ.***CHLORÆA**

virescens Lindl. Green veined chloræa. A greenhouse plant; growing two feet high; with orange flowers; appearing in May; a native of Chili; increased by offsets; cultivated in rough sandy peat. *Bot. Reg.*, 1845, pl. 49.

This is one of the few terrestrial orchids, which have been introduced into cultivation. Formerly, it was thought very difficult to make them succeed; but the difficulties have been overcome, and they may be as easily grown as the other division. The present subject throws up a spike of deep orange colored flowers, similar to a hyacinth and exceedingly beautiful, the ground color being delicately veined with green, from whence its specific name. It is a native of the subalpine country between Concepcion and Valparaiso, where it is as plentiful as our meadow orchids. The plants require simply a warm greenhouse, and a rough sandy peaty soil; and, when in flower, an abundant supply of water. When done blooming, they should be kept dry until the growing season again arrives. (*Bot. Reg.*, September.)

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *Boston Journal of Natural History, containing Papers and Communications read before the Boston Society of Natural History, and published by their direction.* Vol. V. No. II., &c., Boston, 1845.

THE second number of the fifth volume of the transactions of this enterprising society, is before us, and is unusually rich in botanical interest. On this branch of science, it contains a paper from our correspondent, Prof. Russell, on the mosses of Eastern Massachusetts; and an article on the plants collected in Texas, by F. Lindheimer, with remarks and descriptions of new species, &c., by George Engelmann and Asa Gray—the latter gentleman well known, hereabouts, as an eminent botanist, occupying the chair of Natural History in Harvard University. To this enumeration of Texan plants we shall probably have occasion to refer at some future time. A short article from J. E. Tschemacher on a species of a cactus, is also to be noticed in this number. This corrects a mistake, in the generic position of a *Melocactus*, (*M. viridescens Nutt.*) considered as an *Echinocactus* by Messrs. Torrey and Gray, in their important work on the North American plants:—

“This difference of opinion arose probably from Nuttall’s description stating that the flowers proceeded from the upper clusters of spines, whereas the flowers of *Melocactus* proceed from the woolly head characteristic of this genus, in which they are usually imbedded. But Nuttall also states that the fruit is smooth; this is a character of *Melocactus*, the fruit of *Echinocactus* being generally more or less scaly from the remains of the sepals; Pfeiffer says *rarissime lævis*.

“My specimen is about 5 inches high, and 9 inches diameter; the spines are radiating, very crowded, and transversely striate; four of them (Nuttall says three) in each fascicle are larger than the rest, but the upper and lower spines are the largest. These spines are rather poisonous; wounds inflicted by them are almost certain to fester. In other respects, it agrees with Nuttall’s description; but it has a distinct woolly head, which is, however, small and depressed, in the centre of the plant. There are no flowers now on the specimen, but the scars left by them exist. On these scars several seeds remain, exactly as may be seen on other *Melocacti*, of which the fruit has dried off. The scars are behind the fascicles of spines,

near the axis, and not in the centre of the fascicle as in *Echinocactus*, and, from their close proximity to the woolly head, were probably immersed in the edge of it. Nuttall observes that they are seldom laterally clustered; there were, however, two young plants laterally attached to my specimen, which I have removed; and, although they are very dry, I shall take every pains to revive them.

“From this examination, it is clear that this plant will have to be restored to the genus *Melocactus*, in which Nuttall originally placed it. The native name of the plant is *Choyas*.”

The study of the mosses, though hardly coming into the province of the horticulturist, seems to be one of fascinating interest to the botanist. In its pursuit, may be found names of great celebrity in Europe, Great Britain, and in this country. Many of the most common species to be found in this vicinity, are minutely and accurately described and figured in the works of Hedwig and Schwernitz, from actual American specimens forwarded to Europe by Muhlenberg—a German clergyman, who settled in Pennsylvania, and occupied his leisure in the exploration of those rare and minuter plants, and their accompanying orders, viz: the Lichens, Fungi and Hepaticæ. The American Cryptogamic botanist, in order to detect, satisfactorily, species before described, whether common to Europe and to this continent, as are many; or those decided North American, as are several, must have recourse not only to the standard European works on the subject, but to those rarer and more costly ones, which are only to be found in the hands of the lovers of this branch of natural science, or in public libraries, and thus difficult to consult; or, lastly, by direct importation of the works in question, which is not always so readily done, owing to their scarcity abroad.

The climate of Massachusetts, so similar to that of Pennsylvania, in regard to these hardy denizens of mountain-top and forest-shade, affords few, if any, that may not be detected in the latter state; while that, being more interior, may possess some, which it could hardly be expected should be found here. As we go farther west, we find more singular forms; and even in Ohio, have been accordingly discovered new and remarkable species, of which we may mention *Fissidens hyalina* (*Wilson*) and *Fissidens obtusifolia* (*Will.*) discovered by the late Thomas G. Lea, of Cincinnati—an

indefatigable searcher after the minuter wonders of the floral kingdom.

Mosses are ubiquitous in their character of growth, and a few have been found almost all over the globe. Among the muscological treasures, collected in British North America, during the second land expedition under Sir John Franklin, R. N., may thus be seen, many, which also grow in southern and eastern parts of the United States. No mountain so barren, which does not nurture some species in its bosom—no desert so arid that does not acknowledge the presence of others. In wet or humid places, some genera are only to be found; and on dry rocks, exposed to the glare of unmitigated sunshine, others delight themselves, expanding their leaves, on the presence of the slightest moisture, and swelling their seed-vessels in vigorous beauty. In rapid running streams, several are found to flourish; and others, again, thrive best on rocks exposed to the perpetual dash of waterfalls. The *Funaria hygrometrica*, which springs up in our garden walks in early spring, has been found in all parts of the world, while, again, there are species which affect particular soils only, and others of most singular rarity.

But to turn, from these general remarks, to Prof. Russell's paper, from which we quote as follows:—

“Would we seek for elegance amid the minuter wonders of the vegetable kingdom—for delicacy of structure; for instances of exquisite design, or for subjects of patient and instructive study; to no department of scientific research may we turn, with greater hope of success, than to the Mosses. Their tiny roots; their curious leaves, rigid and like bristles in some, or broad or simple in others, or of the most complicated tissue of network in others,—in all, a great variety: and so fitly adapted to the circumstances of their places of growth; their anomalous floral organs, but dimly shadowing forth the sexual differences in phænogamous plants; the grace of their fruitstalks, (*setæ*); the proportion of their capsules; the peristome of a simplex or else of a complex character; the columella invested with spores (*seeds*) and operculum, to protect them from injury when immature; the veil or calyptra surmounting the whole, and cast aside, when no longer needed, by a variety of ingenious devices; their mode of propagation; utility to man; and indirect agency in the economy of the material world: superadded, the names of illustrious men who have made them their study,—these, and other circumstances beside, render an accurate knowledge of them an object of value and of constant interest.

“The species mentioned in this paper were determined from specimens,

collected, as will be seen, in the vicinity of Boston; many of which were presented to me by different friends, and others collected by myself. Those about which I entertained doubts, were compared with authentic American, British and European specimens, in several herbaria, especially in rich collections of B. D. Greene, to whose generosity and coöperation I am most particularly indebted. For their systematic arrangement, I have mainly followed the Synopsis of Genera adopted by Hooker in the second volume of the British Flora, Part I."

Mr. Russell enumerates about 112 species, though doubtless his catalogue will receive further additions on more extended observations. Of these, there are two species of *Phascum*, minute and almost microscopic mosses, and therefore readily overlooked, or if seen, as it were, by accident. Of their kindred, in diminutive size, the *Gymnostoma*, three species. A single species of *Splachnum*, (*Spl. ampullaceum*) found in Great Britain also: discovered in Essex county of this State, by Mr. Oakes. Of the delicate needle-shape leaved *Weisseæ*, four species; of *Dicranum*, nine species, with a single species of *Fissidens*. Of the beautiful *Brya*, thirteen species—little gems of mosses, growing in almost every situation: on roofs of houses, by the road-side, in garden walks, on the soil of plants under pot culture, beside streams of water, and in swamps. The genus *Leskea* has six species enumerated; and its closely kindred genus, *Hypnum*, twenty-eight species, while several other genera are represented in considerable numbers.

The beauty of the mosses, even on a cursory study, or rapid and hasty glance, must have always struck those who are interested in floral pursuits, with admiration; and could they be cultivated in half their loveliness, like the higher forms of flowerless vegetation, they would signalize the culturist. The nearest approach to such attention, is in the rearing of the pretty trailing *Lycopodium helveticum*, whose flat leaf-stems and silvery thread-like rootlets, make a charming addition to those various species of tropical, herbaceous ferns, which some amateurs delight to rear; for instance, *Achróstichum alcicórne*, with species of *Asplénium*, *Pteris*, and the like.

ART. II. *Report of the Commissioner of Patents.* Thick pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 448.

The Report of the Commissioner for 1844, is much extended in the Agricultural Department, and 20,000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the senate.

The disease of the potato occupies several pages, and all the information up to the time of the publication of the report has been treasured up. The production of madder, indigo, sugar from corn-stalks, potato sugar, &c. the application of guano, and various other subjects, all useful to the agriculturist, are noticed and discussed at length; indeed, the report comprises a great deal of excellent information, for which the public are indebted to their indefatigable commissioner, Mr. Ellsworth.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Domestic Notices.*

A New Scirpus.—“A remarkable *Scirpus* has been discovered this season, near Providence, Rhode Island, by Mr. Olney, (the author of a *Catalogue of Rhode Island plants*, 1845).

Scirpus Olneyi. (*n. sp. Asa Gray*). This species is most allied to *S. pungens Vahl* (*S. americanus Pers.*) from which it is especially distinguished by its remarkably three-winged stem. The reëntering angles are so deep, that the cross section presents the appearance of three rays with parallel sides, joined at a common centre. This species has just been detected on the coast of New Jersey by that very assiduous botanist, Dr. Kneiskern, from whose specimens I have added the characters of the acheneum; as the fruit has failed to ripen this year in the Rhode Island plant.” Dr. Asa Gray, in the *Boston Journal of Natural History*, Vol. V., No. 2, p. 238, note.

Musa Cavendishii.—This fine species is growing vigorously in the garden of D. F. Manice, Esq., L. I., and produced the last year a spike of fruit numbering more than two hundred. The extreme height, from the leaves to the soil, is 9 feet, the girth of the trunk 2 feet. The plant is growing in a large tub 8 feet in girth and 2 feet high; the soil employed is loam and dung; it has been freely watered with liquid guano. Last winter, it was kept in the conservatory where the thermometer often fell as low as 36°.—*Yours, R. Parnell, Oatlands, Aug. 1845.*

Northampton Agricultural, Horticultural and Floricultural Club.—A society under this name was formed in Northampton last year, the objects of which, as set forth in the constitution, are the “circulation of general

intelligence and practical instruction in all branches of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture." These are to be effected by the formation of a library, the establishment of a correspondence with similar associations, lectures, discussions, exhibitions, &c., and the planting of shade trees. One article of the by-laws declares, that "it shall be the duty of every member of the club annually to plant at least one tree for fruit or shade"—an excellent provision, and one which we trust will be carried out. Having been notified of our election as an Honorary Member, we have ordered our magazine to be sent to the club for one year, as a slight contribution to the library.—*Ed.*

Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.—I believe I was one of the first who introduced the Hovey's seedling into our town, and have continued to cultivate it quite extensively ever since, and, after having tried pretty much every other variety to be obtained in the country, have come to the conclusion, that it, and the Early Scarlet, are really the only two kinds worth cultivating; or, in other words, a person cultivating the two kinds, all others are valueless. So, if the Boston Pine should come any where near the standard which you place it at, it will be well calculated to take the place of the Early Scarlet, and then the two will stand preëminent for general cultivation of any varieties known here.—*Yours, G. R. Garretson, Flushing, L. I. September, 1845.*

[Our correspondent has only to try the Boston Pine to prove its qualities, which are in no way inferior to the recommendation we gave it in our article (Vol. XI. p. 290).]

The Weather in Georgia in 1845.—Part of the following article from our friend and correspondent, we intended to have inserted in our review of the weather of last year, in the first article of this number, but it escaped your attention until too late; as we are sure it will prove interesting, though written some time ago, we insert it here:—

"I have had now the experience of about ten years in ascertaining their character in this climate, and can report, with considerable confidence, with regard to several sorts, and intended to prepare a short article for your journal, which I thought would be useful to your southern patrons about ordering trees from northern nurseries, but concluded to wait till I could add the result of the present year. This year, however, has been so remarkable, that it can scarcely be regarded as affording any trustworthy light upon the subject. That part of the season gone by is unlike any thing experienced here within the last thirty years, and the part to come may prove quite as remarkable. The last winter was unusually mild. No snow, few cold rains; the thermometer but a few times as low as 20°. Fruit trees were in flower ten or twelve days earlier than usual, and vegetation was advancing like that of a Canadian spring, when it received, on the 19th of March, a severe check by three successive severe frosty mornings. On the 22d, the thermometer was as low as 26°. Beans, Irish potatoes, &c., killed blank to the ground, and a *Wistaria Consequana* most magnificently in bloom, was a sight for a florist to weep over. My entire crop of apricots, some of which were as large as chesnuts, fell to the ground. Not one escaped. Peaches suffered considerably, and some sorts were cut off, but in general they were so protected by the leaves, those of

considerable size, that the injury to them was comparatively trifling. Indeed, my trees have never been breaking down with such burdens of fruit as at this moment, though in general of small size. We cannot complain of excessive heat, the thermometer only once so high as 92°, and only a few days at 90°; but until four days ago, we have not had a shower sufficient to wet the ground one inch in depth since the 29th of March. Springs and wells have dried up which were never known to fail before, and a large part of the mills in the country stopped. There has been in this county about half a crop of wheat, but of excellent quality. The oat crop is regarded as a total failure, many turning in their stock, others trying to glean as much as will serve for seed. Early planted corn is almost a total failure. An acquaintance of mine has bargained his chance of a crop on 136 acres for fifty barrels; in ordinary seasons, he might confidently have expected 500. But I forget myself. This is talk for a farmer's ear, not a gardener's. We began to eat our small, earliest peaches on the 25th June. Golden chasselas grapes are already ripe. Black Hamburg, Zinfindal, Devereux, Miller's Burgundy, and several other grapes, are coloring beautifully; even Isabella are turning also. Indeed, I never yet saw such a prospect for a crop, scarcely a specimen of the usual blast on Herbemonts, Madeira, and other kinds, which have commonly suffered most from that cause. But, my dear sirs, what *shall* I do with the birds? I am in despair.—*Yours, M. A. W., Athens, Ga., July, 1845.*

ART. II. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, December 6th, 1845. Exhibited.—Fruit: From Joseph Lovett, very fine specimens of Beurré d'Aremberg, Glout Morceau, Winter Nelis, Easter Beurré, Lewis, and Passe Colmar of the second crop; also fine Minister apples.

December 13th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

There being no special business before the Society, it was adjourned two weeks, to December 27.

December 27th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

A special committee, consisting of the President, Treasurer, and Hon. J. S. Cabot, were appointed to examine the Books of the Mount Auburn Cemetery, and receive the proper proportion of the Society's receipts.

Messrs. C. M. Hovey, Walker, Breck, Kingsbury, and Lovett, were appointed a committee to advise with the executive committee, on the appropriation of the amount to be awarded for premiums, for 1846.

A committee, consisting of the President, Recording Secretary, and C. M. Hovey, were appointed to prepare tickets of admission to the Society's exhibitions, on the same terms as in 1845.

R. Appleton, Boston, Andrew Wellington, Lexington, and Edmund Smith, Brighton, were admitted members.

Meeting dissolved.

ART. III. Faneuil Hall Market.

Roots, Tubers, &c.		From	To	Fruits.		From	To
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes, new:				Apples, dessert and cooking:			
Chenangoes,	{ per barrel,	1 75	2 00	Fall Greening, per bbl.	2 00	2 50	
	{ per bushel,	75	1 00	Baldwin, per bbl.	3 00	3 50	
Common,....	{ per barrel,	1 25	1 50	Russets, per bbl.	2 50	3 00	
	{ per bushel,	50	—	Blue Pearmain, per bbl.	2 50	3 00	
Eastport,....	{ per barrel,	2 50	3 00	Greenings, per bbl.	2 50	3 00	
	{ per bushel,	4 00	—	N. Y. Pippins, per bbl.	2 75	3 00	
Sweet, per bushel	—	—	—	Common, per bbl.	1 50	1 75	
Turnips: per bushel,				Danvers Winter Sweet, per			
Common,		25	50	bbl.	3 00	—	
Ruta Baga,		37½	50	Nonsuch, per bbl.	3 00	—	
Onions:				Spitzemberg, per bbl.	2 50	3 00	
Red, per bunch,		3	—	Golden Russet, per bbl.	2 50	3 00	
White, per bunch,		3	—	Hub. Nonsuch, per bbl.	3 00	3 50	
White, per bushel,		1 00	—	Dried Apples, per lb.	4	5	
Yellow, per bushel,		50	62½	Pears, per doz. or half peck:			
Beets, per bushel,		62	75	Winter-St. Michael, per			
Carrots, per bushel,		50	62½	half peck,	62	75	
Parsnips, per bushel,		75	—	Passe Colmar, per half pk.	50	—	
Salsify, per doz. roots,		25	—	St. Germain, per half pk.	50	—	
Horseradish, per lb.		10	12½	Lewis, per half peck,	—	—	
Garlic, per lb.		8	10	Messire Jean, per half pk.	50	—	
Cabbages, Salads, &c.				Beurré Diel, per doz.	—	—	
Cabbages, per doz.:				Beurré d'Aremberg, pr doz.	50	75	
Savoy,		50	75	Le Curé, per doz.	50	75	
Drumhead,		75	1 00	Winter Nells, per doz.	—	—	
Red Dutch,		75	1 00	Baking, per bushel,	2 00	2 50	
Broccoli, each,		12½	20	Quinces, per bushel,	—	—	
Cauliflowers, each,		20	25	Cranberries, per bushel,	3 50	4 00	
Lettuce, per head,		6	10	Berberries, per bushel,	—	—	
Spinach, per peck,		25	—	Tomatoes, per peck,	—	—	
Celery, per root,		8	12½	Watermelons, each,	—	—	
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr. gal.		25	—	Grapes, (forced,) per lb.:			
Peppers, (pickled) per gal.		37½	—	Black Hamburg,	—	—	
Pot and Sweet Herbs.				White Sweetwater,	—	—	
Parsley, per half peck,		50	—	Isabella,	—	—	
Sage, per pound,		17	20	Malaga,	25	—	
Marjorum, per bunch,		6	12½	Oranges, per doz.			
Savory, per bunch,		6	12	St. Michael's,	20	30	
Spearmint, per bunch,		3	—	Havana,	25	37	
Squashes and Pumpkins.				Sicily,	20	25	
Squashes, per cwt.:				Lemons, per doz.	17	20	
Canada Crookneck,		2 50	3 00	Pine Apples, each,	12½	25	
Winter Crookneck,		2 00	—	Chestnuts, per bushel,	2 00	—	
Autumnal Marrow,		2 50	3 00	Walnuts, per bushel,	1 50	1 75	
Pumpkins, each,		12½	17	Cocoanuts, per hundred,	—	—	
				Almonds, per lb.	—	—	

REMARKS.—December has been an unpleasant month, with much cloudy weather, but little snow and frequent cold rains, without severe cold. The minimum range of the thermometer was as low as 2 above zero, but only for two or three nights. The severity of the winter seems to have extended south and west, snow having fallen in Tennessee, and severe frost experienced in Florida.

Vegetables.—The mild weather has been favorable for arrivals of potatoes and a supply has been kept up since our last, so that the stock on hand may be said to be full as heavy, and prices less firm, though we make no

alterations in our quotations. Sweet potatoes have advanced considerably with the lateness of the season. Turnips are plentiful. No alteration in onions, although the stock keeps very poorly. Carrots more abundant. Since our last, some good salsify has come to hand, and been taken at our prices. Horseradish plentiful and excellent. Cabbages remain the same, with the exception of drumheads, which, in consequence of heavy shipments, have slightly advanced. Cauliflowers scarce. Lettuce, well supplied and good. Celery abundant, but of rather poor quality. Spinach, from the mild weather, continues abundant. Parsley rather scarce. Squashes do not keep well, and in consequence there has been a further advance for those of good quality.

Fruit.—There is not much to note in the fruit market; with the exception of Baldwins, prices remain nearly the same; but the former, in good condition, command our highest rates. Some of the kinds, such as Blue Pearmain, Golden Russet and Spitzembergs, are nearly gone. Dried apples scarce, and but little doing in the article. Pears are scarce, and, with the exception of Baking, are only to be found in very small lots and at good prices. Quinces gone. Cranberries continue scarce and in good demand. Tomatoes gone. Foreign grapes are plentiful, recent arrivals having brought a fresh supply of good quality. Oranges are tolerably plentiful of all the varieties, including St. Michael's and good Havanas. Lemons abundant. Walnuts lower. In other nuts, no change.—*Boston, December 30th, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR JANUARY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will now be at rest, except in early forced houses, and if pruning has been finished, will not need any more care until the latter part of February or March. For early fruiting, if preparations have been duly made, now is the time to commence, if fruit is wanted in June. Vines in pots may be brought forward in greenhouses, and some very early fruit obtained.

Peach trees in pots may now be brought into the greenhouse or vinery, and an early crop obtained.

Scions may be cut this month, and placed away for use in May. Insert the lower ends in a box or pot of earth.

Orchards may be pruned now, where there is a large number of trees, so as not to delay spring-work.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camellias will now be coming into full bloom, and will require liberal supplies of water at the roots, and occasional syringing over the foliage. Pruning may be also attended to now, if good shaped plants are wanted. No plants bear the knife better than the *Camellia*, and great numbers are ruined for not being properly pruned. If good seeds are wanted, every flower should be carefully fertilized. Seeds should be planted now. Water once a fortnight with weak *guano*.

Dahlias will soon need attention, if many plants are wanted. Such as it is intended to propagate from, should now be potted.

Roses potted in October, will now be coming forward rapidly; and will soon be in bloom; give plenty of moisture at the roots, and syringe every day or two until they are in flower. Fumigate often to destroy the green fly. Young plants should be re-potted.

Fuchsias will soon require to be propagated, if good specimens are wanted; the old plants may be headed quite down, and they will throw up a fine strong shoot, and make good plants.

Heliotropes should now be re-potted.

Verbenas should also be re-potted.

Chinese Primroses will need to be shifted into larger pots.

Ericas may be shifted if they require it.

Schizanthuses will require to be re-potted.

Victoria and other *Stocks* should be re-potted.

Pelargoniums should be shifted into larger pots, if fine specimens are wanted.

Cinerarias should be re-potted. Seeds may be planted now.

Achimenes picta and other sorts may be now started into growth, if early flowering plants are wanted.

Gloxinias may be potted now, and placed in hot-beds or a warm part of the greenhouse.

Gesnera Zebrina may be potted now and placed in a hot-bed.

Pansy, 10 *Week Stock*, and other annuals may be sown this month for early flowering in the open ground.

Azaleas should now be more freely watered.

Greenhouse plants of all kinds may be safely propagated at this season.

Plants in frames should be aired when the weather is fine.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

Hot-beds should be made up the latter part of the month, as Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Egg plants, Lettuce, &c., will require to be brought forward. If made up by the middle of the month, they will be ready for sowing the seed by February.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

FEBRUARY, 1846.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 16.)

Bagshot Nursery, Messrs. Waterer, Oct. 4th.—By day-break, in the morning, in company with Mr. Godfrey, of the Knap Hill Nursery, who kindly offered to accompany us, we started off for Bagshot, distant about five miles. The morning was cool for the season, though clear and pleasant, and gave promise of a beautiful day. After a delightful morning ride, we reached Bagshot, just in season to take breakfast with one of the Messrs. Waterer, who superintends the nursery at this place. Breakfast being over, we walked through the nursery, and noted down what we saw most interesting. The grounds occupy forty or fifty acres, and slope away rather abruptly from the road to the south; the lower portion being a deep sandy peat, finely adapted to the growth of all kinds of ericaceous plants. The principal walks are laid out at right angles, and most of them are lined with hedges of the American arborvitæ so that the squares are entirely screened from the walks: these not only serve to break heavy winds, but as the squares are small they also serve to protect the plants in a great measure from the noonday sun. They are planted closely together, but not clipped only on the sides, so that they form a neat hedge, six or seven feet high, and about fifteen inches through. One long walk, leading from the house to the bottom of the grounds, is bordered on

each side with a row of cedar of Lebanon, each tree about eight feet high, and well shaped.

Immense quantities of azaleas, kalmias, ledums, andromedas, ericas, &c., are grown here; and the vigor and healthiness of the plants, at once denoted the suitability of the soil to these plants. They are all grown in the same manner as at Knap Hill, that is, in small beds, four feet wide, and the plants are removed every year until they acquire such a mass of roots as to transplant without the least danger of loss. Several beds of the native heaths delighted us with their vigor, and the brilliancy of their flowers, thus showing how much cultivation will add to the most common and neglected plants. *Erica vulgaris* álba plèna, variegàta, &c., were all in full bloom. Beds of andromedas, among which were *A. speciosa* and *Catésbii*, and of the pretty *Ledum thymifolium*, *Kalmia angustifolia rubra*, gláuca, and immense quantities of *latifolia*. Two fine azaleas, called Taylor's red and nosegay, of very free flowering, and dwarf habit, are grown by the thousand, for the purpose of potting and forcing.

Among the miscellaneous shrubs, we noticed the *Berberis purpurea*, with deep, purple foliage, very singular and beautiful. *Pyrus japonica* we here saw grown as a standard, trained up to a stake, about five feet high, and with a compact head, very ornamental. Godsall's weeping larch, a new variety, we saw here also cultivated as a standard, and very singular in its appearance. Two years since, we imported this variety, at considerable expense, but did not succeed in saving the plant. The double bramble is a very pretty shrub, and should find a place in every garden.

The collection of herbaceous plants, both here and at Knap Hill, is extensive, and contains all the choice kinds in cultivation.

Bagshot Park, the Duchess of Gloucester.—Bagshot Park is the residence of the Duchess of Gloucester, and is one of the finest places near London. Its extent is not large, and the situation is level, with no surrounding prospect, but the grounds are well laid out, and judiciously arranged; and the flower garden is highly interesting from the profusion of its flower beds, and more particularly for its rustic arbors, moss

houses, &c. We reached here about ten o'clock, but unfortunately did not find Mr. Toward, the excellent gardener, at home.

The great peculiarities of Bagshot Park are the grouping and arrangement of the flower garden so as to comprise a great deal in a moderate extent of surface. The soil, like that already mentioned at Bagshot and Knap Hill, is a loose, black, sandy peat, termed very poor, but admirably adapted to the cultivation of American plants, which thrive with the greatest vigor; indeed, so suitable is the soil to the rhododendron, that thousands of plants spring up from self-sown seeds, and they are yearly distributed through the grounds as underwood, in the place of laurels. The choicer and more select rhododendrons are taken up every few years, the soil renewed and trenched, and then planted out again.

The walks are circuitous and numerous, and being somewhat in haste to reach Windsor before night, we hurried on faster than the many interesting objects would allow, if we intended to do them full justice. We first looked into a small greenhouse, in which we found a variety of interesting plants, more particularly fuchsias, of which we noticed a specimen of *formosa elegans*, six feet high, the cutting from which it grew being rooted in March; a remarkably luxuriant growth. We saw here, also, a fine large specimen of Miller's *petunia punctata*, but it did not come up to our expectations of a spotted flower; the spots seeming more like the discolorations of a faded bloom, than distinct spots of a freshly opened flower. In front of this greenhouse was a group of beds on turf, planted with scarlet geraniums, fuchsias, salvias, petunias, verbenas, &c., &c., also baskets of wire work filled with the same plants; the effect of these was beautiful in the extreme. The fuchsias and scarlet geraniums were exceedingly brilliant and showy. Proceeding on, we arrived at the herbaceous flower garden, planted in beds, with box edgings, and gravel walks; a neat arrangement; and opposite to the side from the walk, a neat rustic arbor, designed and executed under the direction of Mr. Toward, the whole being made of small branches inlaid in diamond, square, or other forms, so as to create a rustic appearance.

Continuing on, we arrived at the mansion, which is an or-

dinary building, with nothing to commend it to notice, standing on a flat surface, but with some remarkable specimens of trees. A small conservatory is attached to the house, and in this we noticed a superb large white camellia, and a scarlet geranium, called *Præëminent*, covered with a profusion of flowers. The large trees, looking from the lawn front, are a silver fir, upwards of one hundred feet high, and highly picturesque in its form and outline. Three noble cedars of Lebanon, more than seventy feet high, with their horizontal branches reaching to the ground; one of the finest specimens of our beautiful hemlock which we saw in England, upwards of twenty-five feet; it is rare to see a well grown tree, the climate being too humid; a gigantic beech, spreading one hundred feet, and many other equally interesting trees. Turning to the right, we passed the rosary, which is formed of groups of beds on turf, with a rustic dome in the centre. On the opposite side of the walk, near the rosary, are placed a number of rustic vases and boxes, filled with fancy pelargoniums, and highly beautiful.

The American garden is filled with rhododendrons, azaleas, andromedas, &c., planted in groups on turf, and ornamented with one or two rustic arbors or seats. Near it there is a fine specimen of the Deodar cedar, twelve feet high, and an Irish juniper, ten feet. The American garden is overlooked by a terrace, which leads to a handsomely constructed moss house. There is also a Dutch flower garden, with gravel walks, and twenty-four beds on turf, which are planted with the choicest florists flowers. A reserve garden, of some extent, keeps up the great display, which is the great feature of the flower gardens at this place. The whole grounds we found in the highest keeping, and we only regretted that we had not the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with the head gardener, Mr. Toward, who is a worthy and most intelligent man.

Dropmore, Lady Grenville.—Dropmore has long been remarkable for its pinetum, or fine collection of pines, and also for its flower garden. The situation is picturesque and woody, and from the lawn front a fine prospect is obtained of Windsor Castle and Windsor Forest. Arriving from Bagshot, after a long morning ride, we put up at the Inn near

by, and, taking a private walk through part of the pleasure ground, reached the garden by a nearer route than the main entrance, where we found the gardener, Mr. Frost, who accompanied in our hasty ramble throughout the grounds, pointing out to us every thing interesting or worthy of notice.

The flower garden is one of the prettiest of its kind, a copy of which may be seen in Downing's *Landscape Gardening*, p. 501. It forms a line with the front of the house, and was planted with all the showiest annuals, verbenas, heliotropes, scarlet geraniums, petunias, &c. In some of the circular beds we saw, for the first time, *Mesembryanthemum tricolor*, a beautiful annual, with thick fleshy foliage, and very large rosy flowers, with a yellow and white centre; other beds of *Enóthera macrocarpa*, very handsome, with its large yellow flowers; *Nierembérgia filicaulis*, and a new anagallis (*A. Marryáttii*.) The great beauty of this garden, and which has commended it to notice, is the effect produced by planting in masses, and the distribution of a great number of architectural vases, statues, &c. The conservatories and hot-houses open upon a broad walk bordering the flower garden, and Mr. Frost was just commencing to take in the plants. The collection contains some fine large plants, and a variety of new azaleas, originated by Mr. Frost from seed, and said to be very beautiful. *Oxalis Bówiei* was producing a great number of its fine rosy blossoms. In the hothouse, *Gésnera zebrina*, which was then new to us, was exceedingly showy. In the grape house, we saw the true Black Prince, St. Peters, and other varieties of grapes.

Leaving the flower garden, we took a circuitous walk over the lawn and through the pleasure ground, where we saw that which was most interesting to us; a great variety of hardy trees and shrubs, and particularly various species of pines, which have, from time to time, been added to the collection since it was first commenced, about fifty years ago. These contain nearly all the Mexican, Californian, Columbia River, and Himalayan species, which have been introduced and which Mr. Frost, under the direction of Lady Grenville, has planted out with a view to acclimatize them, if practicable; and we saw in various parts of the grounds, which are admirably adapted to this object, from their thickly wooded

character, elevated situation and sheltered aspect, numerous recently introduced species, which Mr. Frost had nursed along by means of protection in winter, keeping off heavy rains, mostly in good health and thriving condition. And, as results of attempts of this kind, we might notice the grand Chili pine, (*Araucaria imbricata*), which was formerly considered as a greenhouse plant, and when first planted, in 1822, at Dropmore, was protected in this way for several seasons; the specimen is now one of the finest in Britain, being upwards of *thirty feet high*, clothed with its rigid leaves to the ground, and altogether one of the most imposing trees among the Coniferous tribe. This tree is undoubtedly hardy in the climate of Philadelphia, and further south, and we shall not be satisfied that it is not hardy even as far north as Boston, planted in dry soil, a sheltered situation, and protected till it has acquired some size. The protection alluded to is a kind of bee-hive shaped frame, made of any kind of green wood which can be bent into shape; over these are stretched mats of two thicknesses, having *between* them a layer of fern, (or, what might be used in its place with us, where that could not be procured, dry moss,) about *six* inches thick, with also a covering of the same over the roots. We have protected a Deodar cedar something in this way the present winter, in order to test its hardness.

Besides the *Araucaria*, there is the finest *Abies Douglasii* in England, that noble species discovered by Douglas, near the Columbia River, and introduced by the London Horticultural Society, in 1826, when plants were raised from seeds received from Mr. Douglas. The tree is upwards of *forty* feet high, and bore one cone for the first time, in 1835, and in 1837, upwards of a dozen. In 1843, it bore a quantity, but at the time of our visit, it had none upon it. Mr. Frost kindly promised to send us several of the seeds when it again produced a crop of cones. There is no doubt of its hardness in our climate. There were also fine trees of *Picea Webbiana* and *Pinus insignis*, the former twenty feet, and the latter fifteen feet high, both superb specimens. *P. insignis* is another of Douglas's discoveries in California, and first sent to England in 1833. It is no doubt sufficiently hardy to stand the climate south of Philadelphia, and perhaps even the lati-

tude of Boston, if protected for a few years. *Picea Webbiana* is a native of Himalaya, and a splendid tree, allied to the silver firs, and about of the same hardness as the common silver fir: the tree at Dropmore, is the largest in England. These, with many others, are pines and firs which are deserving of every attempt at acclimization with us, and we trust we have sufficiently spoken in their praise, after an inspection of several specimens, to induce nurserymen, as well as gentlemen, possessing ornamental plantations, to add these noble objects of vegetation to our pleasure grounds. The Deodar cedar here is not so large as some we have already noticed.

One great feature of Dropmore, is an avenue of the Cedar of Lebanon, each forty feet high, planted out twenty feet apart, and extending nearly half a mile; the branches just begin to assume the horizontal appearance which stamps the noble character of this tree, and in a few years this avenue must excel any thing of the kind in England. Many other species of pines might be mentioned, which are growing in various parts of the grounds, but we have already extended our notice of this fine place beyond our limits. Late at noon we started off for Maidenhead, the road to which lies through a thickly and richly wooded country, with occasional views of the distant Thames, and we arrived there in season for a late dinner, previous to our ride to Windsor.

(To be continued.)

ART. II. *Remarks on the importance of an uniform Nomenclature of Fruits; with a few preparatory observations upon the misconceptions entertained by many of Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, as attributable, in part, to the author's objectionable and imperfect statement of its design.* By T. S. HUMRICKHOUSE, Coshocton, Ohio.

A LAUDABLE spirit of inquiry and interest upon the subject of fruits and fruit trees, appears to be just now more widely felt, than at any former period in the history of Pomological effort, whether we refer to the present or to past ages. The

publication of Mr. Downing's work, though far from being in itself all that could be wished, has yet been exceedingly well timed; and, by reason of the more extensive circulation it has thereby obtained, will contribute much still further to awaken public attention to this attractive study. From being the latest, it is doubtless rendered, in many respects, the most complete publication that has yet appeared, particularly in its adaptation to this country, and in the large amount of useful information it will supply to those—no inconsiderable a number—to whom previous sources were unknown or inaccessible.

It is much to be feared, however, that justice has sometimes been lost sight of, in the laudations bestowed upon this work; and that the author himself has not unfrequently forgotten the obligations he is under to others, his precursors in the same walk. "Honor to whom honor, tribute to whom tribute," is a law that cannot be dispensed with here any more than in religious observances. He has no where, as I can see, suitably acknowledged, that he has derived assistance from Kenrick or from Prince; and yet both are authors, from whom, it is apparent, that he has drawn as largely as from any others. In many of his chapters, he travels over nearly the same ground, and in much the same manner with the former; whilst, where he happens to differ from him in opinion, his style and language are imbued with a degree of asperity more commendable to have been avoided. And, though he may not have precisely followed the latter in his descriptions of many varieties of fruits, I am forcibly reminded, that he, in common with the country at large, is indebted to Prince—father and son—for the possession of some of the most valuable of them. Let us always respect the hand that guides us, since we all must have had our preceptors.

Indiscriminate praise is as much to be avoided as indiscriminate censure. Downing, like a victorious general, has carried all before him. To the apprehension of many, he seems to have swept, at one blow, all that has resulted from the labors of others for years and years, and which they had given to the public, out of existence and into utter annihilation. I have lately seen the "*Drap D'or of Coxe and Ro-*

nald," long a favorite apple with cultivators, alluded to by a correspondent of the *Western Reserve Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture* as "Downing's Drap D'or." Downing, indeed, professes to have identified this with the "Vrai Drap D'or" of the old *Duhamel*; but he has nowhere asserted the paternity or property of it, either as having produced, for that would be absurd, or as having first described or introduced it to notice; and that he is even correct in supposing it to be the "Vrai Drap D'or" is extremely problematical as might possibly be shown upon occasion. To call it his, then, is such a violation of propriety as ought not to be permitted to pass unnoticed. No: it is rather to be characterized as abject flattery. Coxe and the earlier writers are not to be thus deprived of the credit that is due them, of having been acquainted with and of having accurately described this fruit. The palm is theirs and not Downing's, until it is shown, by testimony sufficiently satisfactory, to belong to him.

The merit of a work must depend greatly upon its object, and upon what it professes to be. Both the one and the other of these must be sadly misapprehended, by those who are so indiscriminate in their praises, in the case of the work before us, or it is liable to much graver censure than it has yet been thought to deserve. If we look to the author himself for a statement of what those objects have been, it will be found on page vi. of his preface.

"The first object then, of this work is to increase the taste for the planting and cultivation of fruit trees. The second one is to furnish a manual for those who, already more or less informed upon the subject, desire some work of reference to guide them in the operations of culture, and in the selection of varieties."

It is worthy of remark that, in thus stating his object, no notice is taken of the fact, that others had occupied the field before him; nor is it given us, as any part of his design, to supply their defects, by collecting and communicating to the public an increased amount of information, the result of recent labors and experience. One would suppose, indeed, that a gap—an absolute want—of a "manual" and "work of reference" existed, and that he is the first and only one who

ever conceived the idea of supplying it. Charity, it must be said, impels us to attribute this omission to accident and oversight, rather than to any deliberate intention. Such intention seems, moreover, to a degree incompatible with the disclosures every where contained in the subsequent pages of the work. This branch of the subject cannot, however, be dismissed until something further be said, for the benefit of those who blindly follow their "one idea" wherever it may lead.

He who writes for the learned, upon any subject, will find his labor very much abridged in its extent and scope; but he will, at the same time, find the difficulties to be encountered very much enhanced by the necessity he has imposed upon himself, of communicating only that which is new. What others, who have preceded him in the same field, have fully treated of, is a common fund already in the possession of those for whom he writes. If he would add to it, it must be from his own peculiar resources. *He cannot contribute what is already there.* He is limited to those facts, in his experience, which have escaped the observation of others—which they have lacked the means, the opportunity, or the ability of discovering; to shedding greater light upon that which they have failed sufficiently to elucidate; to demonstrating that to be true which before had only been surmised as probable, and the converse thereof; to demonstrating that to be groundless which before had been advanced as true. Such an one aspires to be an author, and his work must be original. He cannot attain the character by merely drawing from the writings of others, however useful, as a compilation, his work might be; nor however different the arrangement and superior the style and language employed, if the facts and opinions be the same.

Let the inquiry be but made: How much has the author added that is new? how much contributed to what before was known from his own peculiar resources? and it will be seen at once, that whatever claims may be set up for *The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*, it is not purely an original work. Its author never could have regarded it as such. Useful, undoubtedly, it has been, and will continue to be. This meed of praise has been already freely awarded it.

But, that he has resorted to the common fountains and drawn largely from them is impossible to be concealed or to be kept out of view. He himself has acknowledged that he has done so, not indeed to the full extent he ought.

Pomology is yet in its infancy in the United States. Progress in this, as in the arts and sciences generally, is the great distinguishing feature of the age. Improvements and new discoveries are yearly if not daily elicited. Large accessions are continually making to the number of our varieties of fruits in cultivation. The time has not yet come, nay, the better opinion perhaps is, that it will never arrive, when a complete work, embracing all that can be attained, with accurate descriptions of every sort, may be produced and published. Of this, the author of *The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America* could not but be sensible. Something on this score, as well as the "great accumulation of names," ought therefore to have been taken into his account, as contributing no little to "the impossibility of making a work like this perfect," (preface, page vii.)

Imperfect then, since it is admitted, for whatever reason, the work necessarily is, it follows, that the errors it contains are circulated as widely as the truths; and if the former are left without an antidote, they must go on advancing *pari passu* with the latter. Hence it is to be regretted that some one, competent to the task, has not before now undertaken an extended review of it. No more eligible mode presents itself, by which all that is objectionable and all that is useful in the book could be at once exhibited with appropriate commendation or disapproval. Confidence on the one hand and caution on the other would be impressed upon the mind, where individual experience does not reach to, and concur with, the conclusions of the author. Should such a task yet be attempted, to no place can we look, for a person possessing the requisite qualifications, leisure, opportunities and impartiality, with so much propriety, as to your city of Boston, among those accomplished amateurs, by whom the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is sustained and adorned.

A subject of much difficulty, before incidentally alluded to, and in reference to which, by common consent, something definite ought to be determined on, remains to be considered.

"Embarrassing" it undoubtedly is, but not the less therefore to be grappled with, and if possible mastered. Downing has duly appreciated the importance of a correct nomenclature. "It is at once apparent," says he, "that one of the chief points of value of a book like this, lies in the accuracy with which these *synonymous names** are given—" (preface, page viii.) His efforts to arrive at it are far from having been successful.

We may well deplore the confusion arising from the almost endless diversity of names by which the same fruit is often known and cultivated; and the scarcely to be less deprecated uncertainty, growing out of the fact, that many different sorts, sometimes assimilating to, at others greatly varying from the true kind, are propagated under the name of an approved and established variety. The evil is one which all feel, and for which all desire to find a remedy. Its origin, in most cases, must doubtless be attributed to accident or carelessness in those who are instrumental in bringing forward old kinds under new names, or spurious kinds under old names; but it must also be admitted, that frauds have been not unfrequently perpetrated in this way, by unprincipled nurserymen, with the design to increase their profits. The evil is, moreover, oftentimes increased in the attempt to remedy it, and the efforts of those best qualified to decide marred, by the injudicious interference of persons new to the pursuit, who, before they have attained a sufficient acquaintance with varieties, instead of waiting till they can pass a reliable judgment, founded upon actual inspection of fruits, jump at their conclusions, adopt, and the press being open to them, promulgate opinions, which at last only rest upon their own mere surmises, as to the identity of kinds. And, in addition to all this, and having a further tendency to increase the evil, when a synonyme is really detected, many are but too prone, instead of letting the old name take place, to adopt the new and give the old as the synonyme.

But what, it is objected, does it avail to trace the evil or its origin? These are not disputed. Let us rather hear the remedy you would propose. The mischief has existed, and

* I confess a little malice in this underscoring; but it is only intended to repay his sneer upon Kenrick's "rejected outcasts." (Page 330.)

will continue to exist; for, as fast as one misnomer is corrected, another will spring up from a different quarter, in some of the ways to which allusion has been made. True, we may not expect entirely to banish the evil. That would be too flattering a hope, in a country of the extent of ours. But, though not banished, it may be confined and bounded. Enough may be accomplished for all general purposes, if a few plain principles, which must have suggested themselves to almost every mind at all devoted to this subject, and which some have long acted upon, be but generally received and adhered to in time to come.

First: That every cultivator note the sources from whence his varieties have been obtained; and where identity of any two or more be suspected, or where misnomer of a kind be suspected, that trees of those kinds be immediately procured by him from other and different sources.

The propriety of this as a rule is obvious. A mistake may have been made, as is often the case, in the instance of the first trees obtained, and one or the other of the kinds may not have been true to name. This can hardly happen with ALL, when procured and fruited from several sources; and if, under such circumstances, it does occur with ALL, it must be held, *pro hac vice*, to establish the fact of identity or misnomer, and of the existence of a common error. It is not conclusive, until all the sources, from whence the fruits may be obtained, shall be exhausted.

Second: That no test but actual inspection and comparison of the fruits, shall be regarded as sufficient to determine identity or misnomer.

Absolute certainty, in the person detecting a synonyme or misnomer, is that which is desired; and absolute certainty is not attainable in any other way, than by the adoption of this rule. If departed from, we are carried still further seaward. It has been very justly observed by Mr. Loudon, that, "an apple may be distinguished from twenty other apples, all very much alike, when the whole twenty are placed together before the eye; but any one of the twenty, taken apart, and delineated and described, however perfectly, will hardly present any marks sufficiently distinctive to be remembered, and by which it may be recognized with any degree of certainty."

It were much better, that things should be permitted to remain *in statu quo*, than that they should be attempted to be set right, upon any grounds or considerations however plausible, short of actual inspection and comparison. Other grounds and considerations may give rise, reasonably enough, to doubt and to suspicion. This rule alone can infallibly solve them. No *authority* ought to be considered as entitled to any weight, unless this has been the process, by which its decisions have been formed.

Third : That where a synonyme is detected, a return shall be had, at once, to the original name.

Some conventional standard, by which to determine the name a variety is to bear, is surely a desideratum. A convenient and certain, as well as a just rule, is here furnished. No one is better entitled to have his name for a fruit adhered to, than he who produced, or first described, or introduced it to notice—and if the fruit be an old variety, which has been cultivated time out of mind, let the old name be by all means restored. A few have had recourse to *authority* upon this point—the *authority* of the London Horticultural Society. No authority, merely as such, is better. As worthy co-laborers in the work, none have gone beyond, or contributed more “to bring order out of confusion,” in the arrangement of the nomenclature of fruits. Their success is hailed with satisfaction, and their decisions are received with deference. In most cases, and until the contrary is shewn, we need not hesitate to adopt them; in some, the weight of testimony, in the opposing scale, may oblige us to reject them. Indeed, Mr. Robert Thompson, and the savans of the society, must themselves act upon some fixed principles, and what are they, if they be not the rules here insisted on. There can be no doubt, that both he and they are open to and will most gladly receive all the aid that may be rendered them, and all the information that may be communicated to them, touching the true name of any variety, not only towards the formation of future judgments, but towards the correction of past errors.

Fourth : That, in case of detected misnomer, if the fruit, after full trial and examination, be deemed worthy of being retained in cultivation and be an unnamed variety, he who

first makes the discovery may give it a name; or he may refer it to the most convenient horticultural society for that purpose, provided, that whatever action is had be immediately made public.

If it be true, as assumed, that many seedling varieties, of greater or less merit, are cultivated in different sections of the country, under the names of known kinds, then the application and necessity of this rule need not be urged.

Fifth: That the names given to new seedlings be sufficiently distinctive to guard against and prevent their being confounded with previously named sorts.

The practice of naming new after old and no longer esteemed varieties, has been justly animadverted upon by William Kenrick, as tending to error and confusion. A once esteemed sort may come to be rejected, if not from some degeneracy or deterioration it has undergone by age, yet because new and superior kinds have taken its place and driven it from cultivation. If the name of such an one be given to a new seedling, it naturally enough comes to pass, that one cultivator who possesses and has tried the old condemns it, another who possesses and has tried the new applauds it; both take for granted that the fruits cultivated by them are the same; and the public, looking on without suspicion of the truth, are unable to reconcile such diversity of opinion.

Sixth: That cultivators shall not, in any case, disseminate a kind, unless certain that it is true to name.

It is not meant by this, that a cultivator may not dispose of and disseminate kinds, received by him from authentic and reliable sources, before having proved them himself. If he have the same certainty, from the testimony of others, as that upon which the verdicts of juries in our courts of justice are rendered, it must be held to be sufficient. Otherwise, a nurseryman at the west could not propagate and sell from trees received by him from a nurseryman at the east, though his confidence in him of the east, and his faith in the authenticity of the kinds should be implicit. But apart from this, there is "ample room and verge enough" for the operation of the rule.

Seventh: That correct orthography, in nomenclature, be constantly aimed at.

Uniformity, if worth having, is worth seeking and worth preserving. All corruptions and provincialisms in the language we speak and write, are abominable, and ought to be abated as nuisances. These are without the shadow of excuse. In conversation, the name of a fruit, in our own language, should always be pronounced, and when written, it should always be spelled in the way good use has established. This is necessary, if Pomology ever rise into a science. That it shall do so, in our day, depends upon how effectually whatever ground may be gained shall be secured in the advancement it is now making. A difficulty of no little magnitude is here encountered, and one, as seems most likely, which can never be overcome, in the pronunciation of that class of names introduced from foreign countries and in foreign languages. Some of these are not susceptible of literal, or, indeed, of any intelligible translation into English. Nothing short of the direct and critical attainment, in their living and oral use, of the several languages to which they belong, can suffice to the accurate pronunciation of them. He who, without any, or with less than a complete knowledge of the French,* affects the correct pronunciation of French names, only renders himself ridiculous. "Keys,"* and vocabularies, may make such an one a laughing-stock, but they can never impart to him "the true Parisian manner in the accent." In all cases, however, where such names are written, they may be spelled by any one with the exactest nicety, and this is what is insisted upon by the rule.

In conclusion: What is most of all now needed is agreement, unity of purpose, and concert of action. *Authority* will possess added weight, if it be known that its conclusions have been arrived at under the operation of these principles. If any one can propose an easier or safer method of attaining the object sought by the foregoing rules, than they afford, he cannot confer a greater service upon Pomology than by making it public. They might, indeed, have been further enforced and illustrated by examples of their violation. These are not wanting, and could be furnished "in any quantity and

* "Day-lece Dar-dahn-pone," (Downing, Appendix, 563,) will hardly pass muster at Paris, any more than, *eech cawen dich nicht faerch-taen*, will at Heidelberg.

to order." No loss, it is apprehended, will be felt from their omission, since the experience of every cultivator must supply him with enough.

Coshocton, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1846.

We feel much gratified in presenting the above article, by our correspondent, Mr. Humrickhouse, as the subject is one of importance, and worthy of much reflection, by every cultivator of fruits. The principles which he has laid down for the arrival at a uniform nomenclature of fruits are self-evident, and must commend themselves to the Pomologist as a near approximation to some general or established standard. Until some such principles are acted upon, it will be in vain to expect correctness in the names of fruits.

Our correspondent takes the same ground that we ourselves have taken and acted upon, in regard to authority, for names, viz: the authority of the London Horticultural Society. It is, as he says, necessary to have some conventional standard, and the Society's *Catalogue*, though not free from error, is yet that upon which we can place the greatest confidence. A personal inspection of the means of information, which the Society possesses for the detection of synonyms, induced us to adopt this course. The great importance of correct orthography is particularly alluded to, and we must add our testimony to the necessity of this. It is not to be expected that that class of names, derived from the French, should be properly pronounced by every cultivator, but there is no reason why the name when written should not be correctly spelled. Too many instances occur, however, which show that not one in twenty of those who cultivate fruit, can, or do, write the names correctly, and we regret to say that too many catalogues have not contributed much to remedy the error.

We have in our Review of Mr. Downing's work, in our last volume, (XI. p. 297,) spoken of the merits, as well as some of the deficiencies of the volume, and we intended to have referred to it again, as soon as leisure permitted; but in the expectation of a corrected edition, we deferred the subject for the present. We have the same fault to find with the author, which has been commented upon by Mr. Humrickhouse, viz: the proper acknowledgment to authorities, and

previous co-laborers in the wide field of Pomological literature. *Seven* editions of Kenrick's *Orchardist*, besides those of Coxe, Thatcher, Prince, and Manning, and *ten* volumes of our Magazine, with numerous communications from Mr. Manning, have certainly done something towards supplying a fund of information for the cultivator, and rendering him conversant with nearly or quite all the fruits introduced into our gardens. It would have been no more than a just tribute to those who had garnered up before him, and done so much towards restoring something like "real order" out of chaos, to have admitted the value of their labors, and acknowledged an indebtedness to them, as well as the "heavy debt of gratitude" due to the London Horticultural Society. But no allusion is even made in the preface to any previous work on fruits, except the *Catalogue* of the London Horticultural Society. We doubt not, with Mr. Humrickhouse, that this was an inadvertence, rather than an intentional error, and we shall look to a future edition to see it corrected. When this shall appear, we trust that some of our many able correspondents will undertake the task of a thorough review, and point out the errors, as well as the many excellencies of the work.—*Ed.*

ART. III. *The Arboretum ; or a selection of the most ornamental and desirable trees and shrubs, native and foreign, adapted to the climate of the United States ; with descriptions and engravings, and their mode of cultivation, propagation and treatment.* By the EDITOR.

THE increasing taste for ornamental trees and shrubs, and the desire to possess information in relation to those which may be regarded as the most beautiful and desirable, in garden scenery, has induced us to commence a series of articles upon this subject. Public opinion has undergone a great change within a few years ; that spirit of destruction, which has laid waste our forests, and which might be considered as belonging to some Vandal age, is giving away to the progress of civilization and improvement, and we now find that it is

the first effort to protect an old and beautiful tree, rather than lay the axe at the root; and the next, to plant out where before no trace of vegetation existed. It was not to be expected of the earlier settlers of the country, that they should regard their hasty destruction of woods and forests, as of any importance: a wild and picturesque country, abounding in noble specimens of vegetation, spread out before them; but self-preservation and the necessities of life, compelled them to view with little interest a stately tree or a beautiful shrub. These are objects which come later, when the increase of wealth and the cultivation of taste shall demand, not only plantations of our native trees, but seek among those of other climes for such as possess either grandeur, or beauty.

A tree is a noble object, whether we view it in spring, when it puts forth its buds—in summer, when in its full vigor of foliage—in autumn, with its varied hues—or in winter, when it spreads out its leafless arms—each and all of these seasons have their charms. The earliest knowledge we have of trees is derived from the Bible, where we learn that Solomon planted orchards of fruit trees,—of trees bearing spices, and of the cedar and other trees. The Romans carried their love of trees so far as to make them “the very temples of their gods,” and Pliny observes, that “we ourselves adore, not with mere reverence and devotion, the stately images of gods within our temples, (though made of glittering gold and beautiful ivory,) than the very groves and tufts of trees where we worship the same gods in religious silence.” The oak was consecrated to Jupiter, the laurel to Apollo, the olive to Minerva, the myrtle to Venus, and the poplar to Hercules. (*Arb. Brit.* p. 19.)

The importance of trees and shrubs, both to comfort and civilization, is too often overlooked. Without them, we could neither have houses nor build ships—neither furniture nor machines of commerce. They offer the material for almost every art and manufacture; and in tropical countries the fruits are as essential to the natives, as wheat and roots are to those of temperate regions. They are useful for their influence upon climate; for the protection they afford from winds, and for the preservation and improvement of soils.

But it is the value of trees in ornamental scenery, that we now intend to view them; to show how far they are important in artificial plantations, of greater or less extent, and to give such information as will lead to the selection of those which possess grandeur, stateliness, singularity, picturesque beauty, symmetry, elegance and gracefulness of form—texture, verdure and variety of foliage—brilliancy in their autumnal tints—beauty or fragrance of their flowers—color, or showiness of their fruit, and varied shades of their branches or bark. These, pointed out to the planter, with engravings representing the general form and character of the tree, cannot fail to be a useful guide to all who wish to ornament their grounds.

In this object we shall be much indebted to the splendid work of the late Mr. Loudon, which occupied many years of his life, and to the completion of which he sacrificed his health—the *Arboretum Britannicum*; indeed so fully has he searched out all the information which could be obtained, that he has left little or nothing to add, even of those trees which are indigenous to our own soil. But the great expense of that work (fifty dollars) does not place it within the reach of every individual, and we have thought that we could not do a better service, than to give descriptions of such as we know to be the most desirable, and such as may be recommended for their many beauties, either of form, foliage, flower or fruit.

Our drawings will, in many instances, be copied from the *Arboretum*; but where we have finer specimens growing of our indigenous trees, they will be made from living specimens. The engravings in the *Arboretum*, are the most truthful representations, and were made by skilful artists, who had studied the aspects of trees, so as to give them that peculiar *touch* which characterizes one species or variety of the same family from another. This is, indeed, one of the principal features of that valuable work: no less than forty different species and varieties of the hawthorn being figured, showing the distinctive appearance of each.

The engravings will be made of trees ten or twelve years old, and drawn to a scale of a quarter or half an inch to a foot.

1 *MAGNOLIA TRIPÉTALA* L.

The three-petaled Magnolia, or Umbrella tree.



Fig. 1. *The Three-Petaled Magnolia.*

Synonymes. *M. umbrélla* Lamb. *M. frondosa* Salisb.

Engravings. Michaux Arb., vol. 3, pl. 5. Arboretum Brit., vol. 5, pl. 6, and our fig. 1.

Geography.—The *Magnolia tripétala*, is a native of the United States, growing, according to Michaux, from the northern part of New York State to Georgia, but found only, over this great extent of country, in somewhat shady places and in strong, deep and fertile soils. In some parts of North Carolina and Georgia, it is only found on deep soils near the banks of rivers, and in company with the *M. grandiflora*.

Description.—This species, though one of the most generally cultivated, is yet rare in plantations of trees. It is perfectly hardy in the climate of New England, and is of moderately rapid growth, making shoots three or four feet long in a season; when quite young, the ends of the shoots are sometimes slightly injured by early frosts when the wood is not ripe, but the roots soon throw up strong shoots, which take the place of those destroyed. The tree attains the

height of about thirty feet, seldom exceeding thirty-six, with a trunk five or six inches in diameter. The leaves are large and long, often measuring eighteen inches in length and eight broad, and they are produced in large tufts at the ends of the branches, as shown in the engraving, which have given it the appellation of the Umbrella tree, or in French, the Parasol Magnolia. The flowers are large, seven or eight inches in diameter, with from nine to twelve petals, appearing in May and June, on the extremities of last year's shoots, and possessing a sweet but heavy perfume. They are followed by a conical fruit, which changes to a deep rosy tint, rendering the tree very showy until they drop in the autumn.

The *Magnolia tripétala* is a very beautiful tree, and no ornamental plantation or pleasure ground should be without it. A tree, in good soil and with proper treatment, will attain the height of ten to fifteen feet in ten years, when it will assume the shape and appearance of our engraving, which is of a tree ten years planted, and twelve feet high, (drawn to a scale of one quarter of an inch to a foot.)

Soil, Situation, Propagation and Culture.—The best soil for this species is a deep rich, sandy loam, on a subsoil not too retentive of moisture, when it will fully ripen its wood. The situation should be partially shaded and sheltered, and it should be set at such a distance from other trees or shrubs, that it may have room to extend its branches and display its flowers; the border of a lawn would be a most appropriate place. The trees are sometimes raised from layers, but they are generally propagated by seeds, and they should be transplanted where they are to remain, before they attain a large size; three to six feet high is the best size for removing with safety.

History and Statistics.—This umbrella tree was first introduced into England about 1752, and it has now become one of the most common kinds; and in the neighborhood of London are numerous plants thirty feet high. In France, and on the continent, it is also common; but in the north of Germany and Denmark, according to the *Arboretum Britannicum* it is a greenhouse plant. The finest cultivated plants in our gardens are in the Bartram Botanic Garden, near Philadelphia. The price of trees is from 50 cents to \$1 each.

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *Boston Journal of Natural History, containing Papers and Communications read before the Boston Society of Natural History, and published by their direction.* Vol. V. No. II., &c. Boston. 1845.

WE gave some account of the botanical contributions to this number of a scientific journal issued in this city; and would resume our notes on the same, by taking into present consideration, in a very brief and succinct way, the Art. XV. entitled "*Plantæ Lindheimerianæ: an enumeration of the plants collected in Texas, and distributed to subscribers by F. Lindheimer, with remarks and descriptions of new species, &c.*" By GEORGE ENGELMAN and ASA GRAY."

In *Silliman's Journal*, for July, 1843, was announced a plan of Mr. Lindheimer's for exploring the botany of Texas, and collecting specimens for distribution. Two distinct collections were accordingly made, of which a part of the second was unfortunately lost, abridging the number of specimens for distribution to 318. Of these, there follows a complete list, with authorities of nomenclature, and other important data appended. We shall select such of the many as we deem of sufficient importance, in a publication such as ours, dedicated particularly to Horticultural Botany, than to that of a more precise scientific character. We give the numbers of the specimens described, viz:—

"13. *Kraméria lanceolata* Torrey, in *Annals of Lyceum of New York*. II. p. 168. The root of *Kraméria lanceolata* is ligneous, two or three lines thick, and very long, of a dark red color, and has the same chemical and medicinal properties as the S. American *Ratanha*. As the plant appears to be common in some parts of Texas, it might be valuable for collection and export."—p. 212.

The true *Ratanhia*, Rattany, or Rhatany is the *Kraméria triandra* of botanists; a half shrubby plant, growing in Peru, on dry gravelly soil; its stem two or three feet long, prostrate, with oblong, sharp-pointed, undivided, hairy leaves; solitary dull brown flowers, and a bur-like fruit. Its root is valua-

ble for its extreme astringency; and on that account is exported to Europe. It is used as an astringent medicine. The extract of the root is a powerful styptic and tonic.

"25. *Malvaviscus Drummóndii* T. & G. *Fl.* I. p. 230. This proves to be a very ornamental plant in cultivation." p. 204.

"56. *Ænóthera rhombipétata* Nuttall, in Torrey & Gray, *Flora* I. p. 493. This handsome species, so remarkable for its acute or acuminate petals, has been cultivated in the Botanic Garden of Harvard University, from seeds received from Mr. Lindheimer." p. 216.

"61. *Gaura Lindheimeri*, (n. sp.) Prairies from Houston to the Brazos; flowering from April to May, and through the summer. In the Botanic Garden of Harvard University, where it is cultivated from seeds collected by Mr. Lindheimer, it also flowers through the whole summer, and proves to be a very showy and elegant species. It attains the height of from three to six feet, and its copious, racemose branches produce a long succession of blossoms, which are of a large size for this genus. The petals, which are often three-fourths of an inch long, are pure white, changing to rose-color; the calyx is reddish. Flowers always tetramerous and octandrous. This is probably the same as the Texan plant referred to by Spach to *G. tripétala* Cav., but it does not agree with the figure of Cavanilles, nor exhibit any trinervous flowers." p. 218.

"111. *Egletes arkansana* Nutt. T. & G. *Fl.* II. 411. After flowering, the tube of the corolla of the outer disk flowers, as well as those of the ray, become enlarged and corky at the base; and the inner part of the disk is sterile. It is quite a handsome plant in cultivation. The numerous rays are pure white above, and usually marked with pink underneath." p. 222.

"244. *Opúntia fragilis* Nutt. var *frutéscentis*. (*O. frutéscentis* Engel. MSS.) On the Colorado, often acquiring the height of four or five feet, with a branching, ligneous stem, covered with light gray bark, and sometimes with lichens. It bears bunches of small capillary spines with the larger ones (4 or 5 lines long); these disappear from the older stems. The wood is close grained. The younger branches are green and

tender, and bear the ultimate articulations, which are about an inch long, and very easily break off. What is remarkable, the fruits are often proliferous, and bear from one to four or five new branches from the upper bunches of spines." p.445.

This new variety, Dr. Gray, in a note appended, states that he has little doubt is the *O. fragilis* of *Nuttall*, attaining a fuller growth in that warm region, than on the Missouri. As a species of Cactus, it is rather remarkable for its singular habits, than for its flowers, which are small, solitary, and at the point of the articulations. So brittle is the plant that the articulations or joints of the stem easily come off and attach themselves to every thing which they happen to touch. Mr. Nuttall first discovered it in Missouri growing from the Mandaas to the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Lindheimer forwarded seven other Cacti, mostly in living species, which have been revised by Dr. Engelman. They are:—

"1. *Opuntia* *sp.* without flower or fruit; probably *O. vulgaris*. It attains the height of several feet, with large obovate joints and a few spines.

"2. *O. Nissouriensis*? Perhaps *O. vulgaris*, but very spiny.

"3. *Mammillaria sinulis*, (n. sp.) "Nearly related to *M. Simplex*, of *Nuttall*, but forming tufts of a foot diameter. Flowers not seen," &c.

4. "*M. Sulcata* (n. sp.)—with the preceding. Flowers opening two or three days in direct sunshine, two inches or more in diameter. [This pretty species has also flowered in the Cambridge Botanic Garden.]" *Gray*.

"5. *Echinocactus setispinus*, (n. sp.) Flowers about five lines long."

"6. *E. Lindheimerii*, (n. sp.) Flowers about two inches in length, twelve or more aggregated in the woolly centre. The petals at the base are scarlet, verging to orange, from which a pale purple or violet midrib extends to the apex, and is prolonged into a delicate bristle of the same color, while the upper part of the petal is pearly white, with feathery margins. The flowers remain for three days, expanding only in bright sunshine.

7. *Cereus cæspitosus*, (n. sp.) Gravelly soil, near Cat Spring, west of San Felipe. A singular reduced cereus, quite

cæspitose, and even proliferous occasionally, in the manner of opuntia, beginning to flower when only two inches high, and scarcely taller than broad, but attaining the height of at least six inches; the ribs from 12 to 17. It is in flower for two days: the flowers about two inches broad, when fully expanded: petals rose-purple: filaments reddish at the base, yellow at the summit." Engel. *Note on* pp. 245—247.

The Pentstemons are well known to amateur florists, and justly admired. We are presented, at No. 282, with "Pentstemon Murrayanum, Hooker: *Botanical Magazine*, t. 3472. Dry, sandy soil, in open woods, west of the Brazos—May, June. The splendid flame-colored flowers, with a scarlet border, form a pleasing contrast with the bluish glaucous leaves. Pedicels erect; the flowers horizontal." p. 254.

A valuable note on the Chara polyphylla, from notices communicated by Prof. Braun, who distinguishes seven subspecies of this very polymorphous plant, which occurs in many diverse forms in America, Asia, and the Sandwich Islands, closes this interesting article.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. General Notices.

General Treatment of Greenhouse Plants.—The practice of removing greenhouse plants into a higher temperature during the period of their growth, so well explained by Mr. Wood in his various communications, cannot be too earnestly recommended. When it is considered, that in all the countries where they naturally grow, the summers are intensely hot, with clear sunny days, and heavy dews at night, how much quicker the growth of the plants and ripening of the young wood must be than can possibly happen in our dull cloudy climate, even with the aid of glass, the universal custom of turning greenhouse plants out of doors indiscriminately in the month of May, is doubtless one of the very worst modes of treatment that can possibly be adopted, especially when, as is often the case, they are placed in some shady situation; at this period many are just beginning to grow, others have made some progress, but few or none are within many weeks of terminating their growth and ripening their young shoots, and it is very uncertain whether any of them, under such circumstances, even in the most favorable seasons, will accomplish their growth, consequently, when the time arrives for housing, it will be found that three fourths of them are still in a growing state, and now, when the short cold,

cloudy days have set in, they will continue to grow for weeks, and even months, after being brought into the greenhouse.

This mode of treatment can only end in disappointment ; at the time they ought to be loaded with flowers there may certainly be a few solitary blossoms, but any thing like a full crop is entirely out of the question. It is remarkable, that camellias appear to be the only family of plants that are rightly treated in this respect ; it does not seem to occur to many gardeners that all other hardwooded greenhouse plants require exactly the same treatment as camellias ; but instead of so doing, at the very time the latter are carefully shut up in a higher temperature, to encourage the growth and ripening of the young shoots, as the means of insuring a fine display of flowers, all, or nearly all, the others are turned out of doors to take their chance of a hot or a cold summer, as the case may be.

When greenhouse plants are housed for the winter, then is the time to judge whether they have been rightly treated. If such is the case, they will mostly have finished their growth ; the young shoots will have changed from a green to a red or brown color, and of a hard firm texture, and the flower-buds of many swelling out prominently, ready to start into flower with the slightest excitement, rendering the forcing them into flower, at any time when required, an easy and simple matter. Not only camellias, but acacias, boronias, azaleas, epacris, correae, and in fact almost every kind of greenhouse hard-wooded plant, should be at rest, and ready to start into flower when the proper period arrives. On reading the reports of the London Horticultural Exhibitions we are often surprised at the large dimensions of many of the plants therein mentioned, especially when we read that many of them are only two or three years old ! There cannot be a doubt that this is accomplished by placing them in strong genial heat, at certain periods, and will serve to show what can be effected in a short time under proper management.

Although the treatment recommended above is applicable to all hard-wooded plants, there are some beautiful things that will not thrive at all unless they are annually placed in a higher temperature to make their growth, and for want of such treatment are rarely seen in good health. *Crowea saligna* is a striking instance of this neglect, as it is generally seen starving in greenhouses all the year round ; instead of which it should be removed to the plant or Pine-stove in January, and allowed to remain till May or June, when it will grow like a willow, making shoots from eight to sixteen inches in length ; and when removed to the greenhouse it will continue to flower all through the summer, a perfect gem, with flowers twice the size we generally see it produce under the ordinary treatment it receives.

As early as the month of January, attention should be directed to such plants as have done flowering and are beginning to grow ; these should be removed to a higher temperature without delay, and, if necessary, it is the best time to shift them into larger pots, and when the young shoots have grown two or three inches in length and taken off with a heel, they will strike root better than at any other time. By attending to the gradual removal of

the plants all through the spring months, and when having completed their growth, gradually to harden them for a week or two, and when ready to be placed out of doors for the summer, they may then, with perfect safety, be placed in a shady situation, and remain out as long in the autumn as they may be safe from severe frost. In large establishments, a house entirely devoted to this purpose would be very useful; where this is not the case vineries, pine stoves, pits, &c., may all be made available, and without much inconvenience, for this purpose, and even a brick pit without artificial heat, if kept pretty close, would be very useful in forwarding the growth of plants. I have been induced to dwell at some length on the above subject, from a firm conviction that it is not so generally or extensively put in practice as it deserves to be.—(*Gard. Chron.*, 1845, p. 800.)

ART. II. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, Jan. 3d, 1846.—The quarterly stated meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The President read a statement of the probable receipts and expenditures for the year 1846.—Total receipts from members, exhibitions and rent of Hall, \$2,400. Expenditures for premiums, exhibitions and salaries, \$2,400.

The Committee, in conjunction with the special committee chosen for that purpose at the last meeting, reported the following appropriations for premiums for 1846. Flower Committee, \$500, including \$100 for weekly exhibitions. Fruit Committee, \$400. Vegetable Committee, \$150. Designs and Decorations for the Annual Exhibition, \$200.

Adjourned one week, to Jan. 10th.

Jan. 10th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The Committee appointed to settle with the Mount Auburn Cemetery, reported that they have attended to that duty, and have received the sum of \$2,733 71, as the Society's proportion of the receipts for the year 1845.

The Flower, Fruit, and Vegetable Committees were requested to hand in the lists of premiums for 1846.

Messrs. C. M. Hovey, S. Walker, J. Breck, W. B. Kingsbury, and D. Haggerston, were appointed a committee to fix upon the days for the Annual Exhibition in September next.

Messrs. S. Walker, Richards, Lovett, Breck, and Barnes, were appointed a committee to nominate a list of thirteen members as a General Committee of Arrangements for the Annual Exhibition.

The Recording Secretary, and C. K. Dillaway, were added to the Publishing Committee.

Adjourned two weeks, to Jan. 24th.

Jan. 24th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The committee appointed at the last meeting reported a list of names for the Committee of Arrangements for the next Annual Exhibition, and they were duly chosen, viz. : H. W. Dutton, Chairman, J. Breck, E. M. Richards, D. Haggerston, P. B. Hovey, Jr., J. Lovett, F. W. Macondry, E. Wight, O. Johnson, A. McLennan, W. Quant, A. D. Williams, Jr., and P. Barnes.

Mr. C. M. Hovey, from the committee appointed for the object, reported that the Annual Exhibition for 1846, be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th of September next.

The Committee of Arrangements were requested to prepare a schedule of premiums for Designs and Decorations, for the Annual Exhibition, and report in two weeks.

Voted, that various reports of the Committees offering premiums for 1846, be published in a pamphlet form, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

And on motion of C. M. Hovey, it was voted that they be requested to add thereto a resolution offering the substitution of medals in the place of money, should the Society's medals, which are now in the hands of a committee, be prepared for distribution.

The reports of the committees awarding premiums for 1845, having been approved by the Executive Committee, they were ordered to be published.

Adjourned two weeks, to Feb. 7th.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS,

AWARDING PREMIUMS FOR 1845.

The Flower Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society beg leave to submit the following report. They have awarded the following premiums and gratuities for the year 1845 :—

CAMELLIAS.—To Messrs. Hovey & Co., 1st premium,	\$5 00
HYACINTHS.—For the best display, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co., of	4 00
For the second best display, a premium to Joseph Breck & Co., of	3 00
TULIPS.—For the best 30 varieties, a premium to Joseph Breck & Co., of	8 00
For the second best 30 varieties, a premium to Samuel Walker, of	6 00
A fine display, the third best, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of	3 00
HAWTHORNS.—For the best display, first premium to Messrs. Winships, of	3 00
For the second best display, a premium to John A. Kenrick, of	2 00
HARDY AZALEAS.—For the best display, first premium to J. A. Kenrick, of	3 00
For the second best display, a premium to Messrs. Winships, of	2 00

MAGNOLIAS.—For the best display, a premium to W. E. Carter, of	\$ 3 00
For the second best display, a premium to J. A. Kenrick, of	2 00
HERRACEOUS PÆONIES.—For the best 12 varieties, a premium to Joseph Breck & Co., of	5 00
For the second best 12 varieties, a premium to W. E. Carter, of	3 00
For the best display, a premium to William Kenrick, of	3 00

Division A.—Class 1.

HARDY ROSES.—For the best 30 varieties, a premium to Hovey & Co., of	8 00
For the second best 30 varieties, a premium to A. Aspinwall, of	6 00
For the third best 30 varieties, a premium to Joseph Breck & Co., of	4 00
For the best display, a premium to Hovey & Co., of	3 00

Division B.—Class 1.

NOISSETTE, BOURBON, PERPETUAL, AND OTHER ROSES.—To Joseph Breck & Co., a premium of	5 00
To Hovey & Co., a premium of	3 00
For the best display, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of	2 00
CARNATIONS AND PICOTEE PINKS.—For the best 8 varieties, a premium to Joseph Breck & Co., of	5 00
For the second best 8 varieties, a premium to Hovey & Co., of	4 00
For the best display, a premium to Joseph Breck & Co., of	3 00
PHLOXES.—For the best 6 varieties, a premium to Hovey & Co., of	5 00
For the second best 6 varieties, a premium to S. Walker, of	4 00
For the third best 6 varieties, a premium to J. Breck & Co., of	3 00
BALSAMS.—For the best display, a premium to A. Bowditch, of	3 00
For the second best display, a premium to Joseph Breck & Co., of	2 00
GERMAN ASTERS.—For the best display, a premium to Hovey & Co., of	4 00
For the second best display, a premium to Edward Allen, of	3 00
For the third best display, a premium to Thomas Mason, of	2 00

DAHLIAS.—In the following divisions and classes :—

Division A.

For the best specimen bloom, a premium to Edward Allen, of	4 00
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Division B.

Class I.—For the best 18 dissimilar blooms, a premium to James Nugent, of	8 00
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Class II.—For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to James Nugent, of	\$ 5 00
For the second best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to Thomas Mason, of	3 00
Class III.—For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to Hovey & Co., of	3 00
For the second best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to John Hovey, of	2 00

Division C.

Class II.—For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to Wm. Meller, of	5 00
For the second best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to S. A. Walker, of	3 00
Class III.—For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to W. B. Richards, of	3 00
For the second best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to S. A. Walker, of	2 00
CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—For the best 12 varieties in pots, a premium to Hovey & Co., of	5 00
HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—For the best display through the season, a premium to J. Breck & Co., of	5 00
For the second best display through the season, a premium to Messrs. Winships, of	4 00
For the third best display through the season, a premium to W. E. Carter, of	3 00
ANNUALS.—For the best display through the season, a premium to Breck & Co., of	5 00
For the second best display through the season, a premium to Parker Barnes, of	3 00
BOUQUETS.—For the best display through the season, a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren, of	5 00
For the second best display through the season, a premium to Miss Russell, of	4 00
For the third best display through the season, a premium to W. E. Carter, of	3 00

PREMIUMS AND GRATUITIES

Awarded for Bouquets and Pot Plants at the Weekly Exhibitions.

To A. Bowditch, for two splendid bouquets, at the opening of the Hall, 10 00	
For bouquet,	1 00
To Miss Russell, for bouquet, \$2, do \$2, do \$2, do \$1, do \$1, do \$1, do \$1, do \$1, do \$1, do \$1,	13 00
To Thomas Motley, Jr., bouquet, \$1, do \$2,	3 00
To Hovey & Co., for pot plants, \$2, do \$2, do \$2,	6 00
To Salisbury & Willot, for pot plants,	1 00
To Wm. Quant, bouquets, \$2, do \$2, do \$2, do \$2, do \$2, do \$2,	12 00

To Parker Barnes, for pot plants, \$2, do \$1,	\$3 00
To Wm. E. Carter, for bouquet,	1 00
To J. L. L. F. Warren, for bouquets, \$1, do \$2, do \$1, do \$1, do \$1, do \$2,	8 00
To Edward Allen, for pot plants,	2 00
To S. A. Walker, for design,	1 00
To Wm. Meller, for pot plants,	2 00
To David Haggerston, for superb bouquets, composed of rare greenhouse flowers,	5 00
To Thomas Needham, for pot plants,	2 00

GRATUITIES.

To Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Society, (not a competitor for premiums,) the following gratuities, viz. :—	
For a fine display of Camellias,	5 00
For a fine display of Tree Pæonies, 100 blooms, embracing 15 varieties,	5 00
For fine grown azaleas in pots,	3 00
For fine displays of Roses,	5 00
For repeated exhibitions of superb seedling Japan Lilies,	5 00
For magnificent specimens of well grown fuchsias in pots,	5 00
For fine specimens of well grown <i>Erica ventricosa</i> , tricolor, &c.,	3 00
To J. E. Teschemacher, for fine specimens of <i>Echinocactus Eryesii</i> ,	3 00
To Hovey & Co., for magnificent specimens of well grown Japan Lilies in pots,	5 00
For repeated exhibitions of fine new gloxinias, achimenes, and gladioluses in pots,	5 00
For repeated displays of choice China, Tea, and other roses,	5 00
For the introduction and exhibition of a great variety of new phloxes,	5 00
For a continued display of bouquets, rare cut flowers, and pot plants, through the season,	8 00
To Orr N. Towne, for magnificent specimens of fuchsias in pots,	3 00
To Wm. Doyle, for a fine collection of large, well grown plants, at the Annual Exhibition,	5 00
To Samuel Sweetser, for a large rose-bush covered with a profusion of flowers,	3 00
To David Haggerston, for a magnificent specimen of <i>Crinum Amabile</i> ,	3 00
To Alexander McLennan, for fine ranunculus,	3 00
To John Arnold, for repeated displays of China and other roses,	5 00
To Capt. Macondry, for fine displays of German asters and other flowers,	2 00
To Josiah Lovett, 3d, for fine displays of seedling pinks and pansies,	2 00
To Messrs. Winships, for repeated displays of fine shrubby plants,	5 00
For fine displays of choice cut flowers, pot plants and bouquets through the season,	5 00

To Parker Barnes, for fine fuchsias in pots,	\$ 3 00
For fine grown azaleas in pots,	3 00
For fine displays of cut flowers, pot plants, &c., through the season,	8 00
To John A. Kenrick, for repeated displays of cut flowers,	3 00
To J. S. Cabot, for exhibitions of new perennials, pæonies, &c.,	5 00
To Wm. Carter, for fine displays of polyanthus,	2 00
For well grown azaleas,	3 00
For repeated exhibitions of choice greenhouse and hardy plants,	8 00
To Joseph Breck & Co., for a fine specimen of <i>Wistaria sinensis</i> ,	3 00
For a fine specimen of Cloth of Gold rose,	3 00
For rich displays through the season, of choice cut flowers,	20 00
To Wm. Meller, for fine displays of geraniums,	5 00
For fine displays of bouquets, pot plants, and cut flowers through the season,	5 00
To Samuel Walker, for displays of cut flowers and bouquets through the season,	5 00
To J. L. L. F. Warren, for fine displays of cut flowers, &c., through the season,	5 00
To S. R. Johnson, for fine displays of roses and other cut flowers,	6 00
To Edward Allen, for seedling calceolarias,	2 00
To Wm. Kenrick, for displays of cut flowers through the season,	3 00
To Azel Bowditch, for bouquets and cut flowers through the season,	3 00
To Samuel Walker, for a beautiful seedling pansy, (the finest ever exhibited here,)	3 00
To Miss Russell, for continued displays of flowers tastefully arranged in baskets and bouquets, through the season,	3 00
To Thomas Motley, Jr., for designs, bouquets and cut flowers,	2 00
To Wm. Quant, for fine grown geraniums,	5 00
For fine grown plants, bouquets, &c.,	3 00
To John H. Richardson, for seedling pæonies,	3 00
To John Hovey, for displays of bouquets, &c.,	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 214 00

RECAPITULATION.

Awarded for premiums,	199 00
Awarded for gratuities,	214 00
Awarded for pot plants and bouquets at weekly exhibitions,	70 00
Amount unappropriated and reserved for premiums and gratuities on camellias and azaleas in February and March,	35 50
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	\$518 50

In consequence of the necessity occasioned by the issue of season tickets, to keep up successive shows from week to week, to meet the expectations of the public, many of the contributors of flowers have been obliged to make strenuous efforts to make the exhibitions interesting; as the sale of

flowers was prohibited in the Hall, by the vote of the Society, the committee have taken a little more than usual latitude in awarding gratuities, that some compensation might be made in consideration of the great sacrifice by a few of the members, in their free offerings of choice specimens of flowers in great profusion from week to week, during the season.

The Committee have taken unwearied pains to do justice to the numerous contributors of flowers, and make such disposition of the munificent sums appropriated by the Society to the flower committee, as should give satisfaction to all concerned, and best promote the great interests for which it was designed. All which is respectfully submitted,

Jos. BRECK, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS,

AWARDING PREMIUMS FOR 1845.

At a meeting of the Fruit Committee, held on Saturday, January 3d, 1846, they awarded the following premiums for the year 1845, viz. :—

At the Annual Exhibition in September.

APPLES. —For the greatest number of kinds and the best grown, to	
B. V. French,	\$ 10 00
For the next best greatest number of kinds and the best grown, to C. Newhall,	5 00
PEARS. —For the greatest number of kinds and the best grown, to	
M. P. Wilder,	10 00
For the next best greatest number of kinds and the best grown, to Capt. Lovett,	5 00
For the next best greatest number of kinds and the best grown, to J. S. Cabot,	3 00
GRAPES. —For the best exhibited, to Wm. Quant,	
For the second best exhibited, to O. Johnson,	7 00
For the third best exhibited, to B. D. Emerson,	5 00
For the greatest number of varieties and the best grown, to J. F. Allen,	10 00
For the next best greatest number of varieties and the best grown, to Hovey & Co.,	5 00
ASSORTED FRUIT. —For the best basket of fruit, of various kinds, to	
D. Haggerston,	10 00
For the best dish of apples, to E. Vose,	5 00
For the second best dish of apples, to Messrs. Winship,	3 00
For the best dish of pears, to Capt. Lovett,	5 00
For the second best dish of pears, to J. F. Allen,	3 00
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	\$ 96 00

Premiums during the Season.

APPLES. —For the best summer apples, to A. D. Williams,	
For the second best summer apples, to E. M. Richards,	4 00
For the best fall apples, to O. Johnson,	6 00

For the second best fall apples, to Capt. Lovett,	. \$ 4 00
PEARS.—For the best summer pears, to A. D. Williams,	. 6 00
For the next best summer pears, to J. F. Allen,	. 4 00
For the best fall pears to Capt. Lovett,	. 6 00
For the next best fall pears, to S. Walker,	. 4 00
For the best winter pears, to Capt. Lovett,	. 6 00
CHERRIES.—For the best specimen, to O. Johnson,	. 6 00
For the second best specimens, to A. D. Williams,	. 4 00
PEACHES.—For the best grown under glass, to J. F. Allen,	. 6 00
For the second best grown under glass, to Josiah Richardson,	4 00
For the best grown in open culture, to Galen Merriam,	. 6 00
For the second best grown in open culture, to John Hill,	. 4 00
APRICOTS.—For the best specimen, to Hovey & Co.,	. 5 00
For the second best specimen, to E. E. Bradshaw,	. 3 00
NECTARINES.—For the best specimen, to J. F. Allen,	. 6 00
For the second best specimen, to Wm. Quant,	. 4 00
QUINCES.—For the best quality, to Wm. Kenrick,	. 5 00
For the second best quality, to S. Pond,	. 3 00
PLUMS.—For the best in quality, to Capt. Lovett,	. 6 00
For the second best in quality, to S. R. Johnson,	. 4 00
GOOSEBERRIES.—For the best flavored, to O. Johnson,	. 5 00
For the second best flavored, to John Hovey,	. 3 00
CURRENTS.—For the best, to A. D. Williams,	. 5 00
For the second best, to A. D. Weld,	. 3 00
RASPBERRIES.—For the best specimens, to C. Newhall,	. 5 00
For the second best specimens, to J. F. Allen,	. 3 00
STRAWBERRIES.—For the best specimen, to A. Aspinwall,	. 8 00
For the next best specimen, to Hovey & Co.,	. 6 00
For the next best specimen, to J. Richardson,	. 4 00
MUSKMELONS.—For the best specimens, to Wm. Quant,	. 5 00
For the second best specimens, to Capt. Lovett,	. 3 00
FIGS.—For the best specimen, to J. F. Allen,	. 5 00
GRAPES.—For the best specimen and the best varieties of grapes grown under glass, previous to July 1st, to D. Haggerston,	10 00
For the second best specimens, and the best varieties of grapes grown under glass, previous to July 1st, to J. Nugent,	. 7 00
For the best grown under glass, subsequently to July 1st, to J. F. Allen,	. 10 00
For the second best grown under glass subsequently to July 1st, to Wm. Quant,	. 7 00
NATIVE GRAPES.—For the best, to K. Bailey,	. 5 00
For the second best, to S. R. Johnson,	. 3 00

\$ 305 00

GRATUITIES.

To Edward Humphries for a seedling nectarine,	. 5 00
To E. M. Richards, for seedling apple, "Walpole Seedling,"	. 5 00

To W. Newhall, Lynn, for seedling apricot,	. . .	\$ 5 00
To Samuel Walker, for Figue Pears,	. . .	3 00
To Mrs. Sheldon, for fine lemons,	. . .	3 00
Total,		\$ 326 00
For the Committee, S. WALKER, <i>Chairman.</i>		

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES,

AWARDING PREMIUMS FOR 1845.

The Committee on vegetables for 1845, make the following report.

The amount appropriated by the Society and placed at the disposal of the Committee, was \$ 150, and they have awarded the following sums in premiums and gratuities as follows :—

ASPARAGUS. —To A. D. Williams, for the earliest and best 3 bunches, a premium of . . .			\$ 5 00
To Geo. Walsh, for very fine, a gratuity of . . .			5 00
BEETS. —To James Nugent, for the best 12 roots, a gratuity of . . .			3 00
BROCOLI. —To Josiah Lovett, 2d, for the best 3 heads, a premium of . . .			5 00
To John Hooper, a gratuity of . . .			2 00
BEANS. —To J. F. Macondry, for fine Chili string, a gratuity of . . .			2 00
LIMA BEANS. —To J. F. Macondry, for the earliest and best, a premium of . . .			3 00
To A. Bowditch, for the second best, a gratuity of . . .			2 00
SHELL BEANS. —To J. F. Macondry, for the earliest and best, a premium of . . .			4 00
CUCUMBERS. —For the best pair under glass, to James Nugent, a premium of . . .			4 00
To Orr N. Towne, for the second best pair under glass, a premium of . . .			3 00
To John Bumstead, a gratuity of . . .			2 00
To Thomas Needham, a gratuity of . . .			2 00
Open culture, to John Hovey, a premium of . . .			3 00
CAULIFLOWERS. —To Josiah Lovett, 2d, a premium of . . .			5 00
To A. D. Williams, a premium of . . .			3 00
CABBAGE. —To A. D. Williams, for the best drumhead cabbage, a premium of . . .			5 00
CELERY. —To James Nugent, a premium of . . .			5 00
To A. D. Williams, a premium of . . .			3 00
EGG PLANTS. —For the best display during the season, to Orr N. Towne, a premium of . . .			5 00
To Thomas Motley, a gratuity of . . .			3 00
To W. Quant, a gratuity of . . .			3 00
LETTUCE. —To Josiah Lovett, 2d, a premium of . . .			3 00
To A. D. Williams, a gratuity of . . .			2 00

POTATOES. —To A. D. Williams, for the best and earliest peck, a premium of		\$ 3 00
To James Nugent, a gratuity of		2 00
RHUBARS. —To Josiah Lovett, 2d, a premium of		5 00
To M. P. Wilder, a gratuity of		2 00
To A. D. Williams, a gratuity of		2 00
To Messrs. Winships, a gratuity of		2 00
SQUASHES. —For the greatest variety during the season, to Josiah Lovett, a premium of		5 00
TOMATOES. —To A. D. Williams, a premium of		3 00
To Wm. Seaver, a gratuity of		2 00
VEGETABLES. —To Josiah Lovett, for the best display during the season,		10 00
To A. D. Williams, for the second best display during the season,		5 00
PUMPKINS. —To John Marland, for a mammoth pumpkin, a gratuity of		2 00
		<hr/>
		\$ 125 00
Leaving unappropriated,		25 00
		<hr/>
		\$ 150 00

Your committee very much regret that the display of vegetables has not been greater for the past season, but are much gratified with the very fine specimens exhibited, though few. Quality in some measure has made up for quantity.

For the Committee,

WM. B. KINGSBURY.

The Chairman of the Flower Committee, in his very excellent report, has appended thereto some statistics in regard to the exhibitions of the Society, which may be interesting to many.

It appears from the report that there were sixty-two contributors during the year 1845. Nineteen of them exhibited but *once* each; four but twice each; eleven but three times each; two but four times each; four but five times each; leaving *twenty-two* individuals who made the principal exhibitions during the season. The names of these members, and the number of times they exhibited are as follows:—Messrs. Hovey & Co., twenty-six; J. Breck & Co., twenty-one; Messrs. Winships, twenty; P. Barnes, eighteen; M. P. Wilder, eighteen; S. Walker, eighteen; W. Kenrick, seventeen; Mr. Warren, fifteen; W. E. Carter, fourteen; J. Hovey, thirteen; W. Meller, twelve; A. Bowditch, twelve; W. Quant, eleven; J. A. Kenrick, eleven; Jas. Nugent, eleven; S. R. Johnson, ten; S. A. Walker, seven; J. Arnold, seven; E. Allen, seven; T. Mason, six; F. W. Macondry, six; T. Needham, six.

The Reports of the Committees offering premiums for 1846, will appear in our next.

ART. III. *Faneuil Hall Market.*

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		From	To	<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>		From	To
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes, new :				Squashes, per cwt. :			
Chenangoes,	{ per barrel,	2 25	2 50	Canada Crookneck,		2 50	3 00
	{ per bushel,	75	1 00	Winter Crookneck,		2 00	2 25
Common,....	{ per barrel,	1 50	1 75	Autumnal Marrow,		3 50	4 00
	{ per bushel,	50	—	Pumpkins, each,		12½	17
Eastport,.....	{ per barrel,	3 00	3 25				
	{ per bushel,	1 25	—				
Long Reds,..	{ per barrel,	2 00	2 50				
	{ per bushel,	1 00	—				
Sweet, per bushel		2 00	—				
Turnips : per bushel,							
Common,		50	62				
Ruta Baga,		37½	50				
Onions :							
Red, per bunch,		3	—	Fruits.			
White, per bunch,		3	—	Apples, dessert and cooking :			
White, per bushel,		1 00	—	Fall Greening, per bbl.	2 00	2 50	
Yellow, per bushel,		50	62½	Baldwin, per bbl.	3 00	3 50	
Beets, per bushel,		62	75	Russsets, per bbl.	2 50	3 00	
Carrots, per bushel,		50	62½	Blue Pearmain, per bbl.	2 50	3 00	
Parsnips, per bushel,		75	—	Greenings, per bbl.	2 50	3 00	
Salsify, per doz. roots,		25	—	N. Y. Pippins, per bbl.	2 75	3 00	
Horseradish, per lb.		10	12½	Common, per bbl.	1 50	1 75	
Garlic, per bush,		8	10	Danvers Winter Sweet, per bbl.	3 00	—	
				Nonsuch, per bbl.	3 00	—	
				Spitzemberg, per bbl.	2 50	3 00	
				Golden Russet, per bbl.	2 50	3 00	
				Hub. Nonsuch, per bbl.	3 00	3 50	
				Dried Apples, per lb.	4	5	
Cabbages, Salads, &c.				Pears, per doz. or half peck :			
Cabbages, per doz. :				St. Germain, per half pk.	50	—	
Savoy,		50	75	Baking, per bushel,	2 00	2 50	
Drumhead,		75	1 00	Cranberries, per bushel,	3 50	4 25	
Red Dutch,		75	1 00	Tomatoes, per peck,	—	—	
Brocolis, each,		—	—	Grapes, (forced,) per lb. :			
Cauliflowers, each,		20	25	Black Hamburg,	—	—	
Lettuce, per head,		6	10	White Sweetwater,	—	—	
Spinach, per peck,		25	37½	Isabella,	—	—	
Celery, per root,		8	12½	Malaga,	25	—	
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr. gal.		25	—	Oranges, per doz.			
Peppers, (pickled) per gal.		37½	—	St. Michael's,	20	30	
				Havana,	25	37	
				Sicily,	20	25	
Pot and Sweet Herbs.				Lemons, per doz.	17	20	
Parsley, per half peck,		50	75	Pine Apples, each,	12½	25	
Sage, per pound,		17	20	Chestnuts, per bushel.	2 00	2 25	
Marjoram, per bunch,		6	12½	Walnuts, per bushel,	1 50	1 75	
Savory, per bunch,		6	12	Cocoanuts, per hundred,	—	—	
Spearmint, per bunch,		3	—	Almonds, per lb.	—	—	

REMARKS.—Since our last report, there has been a succession of very mild weather for January. With the exception of two mornings, when the mercury indicated 3° or 4° below zero, it has, a greater part of the month, averaged 20° or 25° above; a drifting snow fell on the 17th, but very little of it remains at this date.

Vegetables.—Potatoes have considerably advanced since our last, but they are now again tending downward; the ultimatum in price has probably been reached, and it is doubtful whether they will again command so good rates during the spring; there has been a good many arrivals, and as they

are dearer to feed out to stock, at the present rates, than grain, a great quantity will be reserved for spring sales in this way ; some excellent long reds have been brought in. Sweet potatoes are yet tolerably well supplied. Turnips of the best quality have advanced considerably. Onions continue very abundant, and without change of price. Garlics are now furnished by the bunch, and some finely grown ones have been received from Connecticut ; their sale is upon the increase. Cabbages continue rather scarce, particularly reds. Brocolis are all gone. Cauliflowers are quite scarce, and good heads command our highest rates. Lettuce good for the season. Spinach not quite so abundant ; the last few days of snow and frost have prevented the usual supply. Parsley continues in demand, and prices have improved. Squashes continue to advance, and marrows of prime quality sell quick at the highest prices.

Fruit.—Apples remain without alteration ; there has been a steady demand, but without improvement in price. Russets and Baldwins constitute the principal stock ; but we continue our quotations as in our last, though only a few barrels, or perhaps bushels, are to be found of some of the kinds. Pears are about gone, with the exception of baking ; the warm season of 1845 ripened them off at least a month earlier than usual. Prime cranberries are a shade higher. Grapes are abundant. Oranges and Lemons remain the same. In nuts, there has been considerable doing, and we quote chestnuts 25 cts. higher than in our last. The stock of walnuts is good and demand steady.—Yours, M. T., Boston, Jan. 30, 1846.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR FEBRUARY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will commence swelling their buds in greenhouses during February ; and they will soon need some attention preparatory to their breaking ; if the shoots are long, the tops may be bent down towards the front of the house ; this will check the flow of sap to the top, and when the eyes are all slightly broken, the vines may be brought up to the trellis and properly tied. Keep the the temperature from 45° to 50° at night.

Peach trees in pots may be still brought into the greenhouse for a succession ; those now coming into bloom should be watered with a weak solution of guano.

Grafting apple and pear trees on the roots may be commenced now and continued till spring, the roots having previously been laid in.

Pruning orchards may be done this month, when there is more leisure than there will be in March.

Scions wanted in April or May should be cut soon and placed away in a box in a cool place, with the lower ends in earth.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camellias will be in full bloom this month; continue to keep them well supplied with water. Any straggling plants should be tied up to neatly painted stakes, and the soil top dressed, if mossy. If seeds are wanted, attend to the fertilization of the flowers, which should always be done about noon. Water fortnightly with *guano*.

Roses now coming into full bloom will require attention; look out carefully for the aphids, which is exceedingly troublesome at this season, and fumigate often with tobacco, to prevent their increase. Young plants growing freely may be re-potted. Water with *guano*.

Fuchsias will require attention; re-pot all growing plants, and continue to propagate, if young plants are wanted.

Japan Lilies will now be throwing up their shoots, and should be placed in a cool and half shady part of the greenhouse. Water sparingly till they are well up.

Dahlias should be potted, if not already done, if plants are wanted for flowering early; or if it is intended to raise young plants. Put the cuttings in sand and loam, under a bell glass.

Mignonette and 10 week stock seed, for flowering early in the open border, should be planted soon.

Schizanthuses will require another potting, if fine specimen plants are wanted.

Calceolarias will require re-potting this month.

Gladiolus gandavensis, and *floribundus*, &c., should now be potted.

Pelargoniums may be shifted again, and if young plants are wanted, now is a good time to put in cuttings.

Verbena cuttings should now be put in for making healthy young plants for turning out into the border in May.

Oxalis Bowiei and *Hirta* done blooming, should be more sparingly watered.

Cactuses should now be more liberally watered.

Ranunculuses may be planted the latter part of this month, if the weather is mild.

Plants in frames should be aired in all good weather.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

Sow all kinds of vegetable seeds if the hot-beds made up last month, are in good order. Cucumbers already up will be ready for hilling out by the middle of the month. Make a second sowing of lettuce, radishes, egg plants, tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, cucumbers, &c.

Peas may be forwarded two or three weeks, by sowing them on an inverted sod, and in April transplanting them to the open ground.

Rhubarb roots covered with a barrel, and the barrel covered with hot manure, will come forward very early, and produce a good crop.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

MARCH, 1846.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 57.)

Windsor, Oct. 4.—We reached Windsor, after a very pleasant afternoon ride, about an hour before sunset, rather later than we intended to arrive here, when we left Knap Hill; but the many objects to be seen at the places we have noticed, detained us, and we now had but little time to spend here. The queen and Prince Albert had just arrived at the castle, from their tour in Scotland, and the town was thronged with visitors, who had come to witness the event. Windsor Castle is a picturesque looking building, in the oldest castellated style: the gardens have been lately considerably improved, but we arrived too late to see only the Frogmore Gardens, which are part of the royal demesne, and have recently been so much enlarged and improved, that they are said to be the finest in England.

Frogmore Gardens.—The whole quantity of land improved, is upwards of twenty-three acres; twelve of which are enclosed by a brick wall, and intersected by other walls, for the purpose of training quantities of fruit trees, which will not do well in any other situation in this climate. The gardens are about half a mile from Windsor Castle; they are under the care of Mr. Ingram, a skilful and excellent gardener, as every thing attested. We did not, however, owing to the lateness of the hour, find him at home; but his son pointed out to us, very politely, all that was worthy of note. The

gardens had very recently been laid out, and the whole grounds had not yet been planted.

The principal feature of attraction, is the splendid range of houses, upwards of *nine hundred* feet long, built in the most thorough and substantial manner, without regard to expense. In the centre of the range is a beautiful dwelling for the gardener, erected in the Elizabethan style, with one room fitted up for the queen, when visiting the garden. The frame work is of iron, and the sashes are glazed with panes of Dutch glass, each pane being about eight by forty or fifty inches; with only *one* lap in each row of glass in each sash.

There are, we believe, five compartments in each wing of the range, the outer one of each being occupied as greenhouses, and the others as graperies, peacheries, &c. &c. The grape vines had only been planted fourteen months, and they were now producing from *two* to *four* bunches each, of as fine grapes as we ever saw. The Hamburgs were unusually well colored. We saw here the new grape, called Prince Albert, which was said to excel the Hamburg. It certainly was a fine looking grape, whatever its qualities might be; the bunches very large and handsome. Mr. Ingram had exhibited a vine in a pot, a week or two previous, at a meeting of the London Horticultural Society, one of the bunches of which weighed upwards of *three pounds*. It was yet so new, that only two vines were growing in the graperie. The variety originated in Jersey. We have never had the pleasure of seeing finer specimens of vines, for their age; they were planted in July, 1843, and in October, 1844, were producing six or eight pounds weight of fruit each, with as strong a growth of new wood as the best cultivator could desire. It is true, no expense was spared in the preparation of the border, which is the principal thing in growing grapes.

In the enclosure in the rear of the range of houses, are several ranges of pits, small green-houses, hot-houses, &c., which contained a variety of plants for replenishing the green-houses in the long range, but we saw nothing particularly new, or worthy of record. Indeed, the place was quite too recently built up, to expect much in this way. The splendid range of houses, their superior construction and arrangement, are the only objects of special notice.

It was quite dark before we left the grounds, and after passing a pleasant evening with Mr. Godfrey, to whom we were so much indebted for our day's ride, and to whom we again return our warmest thanks, we took the train of cars, at the Slough station, and arrived in London about half past nine o'clock.

Bayswater, Residence of Mrs. Loudon.—It would scarcely be expected that we should leave London without giving some account of Bayswater, the residence of the late Mr. Loudon. Some years previous to his death, he stated that it was his desire to visit this country, and we had confidently hoped, in common with many of his friends, that he would have been able to gratify his wish; but from subsequent language, incidentally used, in an article in the *Gardener's Magazine*, the "subject of slave population filled his mind with horror, and diminished, in a considerable degree, the ardent desire he once had to visit the United States." So great an admirer of one who had done so much for gardening, in this country, as well as in Europe, we still anticipated the pleasure of seeing him at some future day. Deeply regretted by all, however, he fell a victim to his own incessant and herculean labors, but a short time previous to our visit.

In company with Mr. Charlwood, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Loudon, we called on Mrs. Loudon, but she was absent from home, and we had not the pleasure of an acquaintance. Another opportunity did not again offer to renew our visit. Fearing this, we took a brief survey of the library, filled to overflowing with most of the works on horticulture, botany, &c., of the present century. Allowing the imagination a little sway, it became the same busy scene,—the same literary workshop,—of a few months before. At one table sat an amanuensis, at a second another, and at a third a draftsman. To and fro, in busy thought, walked a crippled man, now dictating to one, now to the other, and anon giving directions to the third. Daily, weekly, yearly, the same unceasing toil went on; until, worn by care, and wasted in health, the master hand sunk beneath the completion of a work, which few would have had the courage to have undertaken, and fewer to carry out.

The garden was a source of interest; it had been the scene

of many changes in the hands of the proprietor, and must essentially have been an experimental garden, in the true sense of the word. The garden contains about quarter of an acre, and was laid out in 1823. The whole ground was well trenched, and before trenching the surface was limed and thickly coated with the best London stable manure. The trenching was done in the autumn, and in the spring the whole was planted. In the *Suburban Garden*, the author has detailed all his experiments in this garden from 1823 to 1837, and if we had room we should copy the entire article here, but as it is quite too long, (filling several pages,) we shall notice some of the principal changes which were made, to show how much can be accomplished on so small a spot of ground.

In 1823, the garden was planted with a specimen of all the trees and shrubs which could be procured in London, for the purpose of studying their character, and also with "fifty pear trees, nearly as many of apples, and a corresponding number of plums, cherries, and other fruits." Many of these, as soon as they began to bear, were cut down to make room for others, and in 1837 only about *twenty-seven* were remaining.

In the hot-house, the first year, he grew melons; the next two years, pines. In 1830, it was wholly devoted to a representative system of tropical plants, in pots; and in 1837 was only filled with grapes and figs. This house has been successively heated with flues and tan, flues without tan, and by hot water in various modes. The greenhouse was first planted with peaches and nectarines; subsequently with vines, which bore enormous crops in 1829. In 1830, all were removed, and a representative system of greenhouse plants succeeded. In a pit, melons and cucumbers were first grown; in 1826 it was filled with greenhouse plants, chiefly from Australia and the Cape: but in 1835 the sashes were given to a friend, and the pit filled up with a collection of hyacinths and pæonies.

In a small bed, culinary vegetables were grown the first year; then an arrangement of herbaceous plants was made in it, so as to have an equal number in flower every month in the year, except December and January. In 1830, the trees overshadowed it, and the plants were removed. In a tank of salt water a small collection of *fuci* were grown; this tank

was cleared away, and a collection of American peat earth-plants received from Col. Carr, of the Burtram Botanic Garden cultivated. In another small compartment, "150 sorts of tulips, nearly that number of ranunculuses, anemonies, pinks, carnations, primroses, &c.," and some dahlias were grown; and in 1831 these gave way to another representative system of herbaceous plants. In a small border a complete collection of strawberries, named agreeably to the Horticultural Society's *Catalogue of Fruits*, was planted; but in 1826 these were removed, and the border divided into 464 small divisions, (by flints and vitrified bricks,) to contain that number of orders and tribes, and consequently representing the whole vegetable kingdom, hardy or tender, indigenous or exotic, in Great Britain. In 1830, these were all removed, together with the flints and bricks, and a universal representative system substituted, limited to the representatives of the hardy trees and shrubs cultivated in Britain, amounting to 58 species. The stronger-growing trees and shrubs in this miniature arbo-retum were taken up every other year, and their roots reduced, to keep them of moderate dimensions. A stone shelf for Alpines contained at one time 600 species in small pots, all named. These are, however, but a very small portion of the experiments, all of which are minutely detailed in the work before alluded to.

In closing his description of the garden, Mr. Loudon says, "we might say a great deal more on the subject of the numerous experiments we have tried in this small piece of ground, in the course of twelve years; one great object being, as far as we could, to try every thing that could be tried in so small a space. Owing to the liberal preparation we gave the soil, and the liberal supply of water during the growing months, (May, June, and July,) the growth of the trees and shrubs was so rapid, that it would hardly be credited were we to detail it; and as we procured the trees in the London nurseries, and planted them in the autumn, they produced some fruit the first year, a tolerable crop the second and third, and in 1828, '29, and '30, many bushels of apples and pears. So large had these trees become, that there is scarcely one of them now remaining (in 1837)." After reading this, the most impatient must perceive that six years are ample to give a good crop

of fruit, and that, in twelve *years*, in a small garden, trees will grow to such a size as to require to be wholly removed, if flowers or vegetables are cultivated.

The house stands about thirty feet from the street, and is planted in front with groups of trees, viz: Cedar of Lebanon, *Sórbus hybrida*, *Cérasus Pádus*, *C. semperflórens*, *Prúnus myrobálana*, *Amelánychier* *Botryápium*, *Symphória racemósa*, Persian lilac, rose acácia and *Althæa*. The Myrobalan plum comes first into bloom, then the Amelanchier; next the bird-cherry, then the Sorbus, and last the Robinia; the purple berries of the cherry, the red of the Sorbus, and the snow white of the snowberry, have a fine effect. At the time of our visit this group was highly picturesque. Other plantations were all made with the same view to effect, and from the street the masses of foliage give the house the appearance of standing in the country, rather than in the crowded city.

(*To be Continued.*)

ART. II. *Notice of the "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in the year 1842—and to Oregon, and North California, in the years 1843—1844. By Bre-vet Captain J. C. FREMONT, of the Topographical Engineers, &c. &c. Printed by order of the Senate of the United States. Washington. 1845."* By X.

THE Botany of North America is being yearly developed, in new and striking points of view. The vast plains, deserts, prairies, and mountain ranges, which lie in the regions of the Rocky Mountains, have been but partially explored, and their natural productions are scarcely known. During the expeditions made by Captain Frémont, a great range of country was passed over, and even particular sections visited, where, probably, the foot of civilized man never before trod. The collections of specimens of the Natural History of these regions, were but an incidental circumstance of his attention; and these, repeatedly subjected to accidents of a most serious nature, were likely to have been ruined, were it not for the

perseverance and industry, which only saved them from utter loss. From the remains of the dried plants, recovered from such sad mishaps, Dr. Torrey, to whom they were submitted, has published, in an Appendix to the Report, a list of species, and has been enabled to determine and describe some *new* species. The specimens of *Compositæ*, collected in the first expedition, were confided to Dr. Gray, from which he has enumerated and described several species, and some new genera, which have been published in the *Boston Journal of Natural History*, Vol. V. No. 1, accompanied by figures of two, viz: *Monóptilon bellidifórmis*, and *Amsócoma acáulis*; the latter, an annual plant, belonging to the order *Compositæ-cichoraceæ*, with yellowish flowers, on simple naked scapes, and with linear-pinnatifid leaves. The *Monóptilon bellidifórmis*, (*Torrey & Gray, ined.*) is described as a "highly curious plant, and probably gathered in the southern ranges of the Rocky Mountains. The generic name is expressive of its most striking peculiarity, that of a pappus, composed of a solitary plumose bristle." Plant annual, small, depressed villose pubescent; leaves few, oblong, or linear-spathulate, entire: heads of flowers, (*capitula*,) subsessile or bracteate. Flowers; disc yellow, ligules seemingly white, tinted with blue or lilac. The resemblance, judging from the accompanying figure, is somewhat that of a daisy, and of which the flowers are particularly conspicuous.

Besides these, mention is made of an addition to Hooker's Genus of *Townsendia*, in *T. Fremóntii*. *Torrey & Gray, ined.*;—of specimens belonging to the "group of biennial asters, which form Mr. Nuttall's genus *Dietèria*, and which are characteristic productions of the wide arid tracts, which occupy so large a space on this side and beyond the Rocky Mountains. Also, a new genus, in the yellow or homochrous series of asteroid plants," viz: *Amphipáppus*; bearing in its specific, the name of the discoverer, viz: *A. Fremóntii*.

This article, to which we have thus alluded, in connection with the Report, under notice, makes mention, also, of *Pyrrócoma foliòsa*, *T. & G.* a new species. *Aplepáppus tortifólius*, *T. & G. n. sp.* "Several novel plants, of the tribe *Senecionideæ*, which are not in sufficient good state for satisfactory determination—a new *Balsamorhiza*, probably. "Ac-

tinélla grandiflora, T. & G.; which is, perhaps, a variety of *A. Torreyana*, with the heads immersed among the leaves." "*Calliáchyris Fremontii*, T. & G.,—gathered in the mountains of California, in March;" probably distinct, as a genus and species. For particulars, and detailed descriptions, the reader is referred, in the number of the *Boston Journal*, cited above, pp. 104—111.

Returning to the subject matter of this notice, we find Dr. Torrey's list of plants, collected in the first expedition, prefaced by some very interesting remarks. From this, we gather, that the "expedition left the mouth of the Kansas, on the 10th of June, 1842, and proceeding up that river, about one hundred miles, they continued its course, generally along the "*bottoms*" of the Kansas' tributaries, but sometimes passing over the upper prairies. The soil of the river bottoms is always rich, but generally well timbered; though the whole region is what is called a prairie country. The upper prairies are an immense deposit of sand and gravel, covered with a good, and, very generally, a rich soil. Along the road, on reaching the little stream, called Sandy Creek, (a tributary of the Kansas,) the soil becomes more sandy. The rock formations of this region, are limestone and sandstone. The *Amórpha canescens* was the characteristic plant; it being, in many places, as abundant as grass.

Crossing over from the waters of the Kansas, Lieutenant Frémont arrived at the Great Platte, 210 miles from its junction with the Missouri. The valley of this river, from its mouth to the Great Forks, is about four miles broad, and three hundred and fifteen miles long. It is rich, well-timbered, and covered with luxuriant grasses. The purple *Liàtris scariösa*, and several asters were here conspicuous features of the vegetation. On the Lower Platte, and all the way to the Sweet Water, the showy *Cleöme integrifolia* occurred in abundance. From the Forks to the Laramie River, a distance of about 200 miles, the country may be called a sandy one. The valley of the North Fork is without timber; but the grasses are fine, and the herbaceous plants abundant. On the return of the expedition, in September, Lieutenant Frémont says, the whole country resembled a vast garden; but the prevailing plants were two or three species of the *helianthus* (sun-flower.) * * * * *

The route along the North Fork of the Platte afforded some of the best plants in the collection. The *Senecio raphifolia* (Nuttall) occurred in many places quite to the Sweet Water. *Lippia* (*Zapania*) *cuneifolia*, (Torrey, in James's Plants, only known here from Dr. James's collection,)—*Cercocarpus parvifolius* Nutt. *Eriogonum parvifolium*, and *E. cæspitosum* Nutt. *Shepherdia argentea* Nutt.; and *Geranium Frémontii* a new species, (near the Red Buttes,) were found in this part of the journey. In saline soils, on the Upper Platte, near the mouth of the Sweet Water, were collected several interesting CHENOPODIACEÆ, one of which was first discovered by Dr. James, in Long's Expedition; and although it was considered a new genus, I did not describe it, owing to the want of the ripe fruit. It is the plant, doubtfully referred, by Hooker, in his *Florea Boreali Americana*, to Batis. He had seen the male flowers only. As it is certainly a new genus, I have dedicated it to the excellent commander of the expedition, as a well merited compliment, for the services he has rendered North American Botany. * *

* * * Along the Sweet Water, many interesting plants were collected, as may be seen by an examination of the Catalogue. I would, however, mention the curious *Ænothéra Nuttallii* (Tor. & Gr.) *Euròtia lanata* Mocq: (*Diòtis lanata* Ph.) which seems to be distinct from *E. ceratoides*; *Thermopsis montana* Nutt. *Gilia pulchella* Dougl. *Senecio spartioides* Tor. & Gr., a new species; and four or five species of wild currants, (*Ribes irriguum*, Dougl. &c.) Near the mouth of the Sweet Water, was found the *Plantago eiróphora* Tor., a species first described in Dr. James's Rocky Mountain Plants. On the upper part, and near the dividing ridge, were collected several species of *Castilleja*; *Pentstemon micrantha* Nutt.; several Gentians; the pretty little *Androsace occidentalis* Nutt.; *Solidago incana* Tor. & Gr.—and two species of *Eriogonum*; one of which was new.

On the eighth of August, the exploring party crossed the dividing ridge or pass; and found the soil of the plains, at the foot of the mountains, on the western side, to be sandy. From Laramie's Fork to this point, different species of *Artemisia* were the characteristic and prevailing plants; occupy-

ing the place of the grasses, and filling the air with the odor of camphor and turpentine. Along Little Sandy, a tributary of the Colorado of the West, were collected a new species of *Phaca* (*P. digitata*) and *Parnassia fimbriata*.

On the morning of the 10th August, they entered the defiles of the Wind River Mountains, a spur of the Rocky Mountains, or Northern Andes, and among which they spent about eight days. On the borders of a lake, Grubos, in one of these defiles, were collected *Sedum rhodiola*, *D. C.* (which had been found before south of Kotzebue's Sound, only by Dr. James,) *Senecio hydrophilus* *Nutt.*; *Vaccinium uliginosum*; *Betula glandulosa*, and *B. occidentalis* *Hook.*; *Eleagnus argentea* and *Shepherdia canadensis*. Some of the higher peaks of the Wind River Mountains rise one thousand feet above the limits of perpetual snow. Lieut. Frémont, attended by four of his men, ascended one of the loftiest peaks, on the 15th August. On this, he found the snow line twelve thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea. The vegetation of the mountains is truly Alpine, embracing a considerable number of species common to both hemispheres, as well as some that are peculiar to North America. Of the former, Lieut. Frémont collected *Phleum alpinum*; *Oxyria reniformis*, *Veronica alpina*; several species of *Salix*; *Carex atrata*, *C. panicea*: and, immediately below the line of perpetual congelation, *Silene acaulis*, and *Polemonium cæruleum*, var. *Hook.* Among the Alpine plants, peculiar to the Western hemisphere, there were found *Oreophila myrtifolia* *Nutt.*, *Aquilegia cærulea* *Torr.*, *Pedicularis surricta* *Benth.*; *Pulmonaria ciliata* *James*; *Silene Drummondii* *Hook.*; *Menziesia Empetræ formis*, *Potentilla gracilis* *Dougl.* Several species of *Pinus Frasera speciosa* *Hook.*; *Dodecatheon dentatum* *Hook.*; *Phlox muscoides* *Nutt.*, *Senecio Frémontii*, n. sp. *Torr. & Gr.*, four or five asters and *Vaccinium myrtillioides*, *Arnica angustifolia* *Vahl.*; *Senecio triangularis* *Hook.*; *S. subnudus*, *D. C.*, *Macrorhynchus troxinoides* *Torr. & Gr.* *Helianthilla uniflora* *Torr. & Gr.*; and *Linadgris viscidiflora* *Hook.*

The expedition left the Wind River Mountains, about the 18th August, returning by the same route as that by which it had ascended, except that it continued its course through

the whole length of the Lower Platte, arriving at its junction with the Missouri on the 1st of October, &c. &c.

On the 29th May, 1843, Lieutenant Frémont set out from the Kansas Village, near St. Louis, Mo., with a select company of voyageurs, hunters, and proper persons for such a corps, and, after an absence of fourteen months, in which he traversed an immense breadth of country, including a great range of mountain district, returned, laden with most valuable matter, both of a scientific and economical character, which is fully detailed in the Report. This document is replete with most interesting details of mingled hardships, perils, anticipations, results, and such "moving accidents of field and flood." The scenery of tracts over which he passed, the gorgeous sun-risings, and brilliant atmospheric conditions of the sky, are most happily delineated. Sketches of Indian life, as seen in remote tribes, and in scattered families, of the warlike, predatory, or almost inane character of different tribes, living contiguous to each other; of the agricultural capabilities of the soil; its mineral treasures; its commercial advantages, are full of instruction. In this expedition, Lieut. Frémont made collections of specimens of natural history, and many geological facts are brought to light in consequence of microscopical examination of marls, chalk, &c., submitted to the inspection of Prof. Bailey, of West Point, and also through fossil shells and fossil plants, as examined by Prof. James Hall, Palæontologist to the State of New York.

With the botanical interest of this portion of the Report we have particularly to do; and hasten to lay before our readers Dr. Torrey's note concerning the plants collected in the second expedition of Captain Frémont.

"When Captain Frémont set out on his second expedition, he was well provided with paper and other means for making extensive botanical collections, and it was understood that on his return we should, conjointly, prepare a full account of his plants, to be appended to his report. About 1400 species were collected, many of them in regions not before explored by any botanist. In consequence, however, of the great length of journey, and the numerous accidents to which the party were exposed, but especially owing to the dreadful flood of the Kansas, which deluged the borders of the Mis-

souri and Mississippi Rivers, more than half of his specimens were ruined before he reached the borders of civilization. Even the portion saved was greatly damaged; so that, in many instances, it has been extremely difficult to determine the plants. As there was not sufficient time before the publication of Captain Frémont's Report, for the proper study of the remains of his collection, it has been deemed advisable to reserve the greater part of them, to incorporate with the plants, which we expect he will bring with him, on returning from his third expedition, upon which he has just set out.

"The loss sustained by Captain Frémont, and, I may say, by the botanical world, will, we trust, be partly made up by the present and next seasons, as much of the same country will be passed over again, and some new regions explored. Arrangements have also been made, by which the botanical collections will be preserved, at least from the destructive effects of water, and a person accompanies the expedition, who is to make drawings of all the most interesting plants. Particular attention will be given to the forest trees, and the vegetable productions, that are useful in the arts, or that are employed for food or medicine." Appendix. C. p. 311.

Descriptions of some new genera and species are given, of which we mention *Arctomécon californicum* Torr. & Frem., "found in only a single station in the California mountains, on the banks of a creek, flowering early in May." A perennial herb, with a woody, thick root: leaves numerous, mostly radical: stem scapelite: flowers in a loose panicle: peduncles elongated, erect: petals about an inch long, yellow. A remarkable plant, very near to *Papaver*, but distinct enough in habit, seed, and other characters, to form a new genus, p. 312, plate 2.

Prosopis odorata Torr. & Frem. "A tree about 20 feet high, with a very broad full head, and the lower branches declining to the ground; the thorns sometimes more than an inch long. Leaves smooth; leaflets from half an inch to an inch long, and 1—2 lines broad: spikes 2—4 inches long, and about a third of an inch in diameter. Flowers yellow, very fragrant, nearly sessile on the ractis. * * A characteristic tree, in the mountainous parts of Northern California; flowering the latter part of April." Plate 1.

A new genus in the Compositæ has been dedicated to the memory of I. N. Nicolle, Esq., "who spent several years exploring the country watered by the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and who was employed by the United States government in a survey of the region lying between the sources of those rivers,"—is to be found among these descriptions made out by Dr. Gray, under the name of *Nicollétia occidentalis*. It belongs to the tribe *SENECIONIDÆ*, and the sub tribe *TAGETINÆ*. The plant is agreeable on account of its odor, and grows in naked sands, on the banks of the Mohave River, flowering in April.

A notice of the *Frémontia*, already spoken of, gives some further details concerning this curious and interesting plant, and is accompanied with a plate of several figures of its flowers, seed, &c.

In the collection, were numerous specimens of the *Coniferae*, which suffered less than those of other plants, and most of which, it is thought, have been already described. Extensively diffused over the mountains of Northern California, from longitude 111° to 128°, and through a considerable range of latitude, was, however, a new and singular species of pine, which from its general use among the Indians of that region, as an article of food, and, from its flavor, was called the nut pine (*Pinus monophyllus Torr. & Frém.*) It is chiefly remarkable among the true pines for its *solitary* leaves, which are from an inch to two and a half inches long; often more or less curved, scattered, very stout. The seeds are oblong, about half an inch long, without a wing: the kernel of a pleasant flavor, resembling that of *Pinus Cembra*. Plate 4.

In perusing the pleasant pages of this portion of the Report, we frequently meet with names of plants familiar to us, from their agreeable associations, as connected with our flower-gardens, or with the weeds which grow around our houses. Along the banks of the Roseaux, or Red River, in latitude 41° 59' 31", and on an elevation of 4670 feet above the sea, were "fields of *Málva rotundifolia*." On the 6th of March, 1844, in the vicinity of the Sacramento River, they came to a valley "gay with flowers—some of the banks being absolutely golden with the Californian poppy, (*Esch-*

schóltzia crócea.”) On the 25th March, on the “bottoms” and on the banks of a stream, was a showy *Lupine*, of extraordinary beauty, growing four to five feet high, and covered with spikes in bloom, filling the air with delightful perfume. *Convallària stellàta*, familiar to us, was considered the best remedial plant among the Snake Indians. In other remote spots were *Aquilègia cærùlea*, violets, larkspur, strawberries, &c.

The astronomical and meteorological observations are, in themselves, voluminous, and must indicate great labor and vast enterprise. From explorations like these, even under such disadvantages, in the science of Botany alone, we can anticipate most interesting and valuable results; and to our floricultural or more useful horticultural pursuits and avocations, many and signal advantages must accrue. X.

January, 1846.

ART. III. *Some observations on the progress and present state of Horticulture in the neighborhood of Cincinnati.*
By MESSRS. SAYER & HEAVER.

OBSERVING that none of your able correspondents, from this region, have informed you of the state of horticultural matters in the queen city, we have reluctantly taken up our pen in the cause; being unwilling that our fair city should remain unrepresented in the horticultural assemblage, knowing that in horticulture, as in commerce and manufactures, she is emphatically the queen city of the west.

We have now six established nurseries in this vicinity, viz:—Mr. A. H. Ernst's, on the Harrison Road, who has a large stock of fruit and ornamental trees; west of the city, on the river road, is Mr. S. S. Jackson's establishment, who has a fine collection of roses and greenhouse plants, &c. Near the last named gentleman's, is the establishment of Mr. James Howarth, who has also a general collection of greenhouse plants and shrubbery. Northeast of the city, on the Reading and Lebanon turnpike, is the nursery of the subscribers, consisting of a general assortment of fruit and orna-

mental trees, greenhouse plants, &c. ; the proprietors intend paying particular attention to the culture of the rose, the queen of flowers, being as ardently admired by the votaries of Flora here, as in any other place where her beauties are known. To the east, on the Madison Road, is the nursery of Mr. C. W. Elliott, who has a good collection of fruit trees, &c. ; Mr. Elliott has, the past season, erected a greenhouse with span roof, forty-two feet by twenty in width, with an octangular stage in the centre. On the Kentucky side of the river, Messrs. Hooper & Ferris have lately started a nursery with a good selection of fruit trees, &c. In the city, is the plant establishment of Mr. M. Schnetz, who has a good collection of camellias and other greenhouse plants; and, in addition to the above mentioned establishments, there are numerous others who cultivate trees and plants for sale.

It is gratifying to see the number of greenhouses increasing every year—a sure harbinger of an increasing interest in, and an improved taste for, one of the most pleasing and beautiful of the Creator's works. Seven years ago there were but two private greenhouses in this vicinity, one belonging to Mr. Longworth, the other to Mr. Gano; these two gentlemen may be considered as the pioneers of horticulture in this part of Ohio.

The cultivation of the grape vine for the making of wine, has received great attention for some years past, and many new vineyards are yearly formed for that purpose, as it is found to yield a handsome profit for the investment. We expect in a few years to see the cultivation of the grape under glass extensively carried on, as we have no doubt our fine climate and clear sunny weather, in the months of February and March, will prove highly favorable to that object. We have heard of several gentlemen who intend putting up grape houses, in this vicinity, the coming summer, to try the experiment, and we have no doubt of their success if properly managed.

The year 1845 was very hard on all kinds of nursery and garden stock in this region; the late frosts in the Spring being followed by long continued drought, and that by tremendous storms of rain, causing the corn to grow remarkably luxuriant, but all the more delicate vegetable productions

to damp off. The month of September and October was delightfully pleasant, keeping trees and shrubs of most kinds in a succulent, growing state, leaving them ill prepared to withstand the severe frost of the following month, which came upon us with almost unexampled severity, killing things to the ground which had stood unprotected several years. Mr. Jackson and ourselves had several hundred plants, of the Bengal, Bourbon, and Noisette kinds of roses, which, from having stood two winters without protection, we considered able to endure any degree of frost they were likely to be exposed to here; but the severe frosts of the last of November cut them down to the ground; in most of those that we have examined, the roots appear to be fresh, and we have taken the precaution of throwing a few inches of light litter over the crowns. We find on examination that a large portion of our cherry trees, of one year's growth, are killed back to the stock, and in some cases a portion of the two year old wood is also destroyed. We find also, upon examination, that in a very large proportion of the peach blossoms the germ of the fruit is killed.

If you think the above desultory observations worthy a place in your useful periodical, you may perhaps hear again from your subscribers.

Reading Road Nursery, Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 1846.

ART. IV. *Transplantation of Trees.* By WM. R. PRINCE,
Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

THERE is a degree of misconception on this subject that is truly astonishing, when the exercise of a moderate portion of common sense is all that is requisite to form a correct judgment. In the first place, all trees, and even the most delicate plants of the temperate zone, can be sent from our country to Europe with perfect safety, and even to cities in the interior, such as Warsaw, Vienna, &c., to which there are several hundred miles of land carriage after arrival in Europe, and yet there are frequent inquiries made, whether trees and plants will bear transportation to the different states

of our Union. All that any applicant for trees, &c., has to do, is to inform the nursery proprietor the best route for transmission, and what portion is land carriage, and he will manage the details accordingly. Many persons, residing in states south of us, have also very erroneous notions as to the suitable seasons for transmitting trees and plants to them. The months of January and February are perfectly safe for forwarding trees and shrubbery as far south as Charleston, and November to January, to New Orleans. The period for transplantation commences here the 1st October, and extends to the 1st May, for the different sections of our country. Trees do not advance materially in vegetation here until the middle of April, and it matters not how far advanced they may be at the places where they are planted, even if it were mid-summer, provided they are sent from a place where vegetation is dormant, and the voyage not so long as to start their growth on the passage. Grape vines being very late in vegetating, may be safely transported a month later than the period named for trees. Roses are very retentive of life, and may be transported in safety during the whole period that they are in a dormant state; and potted plants may be transported in the pots, or turned out and well mossed around the roots, at all seasons of the year. Greenhouse plants can be sent safely throughout the year. Dahlias, bulbous roots, and herbaceous plants, from October to May, inclusive.

Flushing, Feb. 6th, 1846.

[Around Boston, vegetation does not commence until nearly a fortnight later than around New York, and in many seasons, trees and plants may be safely transplanted till the middle of May.—*Ed.*]

ART. V. *Some remarks on the cultivation of the Phlox, with descriptions of twenty-four new and beautiful varieties.*
By the EDITOR.

THE *Phlox* is exclusively an American family; not a single species, we believe, having been found in any other part of

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the globe. It is also one of the most brilliant herbaceous plants we possess. About fifty species have already been introduced into England; upwards of thirty of them since the year 1800, and until about the year 1824 these species were only cultivated, no attempts having been made to raise seedlings. At that time some few fine varieties were produced in England, and since then scarcely a year has passed without adding some new variety to the list. Within a few years, the French and Belgians have attempted the cultivation of seedlings, and, with their skill and perseverance, have brought about greater results than had previously been achieved by English florists; entirely new and unique varieties have been produced, so superior to the older ones, as well as the different species, that few of the latter are now considered worthy of cultivation. Our own cultivators have lately given much attention to this elegant tribe, and, with a few exceptions, their seedlings have equalled, if not surpassed many of the foreign varieties.

There are few hardy plants which combine so many merits as the phlox; perfectly hardy, of the easiest cultivation, and flowering from May to November, no garden can be considered complete without them. Some are of dwarf habit, creeping upon and covering the ground; while others are of stately appearance, rising to the height of five or six feet. Some bloom in long and dense panicles, while others present a broad and showy corymb of flowers. In color, they present every shade, from the purest white to the deepest crimson; and a few are striped, edged, or delicately shaded and tinted. In a well selected collection, there is scarcely a day, from the early blooming of the snowy *nivàlis*, in April or May, to the very verge of winter, but what some of them will be found in flower.

We have said that they are of the easiest cultivation. This is true. With little or no care they will flower well; but, like all other plants, their beauty may be greatly enhanced by skilful cultivation. The reason why they are not often seen in greater perfection, is owing to the very reason, that they ordinarily grow so freely, no efforts are made to improve them. Generally they are allowed to stand in the same place, in the border, year after year, until they have

spread over a large space of ground, when a greater portion of the roots are dug up, and the remainder allowed to stand until they have again become the same encumberers of the soil. But why should we not allow all our plants to grow in the same way? Why make the beautiful phlox an exception? If we would have a fine chrysanthemum, we take off a *single* sucker or cutting, and putting that in a rich soil, and training up *one* stem, we obtain large and beautiful heads of flowers. In the same way we cultivate the double rocket, and other herbaceous plants. Why, then, we repeat, should we except the phlox?

Phloxes spread rapidly, and if the mass of suckers are allowed to remain, they choke up and destroy the vigor of the plant; first, by not allowing room for the extension of the roots in search of food, and second, by crowding the branches, which become drawn up and weak, and unable to support a good head of flowers. This can only be obviated by wholly disrooting them and replanting a few of the vigorous shoots in a good rich soil; the branches will then shoot up strong, the roots will find room to extend themselves, and the result will be a vigor and redundancy of bloom never seen in the old way of treating the plants. Even a *single* sucker of the strong growing kinds is preferable to an old overgrown root. We have had them in this way in the greatest perfection; from small plants turned out of pots last year, as late as June, with only two shoots, we had some most beautiful flowers. Beside the gratification they afford, cultivated in this manner, at least two or three varieties may be grown in the space usually occupied by one old root. In small gardens this is a desideratum.

The first step to success is, to have the courage to entirely dig up all old roots, no matter how beautiful the kind. Those who have had but little experience in gardening will perhaps think it unnecessary, and only cut away a part of the root; but this is the great error; the whole root should be taken up, and, after selecting a few healthy young suckers, not more than *four*, reset them, throwing away the remainder, unless several plants are wanted. A neat stake should be put down to the plants, and the shoots tied as they advance in growth, to prevent their being broken by the

wind; no other care is requisite to success, but to keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds.

When phloxes are cultivated from seed, they do best when sown in the autumn. A small bed may be made, and the seeds sown in drills about a foot apart, covering them about an inch thick, as the seeds are large. In the Spring they will grow up freely, when they should be thinned out. Keep them free from weeds, and the second year they will come into bloom. Such as give the promise of good kinds should be marked, and the others dug up and destroyed. The third year those selected may be divided, as we have directed, when they will show the full beauty of their flowers.

We have cultivated a great number of phloxes, and raised hundreds from seeds; but as the seeds were mostly self-sown, they presented, with one or two exceptions, nothing new in color to merit preservation. But having, in the autumn of 1844, selected in Paris thirty or forty of the finest new varieties to be purchased, several of which we there saw in bloom, and nearly all of which flowered finely in our garden the last autumn, we have thought a brief description of twenty-four of the best would afford amateurs an opportunity to make a selection of choice kinds, to take the place of such of the older varieties as are unworthy of cultivation.

Phloxes vary much in their foliage, several of the species having long, broad, and rugose leaves, while others have narrow, smooth and glossy ones; the former are also generally of stronger and taller growth, and mostly later flowerers; *decussata* and *pyramidalis*, are of the first named habit, and *suffruticosa* and *maculata*, of the second. In our descriptions we have noticed the habit of each variety.

1. *Phlox decussata amænissima*.—Dark rose, with crimson eye; flowers good form; corymb large; foliage broad; flowering in September and October; height 2 to 3 feet.

2. *Almerene*.—Rich lilac pink, with large white eye; corymbs large; foliage broad; flowering in September and October; height 2 to 3 feet. Beautiful.

3. *Apollo*.—Purplish pink, with light crimson eye; flowers large; foliage broad; flowering in September and October; height 2 feet.

4. *Artabanes*.—Rich rosy purple, with light eye; flow-

ers fine form; foliage broad; flowering in September and October; height 2 feet.

5. *Blanc de Neuilly*.—Pure white; flowers fine form, large and nearly circular; corymb large; foliage broad; flowering in September and October; height 2 to 3 feet. Superb.

6. *Charles*.—Blush with lilac eye; flowers fine form; foliage broad; flowering from July to October; height 1 to 2 feet. Beautiful.

7. *Mazeppa*.—Bright purplish rose, with deep crimson eye; flowers fine form; foliage broad; flowering in September and October; height 1 to 2 feet. Beautiful.

8. *Princess Marianne*.—White, distinctly striped with lilac through the centre of each petal; corymb large; foliage broad; flowering from June to October; height 1 to 2 feet. Superb.

9. *Pyrame*.—Rosy pink with large white eye; foliage broad; flowering in August and September; height 1 to 2 feet.

10. *Reevesii*.—Deep rosy purple, with light edge; corymb compact; foliage broad; flowering in August and September; height 2 feet. Superb.

11. *Rosea superba*.—Large pale rose; flowers fine form; foliage broad; flowering from July to October; height 1 to 2 feet. Superb.

12. *Nymphæa alba*.—Pure white, with petals of great substance; flowers fine form; corymb broad and rather flat; foliage broad; flowering from July to October; height 1 to 2 feet. Superb.

13. *Macrophylla superba*.—Large pale rose; flowers fine form; foliage broad; flowering in August and September; height 1 to 2 feet.

14. *La Nymphe*.—Rosy purple; dwarf habit; foliage broad; flowering in August and September; height 1 foot.

15. *Alphonsine*.—Fine lilac; flowers good form; panicles long and pyramidal; foliage narrow; flowering in August and September; height 2 feet. Beautiful.

16. *Attaclerensis*.—Fine white, with yellow eye; panicles long; foliage narrow; flowering in August and September; height 1 to 2 feet. Beautiful.

17. *Dodónæi*.—Large rich purple; fine formed circular flowers; panicles long; foliage narrow, shining; flowering from July to October; height 1 foot. Superb.

18. *Humboldtii*.—Very bright rose, with crimson eye; flowers fine form; foliage narrow; flowering from August to November; height 1 to 2 feet.

19. *Œil de Lynx*.—Bright pink, with very distinct crimson eye; flower finely formed; panicle long; foliage narrow; flowering in August and September; height 1 foot. Beautiful.

20. *Longiracemosa*.—Dark rose; flowers good form; panicles long; foliage narrow; flowering from July to October; height 1 to 2 feet.

21. *Marchántia speciosa*.—Very fine purplish rose; flowers large and finely formed; foliage narrow; flowering from July to October; height 1 to 2 feet.

22. *New blush*.—Pale pink or blush; finely formed flowers; panicles long; foliage narrow; flowering from July to November; height 1 to 2 feet.

23. *Superbissima*.—Rich deep crimson; flowers finely formed; corymb large; foliage narrow; flowering in August and September; height 1 to 2 feet.

24. *Van Houtteii*.—Pure white, with a broad and very distinct stripe of crimson through the centre of each petal; corymb large; foliage narrow; flowering in September and October; height 2 to 3 feet. Superb. This variety is more fully described in our Vol. IX. p. 184. It was the first *distinctly* striped phlox which has been raised. Princess Marianne is another of equal beauty; it is of the decussata habit, but commences flowering in June and continues to October.

Upwards of sixty varieties are cultivated in our collection, many of which are kinds tolerably well known: at another opportunity, we may describe several of the new ones which have not yet flowered, and also more particularly notice some of the American seedlings which have recently been raised. For the present, we have only room to make an enumeration of 36 kinds, including several of the new ones above described, suitable for an amateur collection, which will afford a constant succession of flowers, of all the principal colors, from May to November:—

	MAY.	
subulàta,	réptans,	nivàlis,
	JUNE.	
divaricàta,	suavèolens,	Princess Marianne.
	JULY.	
Charles,	ròsea supérba,	Nymphæa alba.
pícta,	Coldryàna,	marchántia speciòsa.
	AUGUST.	
Reèvesii,	Bridgèsii,	superbíssima.
Ceil de Lynx,	longiracemòsa,	Pyrame.
	SEPTEMBER.	
Blanc de Neuilly,	Mazeppa,	La Nymphe.
decussàta álba,	Dodonæi,	speciòsa.
	OCTOBER.	
Van Houùtteii,	Almerene,	tardiflòra,
decussàta amæníssima,	Apollo,	Artabanes.

For large collections, others may be added to the number of sixty or more beautiful varieties, and if properly arranged in the border, so as to have the later flowering ones succeed the earlier, a fine display of flowers may be kept up through its whole extent.

ART. VI. Notes on Gardens and Nurseries.

Belmont Place, Mr. Cushing's, Feb. 5th, 1846.—Two years have elapsed since our last notice of this fine place, since which time we were pleased to see that the proprietor has added many new things to the collection, and is still adding such as are really deserving of cultivation. A new lot of camellias, comprising all the old and established favorites, has been received, and many of the choicest new roses, such as Comtesse Duchâtel, perpetual indigo, ponctué, La Reine, &c., Noisette Ophirie, Solfaterre, and Cloth of gold, &c.

Some of the plants in the large conservatory were making a great display, particularly the azaleas, of which the specimens of the old phœnicea and álba were superb, with hun-

dreds of flowers: the azalea is, indeed, the only flower that will vie with the camellia, in the green-house, during winter, and as a parlor plant it ranks even higher, as it always blooms freely. The *Wistaria* and roses on the roof have attained an immense size, with stems *three inches* through; the former was not yet in flower, and the latter had just begun to open its clusters of buds. Mr. Haggerston has raised some fine seedling cinerarias, and we saw one, a pure white, exceedingly pretty; the English amateurs are giving much attention to this flower, and we trust our cultivators will try their skill in producing new varieties. Some finely grown schizanthuses were just coming into bloom. *Siphocampylos bicolor* was gay with its scarlet and yellow flowers; but it is rather coarse in its foliage, and not quite so desirable as *lantanæfolius*, *Nemóphila insignis*, with its deep blue flowers, and depending stems, is always doubly beautiful in winter.

The stove was one blaze of brilliant flowers, *Sálvia spléndens*, *Euphórbia Jacquinæflóra*, *Poinsétia pulchérriima*, and *Combrétum purpúreum*, all combining their scarlet hues, to dazzle the eye. In beautiful contrast the *Blétia Tankervilleæ* reared its white and purplish panicles of blossoms, and, on the back wall, rambling in almost unchecked luxuriance, *Passiflora quadrangulàris*, and *Ipomæa Horsfállæ* were displaying their flowers. That old, but yet most desirable shrub, *Solándra grandiflóra*, was expanding a dozen of its immense trumpet-shaped blossoms. Numerous other well known plants contributed to make up the display. We really wish there were more of such structures for plants in our vicinity: a green-house will keep plants until the advancing warmth of the season brings them into bloom; but in mid-winter, it is to the stove that we must look for a fine display, when their scarcity renders them doubly attractive.

The vines in the stove are not producing good crops; this Mr. Haggerston cannot account for. It appears that it must be attributed to the season, the imperfect ripening of the wood, or some other cause. The vineries are coming on well, and breaking with great regularity.

Oakley Place, Mrs. Pratt's.—A new house has just been completed here under the direction of Mr. McLennan, the gardener. It is a well constructed building, about sixty-eight

feet long, and eighteen wide. It was not finished until late in the season, and all the interior carpentry had not yet been put up. The plants, however, have been removed from the old house, and partially arranged, and show to good advantage, the whole being in excellent health. The house is heated with hot water, circulating in cast iron pipes, and a square wrought iron boiler; it has also an extra furnace and flue, to be used, if needed, in very severe weather.

We are happy to record these improvements, as they tend to show the increasing taste for horticulture in our vicinity; and we are gratified to see such thorough and substantial green-houses erected, instead of the mere shells which are too often considered as sufficiently well adapted to all the purposes of cultivation, setting aside their entire want of neatness and general appearance.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, Feb. 7th, 1846.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The President stated to the Society, that through the liberality of an individual, deeply interested in horticulture, the sum of *three hundred dollars* has been placed at their disposal, to be awarded as premiums for choice varieties of fruit. The thanks of the Society were voted for this very liberal donation, and the subject referred to the Fruit committee, to report a schedule of premiums, with a view to carry out the object of the donation.

A letter was read from Edward Pitkin, East Hartford, Ct., communicating a remedy for the disease known as the excrescence on the plum tree; it was referred to the Fruit committee to report upon the same.

Adjourned one week, to February 14th.

Feb. 14th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

Mr. Walker, chairman of the Fruit Committee, made the following report in relation to the donation given to the Society:—

Whereas, a liberal individual, interested in the science of horticulture, has placed at the disposal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the sum of three hundred dollars, to be awarded in premiums for fruits, at such times and in such a manner as the Society may deem expedient, with the understanding that a condensed list, to be called "*the Special Prize List of*

Fruits," consisting of such varieties of apples, pears, plums, cherries and peaches, which shall have been exhibited at the hall of the Society, and that the same shall be published yearly under the signature of the chairman of the Committee of Fruits, therefore,

Voted, That the Committee on Fruits be instructed to offer twenty special premiums, of five dollars each, for three successive years, viz. 1846, 1847, 1848, in addition to the Society's prizes, and that said Committee make up, at the end of the present season, and each season, a "SPECIAL PRIZE LIST OF FRUITS," consisting of the best

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 12 varieties of apples. | 6 varieties of plums, |
| 12 varieties of pears, | 6 varieties of peaches. |
| 6 varieties of cherries, | |

And the Committee are further requested to place the name and residence of the cultivator of each variety placed on said prize list, with such other notice or remarks as the Committee may deem proper, and lay the same before the Society on the 1st Saturday of January of each year.

In accordance with the above vote, the Committee on Fruits respectfully submit the following

SPECIAL PRIZE LIST OF FRUITS,

To be awarded in the year 1846, viz :

Twenty prizes of five dollars each.

- 2 prizes for the two best varieties and specimens of summer apples.
- 2 prizes for the two best varieties and specimens of autumn apples.
- 2 prizes for the two best varieties and specimens of winter apples.
- 2 prizes for the two best varieties and specimens of summer pears.
- 2 prizes for the two best varieties and specimens of autumn pears.
- 2 prizes for the two best varieties and specimens of winter pears.
- 3 prizes for the three best varieties of cherries.
- 3 prizes for the three best varieties of plums.
- 2 prizes for the two best varieties of peaches.

20 prizes at \$ 5 each = \$ 100.

The specimens presented for the above prizes shall consist of not less than three specimens of each variety of apples, pears and peaches, not less than one dozen plums, and two dozen cherries, all of which shall be at the disposal of the Committee of Fruits. Per order, S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

Mr. Walker also made a report in regard to the letter of Mr. Pitkin.

Mr. Pitkin states that he has a mercurial preparation, which, rubbed upon the body of plums and other trees, renders them obnoxious to the attacks of the curculio ; he states that the excrescences on the plum tree have been destroyed by its application. Mr. Walker has requested a small quantity of the preparation for distribution among the members, who, after trial, will report upon its efficacy.

The President, Chairman of the Committee for a revision of the By-laws, presented a copy of the same, which was ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

The Committee on Flowers were requested to take special notice of the seedling camellias exhibited this day. Adjourned one week, to Feb. 21.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President, twenty varieties of camellias, without foliage, among which were Palmer's Perfection, Duchess of Orleans, Fördii, Hume's blush, Fløyii, imbricàta, élegans, &c. &c., and six fine seedlings, including Wilderi, one of them a remarkably beautiful flower, very much like Feàstii. We shall notice them again. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., cut flowers, with foliage, of fourteen varieties of camellias, viz: élegans, imbricàta, rubra plèna, conspicua, (of the French,) Fløyii, imbricàta, álba plèna, myrtifolia, Landréthii, Chàndleri, Goussònia, eclipse, Fördii, and C. reticulàta. From Mr. Quant, a variety of double whites, Hume's blush, and other kinds of camellias; also very fine white and purple Chinese primroses. From W. E. Carter, a variety of camellias, including some seedlings, and flowers of Acàcia dealbàta.

CAMELLIAS.—The exhibition for premium took place to-day, and the following is the report of the judges:—

To Messrs. Hovey, for the best display of fine flowers, a gratuity of \$5.

To Mr. Quant, for the second best, a gratuity of \$4.

To Mr. Carter, for the third best, a gratuity of \$3.

The premiums offered, were for plants in pots, but this regulation not having been complied with, gratuities only could be given.

Feb. 21st.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day.—The President in the chair.

Printed copies of the by-laws were laid upon the table for the use of members; it was voted that they be taken up for discussion on Saturday, March 7th.

The President stated, that the family of the late Robert Manning, had fulfilled their part of the agreement made in 1843, and it was voted, that the Society pay over to the heirs of Mr. Manning, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, agreeably to a vote of the Society, at that time.

Mr. Walker, Chairman of the Fruit Committee, made the following report:—

The Committee on Fruits, in accordance with a vote of the Society, referring to them the expediency of awarding a SPECIAL PREMIUM to the Messrs. Hovey, of Boston, for their superior strawberry, well known as "*Hovey's Seedling*," beg leave to report, that they have attended to the duty assigned to them, and, after due deliberation,

Voted, unanimously, To recommend to the Society, that a SILVER PITCHER, or other piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, of the value of *Fifty Dollars*, be awarded to the Messrs. Hovey, as a SPECIAL PREMIUM, for their seedling strawberry, called "*Hovey's Seedling*."

Here it would be the duty of your Committee to close their report, but in the present instance they feel they may be pardoned, if not justified, in further stating, THAT AFTER A TRIAL OF TWELVE YEARS, they know of no strawberry of superior merit, and where it is cultivated near other varieties, it will prove one of the *best* where all are *good*. For the Committee.

Boston, Feb. 21st, 1846.

SAM'L WALKER, *Chairman*.

Mr. Breck, Chairman of the Flower Committee, made a report :

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Saturday, Feb. 14th, 1846, a vote was passed, directing the Committee on Flowers to take *special notice* of the fine seedling camellias, exhibited at that time by Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Society.

Agreeably to this vote, the Flower Committee submit the following report :—

The number of seedling camellias exhibited was five. Two of them were of surpassing beauty and perfection. As the Committee have had the pleasure of often examining the extensive collection of the President, as well as those of other gentlemen in the vicinity, embracing the most perfect varieties known among amateurs, they feel themselves sufficiently acquainted with this beautiful class of flowers, to judge the comparative merits of the seedlings under consideration, and they have no hesitation in pronouncing them as varieties of the *very first order*, and such as will be difficult to surpass in this or any other country. The production of two such remarkable varieties, by one person, we believe unprecedented, and will reflect much honor upon our President abroad, as well as upon the Society of which he is the head.

We, therefore, recommend that a Gratuity be awarded to the President, for these two superb American Camellias, and that it consist of a *PIECE OF PLATE of the value of Fifty Dollars*, and of such form and design as he may elect.

JOS. BRECK, *Chairman*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEEDLINGS.

No. 1. *Camellia japonica* var. *Wilderi*.

Leaves one and a half inches broad, and three long, oval, acuminate, slightly dentated, a very dark green, with prominent midrib; petioles short; a shrub of free, upright, but rather slender growth; buds quite round, with pale green scales; flower medium size, three and a half to four inches in diameter. Color delicate clear rose; petals 75 to 80 in number, imbricated, of the most perfect rose leaf shape, and arranged with most exquisite regularity, from the circumference to the centre; corolla very round, persistent, free in its inflorescence, every flower expanding perfectly, retaining its beauty for a long time.

The superiority of this variety, when compared with those established favorites, the old double White, Lady Hume, imbricata, and others, is its beautiful round petal, with scarcely a serrature or indentation on the edge. Raised from the seed of the single red camellia, fertilized by *Camellia japonica* var. *punctata*. The mother plant and all the stock, with the exception of a single graft, having been destroyed by fire, in the year 1841.

No. 2. *Camellia japonica* var. *Mrs. Abby Wilder*.

The name was given by the Committee, in honor of the lady of the President. This variety is a very beautiful one—a vigorous shrub of upright growth and strong branches; foliage large and handsome; leaves four inches long by two and a half broad, roundish oval a little reflexed; coarsely dentated, acuminate, with pale prominent midrib and nerves; yellowish green, resembling in color those of *Camellia japonica* Lady Hume; bud

round with pale green scales; flower large, four inches or more in diameter, thick, full and perfect; petals beautiful form, very numerous, 90 to 100 in number; the exterior rows broad, circular, gradually diminishing in size to the centre, and arranged with great regularity; color white, with an occasional stripe of light rose, after the manner of *Camellia japonica* Duchesse d'Orleans; corolla very round and of great depth.

Produced from seed of *Camellia japonica* var. Middlemist.

The other varieties were not so remarkable as those described, but still worthy of notice and equal in beauty to many varieties highly esteemed. As they have now bloomed for the first time, their character cannot be justly determined.

No. 3. Is a flower above medium size; color purplish crimson; fine shape, large petals, rose leaved, perfectly arranged, compact with a full centre.

No. 4. A beautiful flower of medium size; color of the outer petals carmine fading out to the centre to a fine deep rose color; petals spirally arranged.

No. 5. Color bright rose, blotched with white; similar to *Camellia japonica* imbricata, but the color not quite so brilliant, and about the same size.

Having seen only the flowers of the three last varieties without the foliage, we are not able to give a full description; but it is not these varieties that the Committee would point out to the Society, as worthy of the gratuity, but those first described *Camellias japonica* Wilderi and Mrs. Abby Wilder. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH BRECK,

Boston, Feb. 21, 1846.

Chairman of the Flower Committee.

It was voted, that the above reports be entered upon the records, and published in the transactions of the Society.

It was voted, that in the absence of any information in regard to medals, from the Society's correspondent in London, the Chairman of the Committee having the subject under consideration, be requested to make an early report, to be published in the transactions of the Society.

Voted, That the subject of awarding premiums for fruits and vegetables, as soon as the season of exhibition may be over, be referred to the Committees for their consideration, to report upon the same.

Adjourned one week, to Feb. 28th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: from P. Barnes, a cut flower of rose Caroline Mignonne, very handsome. From A. Bowditch, four pots of cyclamens.

Fruit: from S. Walker, good specimens of Easter beurré pears. From J. Owen, Newton pippin apples. From E. M. Richards, very fine specimens of the Echasserie pear, in good preservation. From W. E. Carter, a fine specimen of the Hubbardston Nonsuch apple.

The schedule of Premiums of the Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Committees, and the Committee of Arrangements for 1846, having been approved by the Executive Committee, they were ordered to be published.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,**OFFERING PREMIUMS FOR DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS FOR 1846.**

THE Committee of Arrangements submit to the Executive Committee, for approval, a schedule of Premiums for DESIGNS and DECORATIONS, to be awarded at the Annual Exhibition in September next. The amount appropriated being TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

For the best design, composed of cut flowers, and set up in the Hall of Exhibition at the time assigned, a premium of	\$40 00
For the second best do. do. do.	30 00
For the third best do. do. do.	20 00
For the fourth best do. do. do.	10 00
For the fifth best do. do. do.	5 00

(No design to occupy more than six feet in diameter.)

For the best round pyramidal bouquet, for the Society's Vases, a premium of	8 00
For the second best do. do. do.	5 00
For the best pair of large flat bouquets, for the walls, a premium of	10 00
For the second best do. do. do.	5 00
For the best pair of mantel or table bouquets, a premium of	5 00
For the second best do. do. do.	3 00
For the best pair of round hand bouquets	3 00
For the second best do. do. do.	2 00
For the best design composed of mosses, or native grasses	10 00
For the second best do. do. do.	5 00

Reserving in the hands of the Committee, to be awarded for any design, not enumerated above, that may be offered, composed of cut flowers, shrubs, leaves, grasses, or mosses, in the shape of any work of art, or object in nature, worthy a premium, according to their respective merits	\$39 00
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\$200 00

It being understood that any, or all, of the above named premiums, may be withheld in case the objects presented are, in the opinion of the Committee, unworthy of the award offered, and that gratuities to the full amount of the appropriation will be dispensed, should they be presented for competition. For the Committee,

HENRY W. DUTTON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS AND PLANTS,**OFFERING PREMIUMS FOR 1846.**

At a meeting of the Flower Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the 10th of January, 1846—*Voted*, That the following schedule of Premiums be submitted to the Executive Committee for their approval for the present year, viz:—

HYACINTHS.—Premiums to be awarded May 9th.

For the best display of not less than twenty varieties, a premium of	\$5 00
For the 2d best do.	4 00

POLYANTHUS.—Premiums to be awarded May 9th.

For the best six varieties, in pots, a premium of	\$3 00
For the 2d best six do.	2 00

TULIPS.—Premiums to be awarded May 23d.

For the best thirty varieties, a premium of	8 00
For the 2d best do.	6 00
For the 3d do. do.	4 00

PANSIES.—Premiums to be awarded May 30th.

For the best twelve distinct varieties, a premium of	3 00
For the 2d best do.	2 00

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS IN POTS.

A general display to take place June 6th, when premiums for the following plants will be awarded :

GERANIUMS. —For the best six distinct varieties, a premium of	\$6 00
For the 2d best six do.	4 00
ROSES. —For the best six varieties, a premium of	6 00
For the 2d best do.	4 00
FUCHSIAS. —For the best six varieties, a premium of	6 00
For the 2d best do. do.	4 00
GLADIOLUS. —For the best six varieties, a premium of	3 00
For the 2d best do.	2 00
CALCEOLARIAS. —For the best four varieties, a premium of	3 00
For the 2d best do.	2 00
CACTUS. —For the best six plants, different varieties, a premium of	3 00
For the 2d best do.	2 00
HEATHS. —For the best six varieties, a premium of	3 00
For the 2d best do.	2 00
VARIOUS SORTS. —For the best display of Green House Plants, of different sorts and varieties, not less than twelve pots, a premium of	8 00
For the 2d best do. do.	5 00

HAWTHORNS.—Premiums to be awarded May 30th.

For the best display, a premium of	3 00
For the 2d best do. do.	2 00

HARDY AZALEAS.—Premiums to be awarded May 30th.

For the best display, a premium of	3 00
For the 2d best do. do.	2 00

SHRUBBY PÆONIES.—Premiums to be awarded May 30th.

For the best six varieties a premium of	5 00
For the 2d best do. do.	4 00
For best display	3 00

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.—Premiums to be awarded June 13th.

For the best twelve flowers, having regard to number of varieties and perfection of flowers, a premium of	5 00
For 2d best, a premium of	4 00
Best display, a premium of	3 00

PINKS.—Premiums to be awarded June 20th.

For the best six distinct varieties	\$4 00
For the 2d best do.	3 00
For the best display	2 00

RANUNCULUS.—Premiums to be awarded June 2d.

For the best display, a premium of	5 00
For the 2d best do. do.	3 00

ANEMONES.—For the best display, during the season, of not less than

twelve varieties, a premium of	5 00
For the 2d best do. do.	2 00

ROSES.—Premiums to be awarded June 20th.**DIVISION A.—CLASS I.***Hardy Roses.*

For the best thirty distinct varieties, a premium of	8 00
For the 2d best do. do.	6 00
For the 3d best do. do.	4 00
For the best display, a premium of	3 00

CLASS II.

For the best twelve distinct varieties, a premium of	5 00
For the 2d best do. do.	3 00
For the 3d do. do. do.	2 00

DIVISION B.—CLASS I.*Noisette, Bourbon, Tea, China, &c., cut Flowers.*

For the best twelve distinct varieties, a premium of	5 00
For the 2d best do. do.	4 00
For the best display do.	3 00

CLASS II.*Hardy Perpetuals.*

For the best six distinct varieties	4 00
For the 2d best do.	3 00

CARNATION AND PICOTEE PINKS.—Premiums to be awarded July 18th.

For the best eight distinct varieties, a premium of	5 00
For the 2d best do. do.	4 00
For the best display do.	4 00

MAGNOLIAS.—For the best display of the various sorts during the months

of June or July, a premium of	3 00
For the 2d best do.	2 00

HARDY RHODODENDRONS.—For the best display during the months of June

and July, a premium of	3 00
For the 2d best do.	2 00

PHLOXES.—Premiums to be awarded Aug. 22d.

For the best ten varieties, a premium of	5 00
For the 2d best do. do.	4 00
For the 3d best do. do.	3 00

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS.—Premiums to be awarded July 18th.

For the best display, not less than eight varieties	3 00
For the 2d best do.	2 00
For the 3d do. do.	1 00

DOUBLE BALSAMS.—Premiums to be awarded August 15th.

For the best display, a premium of	\$3 00
2d best do.	2 00
3d do. do.	1 00

GERMAN ASTERS.—Premiums to be awarded Sept. 12th.

For the best display, a premium of	4 00
2d best do. do.	3 00
3d do. do.	2 00

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.—For the best display through the season, a premium of

2d best do.	4 00
3d do. do.	3 00

ANNUALS.—Best display through the season

2d best do.	4 00
3d best do.	3 00

INDIGENOUS PLANTS.—For the most interesting display during the season,

2d best do.	2 00
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DAHLIAS.—Premiums to be awarded Sept. 26.

DIVISION A.

Open to all cultivators.

PREMIER PRIZE.—For the best twelve dissimilar blooms

SPECIMEN BLOOM.—For the best flower

SPECIMEN BLOOMS OF VARIOUS COLORS.—For the best yellow, buff, or orange; purple or maroon; crimson or claret; very dark; white; edged or tipped; scarlet; pink or rose,—a premium of \$1 each

DIVISION B.

Open to all cultivators over 200 plants.

CLASS I.—For the best eighteen dissimilar blooms, a premium of

2d best do.

CLASS II.—For the best twelve do. do. do.

2d best do.

CLASS III.—For the best six do. do. do.

2d best do. do. do.

DIVISION C.

Open to all cultivators of less than 200 plants.

CLASS I.—For the best eighteen dissimilar blooms, a premium of

For the 2d best do. do. do.

CLASS II.—For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of

For 2d best do.

CLASS III.—For the best six dissimilar blooms

For the 2d best do. do.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Premiums to be awarded Nov. 7th.

For the best twelve varieties, cut flowers

For the 2d best do.

For the 3d do.

CAMELLIAS, in pots.—Premiums to be awarded 2d Saturday, Feb., 1847.

For the best twelve varieties, a premium of	\$8 00
For the 2d best do. do.	6 00

GREENHOUSE AZALEAS, in pots.—Premiums to be awarded 2d Saturday in March.

For the best six varieties	\$6 00
2d best do.	5 00

\$400 00

The Society has also placed at the discretion of the Committee on Flowers and Plants the sum of one hundred dollars, which, with such amounts as may not be appropriated for premiums designated in the schedule, will be disposed of in gratuities in the following manner. viz.:

At the weekly exhibitions during the season—

For the best six pots of well grown plants of different varieties, a premium of	\$2 00
For the 2d best six pots, a premium of	1 00
For the best bouquet, a premium of	2 00
For the second best do. do.	1 00
	100 00
	\$500 00

It is to be understood that flowers attached to a plain surface by any method, will not be considered bouquets, but will be specified as designs.

☐ Gratuities will be awarded, at the discretion of the Committee, for Seedling Camellias, Azaleas, Roses, Pinks, Carnations, Picotees, Phloxes, Geraniums, Dahlias, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, or any other beautiful flower of American growth; also, for any rare or beautiful plants or display of flowers that may be exhibited during the season, at the discretion of the Committee.

In awarding the above premiums, and on all plants in pots, special reference will be had to the beauty of the specimens, profusion of bloom, and evidence of superior cultivation. It is to be understood that inferior specimens will be excluded by the judges from competition for premiums.

JOSEPH BRECK, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS, OFFERING PREMIUMS FOR 1846.

THE Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society respectfully submit to the Executive Committee, for their approval, the following List of Premiums, to be awarded the ensuing year, amounting to the sum of four hundred dollars:—

TO BE AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION IN SEPTEMBER.

APPLES. —For the greatest number of kinds, and the best grown, a premium of	\$10 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	5 00
For the 3d best do., a premium of	3 00
PEARS. —For the greatest number of kinds, and the best grown, a premium of	10 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	5 00
For the 3d best do., a premium of	3 00
GRAPES. —For the best exhibited, 1st premium	10 00

For the next best exhibited, 2d premium	\$7 00
For the next best exhibited, 3d premium	5 00
For the greatest number of varieties, and the best grown, a premium of	10 00
For the next best do., a premium of	5 00
ASSORTED FRUIT. —For the best basket of Fruit, of various kinds, a premium of	
	10 00
For the next best do., 2d premium of	7 00
For the next best do., 3d premium of	5 00
For the best dish of Apples, not less than 12 specimens of one variety, a premium of	5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	3 00
For the best dish of Pears, not less than 12 specimens of one variety, a premium of	5 00
For the next best do., a premium of	3 00
Assorted Fruits in baskets shall not be entitled to any other than the premium for such.	

☞ The above premiums to be awarded on the first day of the Exhibition.

PREMIUMS DURING THE SEASON.

APPLES. —For the best summer Apples, on or before the 1st September, a premium of		6 00
For the next best do., a premium of	4 00	
For the best fall Apples, on or before the 1st December, a premium of	6 00	
For the next best do., a premium of	4 00	
For the best winter Apples, on or before the 1st March, a premium of	6 00	
For the next best do., a premium of	4 00	
PEARS. —For the best summer Pears, on or before the 1st September, a premium of		6 00
For the next best do., a premium of	4 00	
For the best fall Pears, on or before the 1st December, a premium of	6 00	
For the next best do., a premium of	4 00	
For the best winter Pears, on or before the 1st March, 1847, a premium of	10 00	
For the next best do., a premium of	6 00	
CHERRIES. —For the best specimen, not less than two quarts, a premium of		6 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	4 00	
PEACHES. —For the best specimens grown under glass, a premium of		6 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	4 00	
For the best specimen, grown in open culture, a premium of	6 00	
For the 2d best do., a premium of	4 00	
APRICOTS. —For the best specimen of Apricots, a premium of		6 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	3 00	
NECTARINES. —For the best specimen of Nectarines, a premium of		6 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	4 00	
QUINCES. —For the best specimens of the best kind of Quinces, a premium of		5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	3 00	
PLUMS. —For the best Plums of the <i>best flavor</i> , not less than two quarts, a premium of		5 00
For the next best do.	3 00	

GOOSEBERRIES. —For the best flavored and finest specimens, two boxes, a premium of		\$5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of		3 00
CURRENTS. —For the best flavored and finest specimens, two boxes, a premium of		5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of		3 00
RASPBERRIES. —For the best specimens of Raspberries, not less than two boxes, a premium of		5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of		3 00
STRAWBERRIES. —For the best specimens of Strawberries, not less than two boxes, a premium of		6 00
For the next best do., 2d premium of		4 00
WATER MELON. —For the best specimen of Water Melon, a premium of		5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of		3 00
MUSKMELON. —For the best Muskmelon, a premium of		5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of		3 00
FIGS. —For the best specimen of Figs, a premium of		5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of		3 00
GRAPES. —For the best specimens and the best variety of Grapes, grown under glass previous to July 1st, a premium of		10 00
For the second best do., a premium of		7 00
For the best specimen and variety of Grapes, grown under glass subsequently to July 1st,		10 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of		7 00
GRAPES, (Native). —For the best specimen and variety of Native Grapes, a premium of		5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of		3 00
For the best new Seedling Grape, superior to any now extant, a premium of		20 00
		<hr/>
		\$362 00
Reserved for Gratuities		38 00
		<hr/>
		\$400 00

☞ The Committee on Fruit will hold a session to award the premiums on *Summer Apples and Pears*, on the 1st Saturday in September.

On *Fall Apples and Pears*, on the first Saturday in December.

On *Winter Apples and Pears*, on the 1st Saturday in March.

All gratuities for seedling will be equal to the highest prize awarded to that variety of Fruit. For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES,

OFFERING PREMIUMS FOR 1846.

THE Committee on Vegetables submit to the Executive Committee, for their approval, the following List of Premiums, to be offered the ensuing year. The annual appropriation being one hundred and fifty dollars:—

ASPARAGUS.—For the earliest and best, not less than 3 bunches, a premium of \$5 00

BETS. —For the best, (pure blood beet,) during the season, not less than 12 roots, a premium of	\$5 00
BROCOLI. —For the best 3 heads, a premium of	5 00
BEANS. —For the best and earliest peck of string beans, a premium of	3 00
For the best and earliest Lima beans, not less than 2 quarts, a premium of	3 00
For the best and earliest variety of shell beans, a premium of	4 00
CUCUMBERS. —For the best pair under glass, previous to the first Saturday of June, a premium of	5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	3 00
For the best and earliest, of open culture, a premium of	3 00
CAULIFLOWERS. —For the best and largest, during the season, not less than 3 heads, a premium of	5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	3 00
CORN. —For the best and earliest sweet corn, not less than 12 ears, a premium of	3 00
CABBAGE. —For the best drumhead cabbage, during the season, not less than 3 heads, a premium of	5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	3 00
For the best Savoy cabbage, during the season, not less than 3 heads, a premium of	3 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	2 00
EGG PLANTS. —The best display, during the season, a premium of	5 00
LETTUCE. —For the best 6 heads, before 1st Saturday in July, a premium of	3 00
POTATOES. —For the best and earliest peck, previous to August 1, a premium of	3 00
PEAS. —For the best and earliest peck in June, a premium of	3 00
POTATOES. —For the best <i>new</i> seedling, of superior quality, for the table, a premium of	10 00
RHUBARB. —For the largest and best, previous to the first Saturday in July, not less than 12 stalks, a premium of	5 00
SQUASHES. —For the best pure Canada squashes, not less than 6 in number, a premium of	5 00
For the greatest variety exhibited during the season, a premium of	5 00
TOMATOES. —For the best and earliest, not less than 1 dozen	5 00
VEGETABLES. —For the best display and greatest variety, at the weekly exhibitions, during the season, a premium of	10 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	5 00
For the best display and greatest variety, at the annual exhibition, a premium of	10 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	7 00
For any new variety of vegetables, suitable for the table and worthy of cultivation, other than seedling potatoes, a premium of	6 00
CELERY. —For the best and largest blanched, not less than 6 roots, a premium of	5 00
For the 2d best do., a premium of	3 00

A. D. WILLIAMS, JR., *Chairman.*

The regulations are the same as those of 1845. (See Vol. XI. p. 155.) The following vote was also passed:—

Any person, to whom a Premium or Gratuity has been awarded, may receive, instead of money, the Society's Medals of a like value, (now in progress of execution.)

rather accumulated stock at the time of our last report has now become nearly exhausted, and in consequence prices have become firmer, with a slight advance in some kinds; we anticipate, however, this will only continue until milder weather. Eastports are very scarce, and, of first quality, scarcely a barrel in market. To take their place, dealers are offering the *Carter*, certainly a most excellent variety. Sweet are quite out. Turnips continue in good demand, with an improvement in prices. Onions remain the same, with the exception of whites, of which there are few remaining. Parsnips are in more demand, and prices have reached more than the average of several seasons. Cabbages remain the same, with the exception of Savoy which have improved. Cauliflowers are entirely done. Lettuce improves in quality with the advancing season. Spinach is not very abundant, owing to the cold weather. Celery is tolerably well supplied, but well blanched and handsome roots command even more than our highest quotations. Parsley remains the same. Squashes are higher, with a decreasing stock: of autumnal marrows very few now remain.

Fruit.—The market for fruit has improved. There has been a good demand, and some shipments have been made to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with some small lots of Baldwins for special orders, to Europe. Baldwins and russets now comprise nearly the whole stock, but there are yet small lots offering of most of the kinds quoted. Pears are all gone, with the exception of baking. Cranberries are considerably higher, but sales are now quite limited. Malaga grapes remain the same. Oranges are tolerably abundant, recent arrivals having kept up a good stock. Pines have been received in small lots. Chestnuts have improved a little, with a better demand. Walnuts remain without alteration.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, Feb. 27, 1846.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR MARCH.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines, in graperies, with fire heat, or in green-houses, will now be breaking their eyes, and should have much attention. If the shoots are long, and inclined only to break at the top, they should be bent down, and the top made fast in that position, loosening it only so fast as the eyes continue to break well: if the house is dry, an occasional syringing, on mild nights, aids them. Be careful not to put on too much heat. A temperature of 45° to 50°, at night, is ample, until the eyes are well out, when it may be increased to 55°. Vines in pots may now be brought into the house.

Peach Trees, in pots, already in the house, will now be swelling their fruit, and should be liberally watered.

Grafting Apples and Pears on the Roots may still be successfully performed, according to the advice in our last.

Pruning Orchards may soon be continued, and, if the weather is mild, all this kind of work may be completed before the busy season commences.

Scions may yet be cut, but all that are needed should not, if possible, be allowed to go over March.

Raspberry and Strawberry Beds should be uncovered as soon as the weather becomes mild, without frost.

Trees intended to be removed should be taken up as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and laid in, till such time as can be obtained to set them out.

Salt is best applied around plum trees in March, at least one dressing should be given now, and perhaps another light one in May.

Pear, Apple and Quince Seeds should be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias will now occupy attention; if early flowers are wanted, a few roots should now be placed in the green-house, or in the hot-bed, to push them on. If seedlings are wanted, March is the best time to sow them, to bloom well this year.

Camellias will soon begin to make their new wood; when the flowers are all open, the plants should be liberally syringed, and well supplied with water at the roots, not omitting to use some liquid *guano*. Inarching should now be performed. Young seedlings should be carefully watered.

Japan Lilies will now be advancing rapidly; such as require it should be re-potted; water now more freely, and keep in a cool part of the house.

Gloxinias and Achimenes of all sorts should now be started in a hot-bed or other warm place.

Gesnera zebrina should now be potted or placed in a hot-bed.

Pelargoniums, for show specimens should be again shifted into larger pots.

Azaleas will now be coming into flower, and should be freely watered.

Roses will now be in full bloom; continue to water liberally, and make free use of the syringe: fumigate as often as the green fly appears. Plants of choice kinds, in too small pots, had better be shifted into a larger size. Grafting may be performed this month, or as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Cinerarias should now be shifted into large size pots.

Hyacinth and Tulip Beds will require looking after towards the close of the month; if the weather is mild, part of the covering should be removed.

Plants in frames. Do not forget to give them a fine airing as soon as the weather is milder.

Mignonette, 10 week stocks, Globe amaranthus, Brachycome, Thunbergias, and many other choice annuals, should be sown in pots in hot-beds, to advance them so as to bloom early.

Fuchsias will be particular objects of care; re-pot them as fast as they require it, and keep them well exposed to light and air, to prevent them from drawing up weak.

Verbenas and Heliotropes should now be propagated for procuring a stock for turning out into the border in summer.

Tuberoses and Amaryllises may be potted this month for early flowering.

THE MAGAZINE

OF

HORTICULTURE.

APRIL, 1846.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 86.)

Chester, October 9th.—We took our seat in the mail train for Liverpool at 9½ o'clock, on the 8th. The night was cold and raw, with a chilling N. W. wind, but as we had secured a good place in the first class cars, we had a comfortable ride, and arrived in Chester about an hour before sunrise. The N. W. wind had blown up a cold and drizzling rain, but as we had taken the Chester route, in order to visit the extensive nurseries of Messrs. Dickson, near the town, we were left no alternative but to proceed at once on our business. It was the *first* really disagreeable weather we had experienced since we left Manchester, nearly two months previous. We had but little time to spare, as we intended to be in Liverpool at noon, in order to leave for Glasgow in the evening.

Chester Nurseries, Messrs. F. & J. Dickson.—The nurseries are situated about a mile and a half from the town, but the proprietors have an extensive warehouse in the village, where they supply large quantities of seeds of every description. The grounds contain upwards of seventy acres, on a level situation, with a good soil. It is laid off in squares, bordered with hedges of beech, holly, yew, birch, &c., with a view to give shelter and shade, and afford protection from winds. Messrs. Dickson have a large and fine dwelling, situated nearly in the centre of the nurseries, and approached by a long avenue, hedged with privet and holly. Around the

house, the grounds are judiciously planted, with some of the more choice trees and shrubs, which we could not specially note down. Our haste requiring us to give the Messrs. Dicksons an early call, we were politely invited to take breakfast, after which, we, in company with Mr. Francis Dickson, walked through nearly every part of the premises, notwithstanding the cold and heavy rain, which made the travelling any thing but agreeable.

Messrs. Dickson have devoted great attention to hardy herbaceous plants, and have gathered together, after a series of years, one of the best collections in the country. Some years since, their Catalogue contained an unusual number of campanulas, phloxes, &c. Mr. F. Dickson being a good botanist, he has devoted much time to a selection of the most ornamental kinds. The beds had many of them just been reset. The American plant department contains two or three acres, especially prepared for the purpose; the ground selected is in the form of a parallelogram, hedged in on all sides, and descending to the centre, in order to retain the moisture; here, planted out in beds, were thousands of fine rhododendrons, kalmias, azaleas, andromedas, &c. A splendid plant of *Rhododéndron campanulátum*, which has stood out upwards of seventeen years, was *seven feet high*, and nearly the same broad, and we counted upon it upwards of *four hundred buds*. What a superb display, with its four or five *thousand* snowy corols, when in full bloom! Near this, was another small piece, also hedged in, where large quantities of the new and rare kinds of pines are grown. We here saw Deodar cedars, of all sizes, from *six inches* high, to upwards of *six feet*, all in pots, and suitable for transplanting at any time and season with safety. The cedar of Lebanon is also grown here in large quantities.

In the ornamental tree department, Messrs. Dickson have many fine things, and especially a good stock of the rarer weeping trees, which are now so much sought after as standards for planting on lawns and in pleasure grounds. We noted down here, fine weeping ashes, elms, oaks, laburnums, hornbeams, beeches, limes, poplars, &c. Also, the *T'ilia macrophylla*, or large-leaved lime, very showy from its broad and ample foliage; the cut-leaved lime; the Irish cut-leaved

oak, and other new trees; all hardy, and so highly deserving of introduction, that we made a selection of all that was new. Immense quantities of larch, Norway spruce, &c., are raised, and sold every year.

The collection of fruit trees includes a very good variety of kinds, and very well-grown, the soil being well adapted to them; of currants, a great stock is cultivated, and mostly after the tree mode; that is, of training the branches to one single stem, in the form of a miniature tree; no suckers will ever spring up, and the plants always have a neat and pretty appearance. This mode is attained by cutting out all the eyes from the cuttings, when put out, except the three top ones; no dormant buds are then left to shoot up and take away the strength of the plant, and the branches are not thus continually robbed of their nourishment. Plants well managed in this way, produce superb fruit. Messrs. Dickson possess a white fruited variety of the English black currant.

Messrs. Dickson's establishment is judiciously laid out, and is kept in the very best order: the ground free from weeds, the beds arranged in systematic order, and every thing denoting the most orderly management. A quantity of the ground is devoted to greenhouses and frames, and we noticed many fine plants, though nothing particularly rare. The out-door department receives the greatest share of attention. The proximity of Messrs. Dickson's nursery to Liverpool, and the great Rail-road thoroughfare from thence to London, has given them many advantages, which they have improved, and their stock is in the best order, and offered at reasonable rates.

Two hours walking, through a heavy soil, in a cold rain, being quite enough for one day, we left for the village, and taking the first train of cars, arrived in Liverpool about noon.

Glasgow, October 10th.—The weather continued cold, raw, windy, and rainy, when we left Liverpool, for Glasgow, in the steamer *Commodore*, one of the fine ships which ply regularly between the two cities. We left the pier about 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 9th, and at daylight, after a rough night, we were off the coast of Scotland. As the sun rose, the weather became more calm, and a beautiful day succeeded. We arrived at Greenock at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

and taking a smaller boat here, to pass up the beautiful Clyde, we reached Glasgow before 9 in the evening.

Our letters here were to Messrs. Austin & Son, nurserymen, who have a warehouse in the city, and a nursery just at the outskirts of the town. We were fortunate to meet with Mr. Austin, Jr., who, with the greatest kindness, offered to accompany us in our visit, during the day, to some of the gardens in the neighborhood, and early we were on our route to the

Glasgow Botanic Garden.—This garden is pleasantly situated about three miles from the city. It covers several acres, and, though but recently laid out and planted, the trees and shrubs, &c., had attained considerable size. The house of the curator, Mr. Murray, with whom we walked through the grounds and whose hospitality we shall not soon forget, and the range of houses for plants, have an imposing aspect, being placed on a terrace somewhat elevated from the entrance gate. From thence, the ground still ascends, and, on the highest point, a magnificent view is obtained of the country around. To the north, the Trossacks stretch out; on the west, towers up Dumbarton Castle; to the south, we overlook the County of Ayrshire, and Lanarkshire lies on the East; and, at the base of the hill, on the other side, flows the beautiful river Kelvin.

The first house of the long range is devoted to Ericas, of which there exist so many fine collections in Scotland. Here we saw the pretty *taxiflora*, and *triceps*, in fine bloom, with some others less noticeable. Passing into the main house, we saw a fine *Rhododéndrum arbóreum*, ten feet high, and well branched, full of buds. Here, too, were some fine acacias, and other New Holland plants. The next compartment was devoted to fuchsias, of which *E'ppsii* and *fúlgens* were superb, particularly the latter, which we have before noticed. A Palm house was filled with good specimens, among others, a fine *Chamærops húmilis*, *Zàmia hórrida*, *Stretízia augústa*, Bananas in fruit, and other tropical trees. Another compartment was filled with an excellent collection of Cacti; and in another large house, corresponding with the main one, before noticed, were *Astrapæa Wallíchií*, coffee tree, hibiscuses, &c. A house of camellias; one of *Amaryllises*, *crinums*, &c.,

and one of orchids, *Oncidium flexuosum*, *Miltonia candida*, *Odontoglóssum grándis*, being beautifully in bloom. Suspended from the roof, we noticed a plant of *Gloxinia*, enveloped with moss; it had grown well, and appeared as flourishing as if in a pot in the usual way.

In a long range of pits, in the rear of the large range, Mr. Murray cultivates a large collection of Alpine plants, of which he is a most enthusiastic lover. We here saw all our American violets, several of which spring up in our grounds, cultivated with the greatest care, in small pots. We only wished that Mr. Murray could see a field of our superb *V. pedàta*, which grows so abundantly in some soils and situations, and spangles the ground with its cærulean corols. Alpine plants, however, succeed very well around Glasgow, where the smoke of furnaces, and exhalations from numerous chemical works, fill the atmosphere. The garden is kept in excellent order.

Garscube, Sir Archibald Campbell.—Garscube is probably one of the finest places in Scotland; at least, it appeared to us, that nature or art could do but little to excel it. It is situated in a broad and undulated valley, apparently surrounded on all sides by high and irregular banks of richly wooded scenery, with a beautiful river winding through it. An elegant house, in what is termed the domestic Gothic style, is approached by a handsome bridge, and an avenue which sweeps down the steep banks, suddenly affording a full view of the lawn and house, as we emerge from the densely wooded grounds which form its boundary.

By the kindness of the proprietor, to whom we here return our thanks, we were invited to view the interior of the house, as well as the grounds, in every part,—an opportunity so generously offered, that we did not omit to improve it. The internal arrangements equalled the beauty of the exterior, and the business room, library, dining-room, boudoir, and dressing-room were most elegantly and tastefully furnished; the latter containing some exquisite paintings by the best masters. From the dining-room a lovely view is obtained of the lawn front, with the beautiful Kelvin, which runs into the Clyde: by the side of this stream, was one of the most magnificent beeches we had ever seen; throwing its branches

completely across the river, and its umbrageous foliage forming a perfect arbor beneath. The conservatory, which is span-roofed, is attached to the drawing-room, and is entered by a glass door, reaching to the floor. In it are some very fine specimens of plants. We gathered seed from an *Acácia armata*, upwards of *ten feet* high, and the seedlings are now upwards of a foot high; fuchsias, *ten feet*; white and double striped camellias, eight feet; *Sálvia patens*, and numerous other plants. The back wall is trellised over, and covered with climbing plants, which, running on arches, overhang the walk, in wreaths of foliage and flowers.

The kitchen garden next attracted our attention. Sir Archibald is deeply interested in agricultural improvements, and by the Scottish system of draining and subsoil ploughing, has greatly increased the value of the lands which form part of his demesne. The kitchen garden is walled in, and contains four or five acres of ground. On the wall were various kinds of fruit trees, and we found a tree of Coe's golden drop plum, in greater perfection, even in this climate, than we had ever seen it previously. One tree was entirely covered with a fine crop; though the gardener informed us he had taken from it several dozens of fruit: it was matted over to keep off wasps and other insects. We tasted several of the specimens, and found them nearly or quite equal to the green gage, and this, too, on the 11th of October. This variety cannot be too highly recommended: its size, beauty, long keeping, and its superior flavor, all entitle it to a place in every good collection of plums. Perhaps, if a few trees were to be placed on an east or west wall or fence, where a netting could easily be stretched over the branches, the fruit might be kept much longer than when grown as a standard: the experiment is worth trial in our climate.

There is a range of houses in the garden for grapes, peaches, and plants: some fine gloxinias, achimenes, and other plants, which we have before noticed, were in bloom. The garden was in good keeping, and the plants in the houses well grown. Having passed four or five hours in our visit here, we started on our return to the city, which we reached about dark, delighted with our day's tour.

(To be Continued.)

ART. II. *On the use of wire fences for the enclosure of lawns, pleasure grounds, gardens, &c. ; their ornamental character, durability, strength, and economy.* By ROBERT ARTHUR, Esq., Edinburgh, Scotland.

DEAR SIR :—I much regretted that, on account of my absence on my commercial journey, I had not the pleasure of seeing you when you were in this country. On my return, however, I had the satisfaction to receive your letter of 17th October. In it you have done me the honor to request my occasional correspondence for the purposes of your valuable and talented magazine. Were I alone to consult the fears and apprehensions I entertain, in appearing before your countrymen, as your correspondent from our Scottish capital, I should at once decline the otherwise pleasing task ; but, as I am satisfied that you will overlook all short-comings, make large allowance for my want of personal knowledge of your systems of agriculture and horticulture, and as I am quite convinced that a mutual interchange of opinions and experience on all matters connected therewith, will greatly conduce to the improvement of this most fascinating of professions, I at once divest myself of diffidence, and will endeavor to lay before your readers some of the results of my observation and practical experience in the profession.

In the first of my letters, which I shall address to you, I shall confine myself to some important features in the subject of landscape gardening, and, in this, my first communication, I would draw your attention to what must always be the primary object to be obtained, viz., the enclosure and preservation of the grounds intended to be laid off or improved. In this the utmost care must be taken that mere use and effectiveness shall not interfere with taste or decoration ; and, on the other hand, we must never allow simple ornament to come in the place of the proper protection of what we intend to preserve.

In mansions, of a particular style and class, and where the nature of the ground admits of it, there is nothing more imposing than the commanding terrace and the richly worked balustrade. In this we have protection and ornament to

satisfy the most refined taste. But as it more frequently happens, that both the position of the grounds and the resources of proprietors are unsuited and unequal to such embellishment, fences and enclosures, of a sufficiently strong, ornamental and protective character, must be sought for, and we therefore find that, where natural or live fences did not previously exist, rough wood or stone were the materials generally employed. In many cases, however, it was necessary to attempt something in a decorative style; stone could not be applied in this way, and sawn and dressed wood has therefore been pleasingly formed into a variety of elegant railings and trellises. This, however, in our *humid and expansive* hemisphere, is, in the first place, very costly, and in the next, most provokingly short-lived. Till within the last few years, our landed proprietors and country gentlemen could only enclose their grounds and domains in this expensive and most unsatisfactory way. I am now, however, happy to say, that, in this country, England and Ireland, and, I may also add, lately, in the East Indies, a new, strong, and elegant substitute, for the old, heavy, and costly fences, has been introduced, and within the above period most extensively used. About ten or twelve years ago, it occurred to Messrs. W. & C. Young, the extensive manufacturers in iron, in this city and in Glasgow, that by a combination of wire (of a particular description) and iron, a sufficiently strong and ornamental fence might be obtained suitable for all the requirements of protection and enclosure, and at such prices as would ultimately supersede the use of both stone and wood for these purposes; and that they have been eminently successful in realizing their plan, is perhaps best indicated by the great demand for this description of their work. In the course of that journey, on which I was absent at the time of your visit here, I had ample occasion to admire and hear them appreciated; and I am glad to have this opportunity of drawing the notice of your countrymen to what must, in fences, be to them—as it was to us, not long gone by—a very great desideratum indeed. I shall now proceed to describe them, enumerate their various applications, quote the prices (a most important point) at which they can be fur-

nished, and then refer to the advantages arising from this method of enclosing and subdividing grounds.

An "invisible wire" fence consists of three principal parts: the wire, the straining pillars, and the intermediate standards. The chief use of the *standards*, besides considerably strengthening the fence, is to prevent the separation of the wires when any animal attempts to press through, and they are placed, according to circumstances, from six to eight feet apart. *The straining pillars* are designed to keep the wires at full stretch, and are placed, when the lines are *straight*, at the distance of seventy or eighty yards from each other. These pillars are formed of wrought iron, with the necessary number of holes drilled through them at the required distances. They are formed with a strong cross tail, having the two ends turned down in order that they may be fastened into a block of stone. The extreme pillars have a double spur or stay fixed to them, placed in a line with the fence and opposite to the strain applied to the wires. The intermediate standards are also of iron, but of smaller dimensions than the pillars, and are likewise fixed in stones, or blocks of wood, where stones cannot readily be got. They, too, have holes drilled through them for the wires to correspond with those in the pillars.

The wires having been strained to the requisite tension by means of a powerful screw and secured to the straining pillars, the fence is then complete.

It will thus be seen, that the superior inherent property of the fence is its elasticity, by which it yields to the charge of the horse or the pressure of cattle, and resumes its former position the instant the shock is past or the pressure removed, and without sustaining injury or the least derangement.

The purposes to which the fence has been applied are numerous, some of which are, as a fence against horses, sheep and cattle; not only as ring fences, but for dividing fields, domains, and high pasture grounds; for forming parks for red, roe, and fallow deer; as a fence along turnpike roads and railways; for enclosing flower gardens, shrubberies and pleasure grounds: and for these latter purposes it can be, at a small additional cost, made quite impervious to those pests

of the floriculturist, hares and rabbits, at the same time adding greatly to their ornamental appearance.

I have just been favored by the Messrs. Young with their list of prices, at which the different descriptions of fences can be furnished, ready for exportation, and subjoin for your satisfaction a general quotation.

Strong iron and wire fence for deer, six feet, six inches high, with ten horizontal rods of wire; strong wrought iron, uprights, every six feet, and straining pillars, every seventy or eighty yards—complete, with the necessary apparatus for straining the wires—at from two shillings to two shillings six pence per lineal yard, according to strength.

Do. do. for sheep from ten pence to one shilling two pence.

Making any of the above hare and rabbit proof, in the most ornamental manner, one shilling six pence to two shillings per yard extra. If in situations where appearance is no great object, at from nine pence to one shilling three pence extra.

Delivered free in London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Hull. When Messrs. Young export these fences, they send, with every order, printed instructions, illustrated with wood cuts, by which any intelligent laborer can easily erect them.

I shall now speak as to the principal advantages of wire fences. The first is their *economy*, which has now been fully tested. Next their *strength*, being quite sufficient to resist any ordinary force or accident; then their durability, combined with the ease and little cost with which they can be kept in repair for any length of time. And lastly, and a most important one to those abroad, they are so prepared for exportation, that any intelligent workman can, with the instructions that accompany them, easily fix them in their position. Amongst many other advantages, is their light and elegant appearance, adapting them peculiarly for ornamental fencing, where it is with you, as it is with us, an object to maintain the expanse of your lawns and domains unbroken, the outlines of your gardens, shrubberies and ornamental plantations, undisturbed, and the general beauty of the landscape unimpaired, and still all sufficiently fenced and protected.

I have now, as concisely as possible, introduced to you in

this letter, a subject which I have little doubt will, as soon as known, be fully appreciated in your quarter of the world. My next communication will possibly be a more interesting, though certainly not a more useful, one.

I am, dear sir,

Yours, most sincerely,

ROBERT ARTHUR.

Edinburgh, January 29, 1846.

It is with great pleasure that we lay before our readers the first of a series of communications from our correspondent in Edinburgh, which speaks for itself in regard to the ability and judgment of the writer. Our friends will, with us, thank Mr. Arthur for his Scottish generosity, in responding to our request, though unknown to him only through an introductory letter kindly given us by a friend in London, who has also promised us his assistance in telling us of the horticultural improvements in the neighborhood of the metropolis; but, from his numerous avocations, want of time has so far prevented him from fulfilling his kind offer. We exceedingly regretted, at the time of our visit, that we did not have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Arthur, and the more deeply now that we see the hearty interest he takes in the advancement and improvement of horticulture in this country. It is true, indeed, that we sought his acquaintance from the liberal feeling with which our friend assured us he viewed every thing American, and is no less gratifying to us, than just to his countrymen, to record the obligations which we feel due to Mr. Arthur, for the generous spirit displayed in his communication. He need not fear that he will not have the indulgence of every reader; and his articles will be read with increased attention, after the frank and open-hearted manner in which he comes before us.

The subject upon which he has touched, is one of great interest. In this country, even, where wood is so very cheap, wire fences may be introduced, taking into consideration durability, much cheaper than wood. Two shillings sterling or forty-four cents per running yard, is less than the most ordinary fence can be constructed for. The duty will add something to the expense; but when their ornamental char-

acter is taken into consideration, as well as their strength and durability, we think we may say that their introduction may be looked upon as a great desideratum. For pleasure grounds and enclosures near dwellings, their superiority must at once commend them to every gentleman at all anxious to remove unsightly fences from his premises. In conclusion, we may hope that some of our wealthy proprietors may at once be induced to order a few hundred feet of Messrs. Young's wire fence as an experiment.—*Ed.*

ART. III. *A Leaf in the History of Pomology at the West.*
By T. S. H., Coshocton, Ohio.

Two theories have obtained, for the production of new varieties of fruits—the one, that of Van Mons and the Belgians; the other, that of designed and carefully managed “cross fertilization,” pursued so successfully by Thomas Andrew Knight, and other distinguished pomologists in Europe and in America. The reader, curious upon this subject, will find the various processes employed treated of sufficiently and at large in the publications of Manning, Kenrick, Downing, and others, in this country, as well as in most if not all the recent European works.

It has been usual to regard these two theories as, in some sort, opposed to and at variance with each other. Both have had their especial advocates; but, in the case of the Van Mons theory, the *rationale* has been but little dwelt upon, and is as yet but imperfectly understood. It may be doubted, indeed, if Van Mons has not, for the most part, failed in deducing the true principles upon which amelioration by his method proceeds; whilst, beyond all doubt and controversy, he has established the fact, that new and highly ameliorated kinds are obtained by it.

There is certainly room for the inquiry, whether there is any just ground for the supposition, that a radical difference exists between the two systems; and if there does, wherein it is that they conflict. Both have been attended with astonishing success. In what then do they differ? Certain it

is, that they differ widely in the *modus operandi* employed, so far as man's agency is concerned, in carrying them on; but is it not an anomaly in nature, if the fact be so, that she should go to work by more than one law to accomplish the same end? And, after all, may not the results obtained by the two modes be really attributable to the same causes, only exerted in different ways? Or, in other words, are they not brought about by the same natural law; in the one case left to operate as chance or accident may determine, in the other guided and aided by the mind and by the hand of man?

These remarks, by way of introduction, lead us, fitly enough, to what is the main purpose of this communication :

THE
HISTORY
OF THE LIFE OF
JOHNNY APPLESEED.

About the time of the survey of the lands in the United States military district, northwest of the river Ohio, preparatory to their location by those holding the warrants which had been issued by the government to the soldiers of the revolutionary war, for services during that war, there came to the valley of the Muskingum and its tributaries, the Tuscarawas, Walhouding, Mohican, &c., a man, whose real name, if ever known, is not now remembered by the oldest inhabitants here, but who was commonly known and called all over the country by the name of Johnny Appleseed.

This man had imbibed so remarkable a passion for the rearing and cultivation of apple trees from the seed, and pursued it with so much zeal and perseverance, as to cause him to be regarded by the few settlers, just then beginning to make their appearance in the country, with a degree of almost superstitious admiration.

Immediately upon his advent he commenced the raising of apple trees from the seed, at a time when there were not perhaps fifty white men within the forty miles square. He would clear a few rods of ground in some open part of the forest, girdle the trees standing upon it, surround it with a brush fence, and plant his apple seed. This done, he would go off some twenty miles or so, select another favorable spot,

and again go through the same operation. In this way, without family and without connection, he rambled from place to place, and employed his time, I may say his life.

When the settlers began to flock in, and open their "clearings," old Appleseed was ready for them with his young trees; and it was not his fault if every one of them had not an orchard planted out and growing without delay.

Thus he proceeded for many years, deriving a self-satisfaction amounting to delight, from the indulgence of his engrossing passion.

Such were the labors and such the life of Johnny Appleseed among us, and such his unmingled enjoyments, till about fifteen years ago, when, probably feeling the encroachments of others upon his sphere, and desiring a new and more extended field of operations, he removed to the far West, there to enact over again the same career of humble but sublime usefulness.

This man, obscure and illiterate though he was, was yet, in some respects, another Dr. Van Mons, and must have been endued with the instinct of his theory. His usual practice was to gather his seeds from seedling trees, and to take them from as many different seedling trees as were to be found within the range of his yearly autumnal rambles, and from those particular seedling trees affording the highest evidence in their fruit that the process of amelioration was begun and was going on in them. At first, his visits necessarily extended to the seedling orchards upon the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers in what were called the "settlements;" but when the orchards of his own planting began to bear, his wanderings, for the purpose of collecting seed, became more and more narrowed in their extent, till the time of his departure further westward.

Still true, however, to the instinct which first drew him to the Van Mons theory for the production of new ameliorated varieties of the apple, he has continued occasionally to return in the autumn to his beloved orchards hereabouts, for the double purpose of contemplating and ruminating upon the results of his labors, and of gathering seeds from his own seedling trees, to take with him and carry on by their means reproduction at the West. Recently, his visits have been alto-

gether intermitted. Our hope is that he may yet live in the enjoyment of a green old age—happy in the multitude of its pleasing reminiscences.

Coshocton, February 24, 1846.

ART. IV. *Remarks on Western Seedling Fruits; with observations upon the Fire Blight of the West.* By A. H. ERNST, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—In your January number, in the article entitled a “Retrospective View of the Progress of Horticulture,” page 2 and 3, you remark, “the seedling varieties of apples in the West are exceedingly numerous,” &c., and say, “already some of these supposed native fruits have proved to be Eastern varieties,” then conclude your remarks on that subject by saying, “the Detroit, Putnam Russet, and other apples, have so proved, and we suspect the Stone pear to be only a well known eastern variety.” It is doubtless gratifying to your numerous pomological readers, that the vexed question of identity and origin of the above referred to apples, is settled; but they will, with myself, regret that you have not been more particular in stating your authority. I did not know that the Detroit apple was ever claimed as a “Western seedling;” in my efforts to discover its origin, I had been led to believe that it had been brought to Detroit by the French emigrants, at an early day, from which grafts were brought to this region by a Major Armstrong of Gen. Wayne’s army, who visited Detroit. In my visits East, I have not met with the fruit. It is true Mr. Downing, in his excellent book, calls it the “white Bellflower,” and says, “it is a native, and was originally carried to the West by Mr. Brunson;” but he has evidently got hold of a different fruit. The outline of his white bellflower, shows a short and thick stem, whereas that of the Detroit apple is long and slender. So of the wood, he says, “it grows pretty strongly;” this is quite the reverse in the Detroit, it grows long and slender, and of a reddish cast, and disposed to mildew at the ends of

the new growth in the nursery. If you will have the goodness to publish with this an outline of the drawing I enclose, (*fig. 2*) you will much aid the inquirer.*

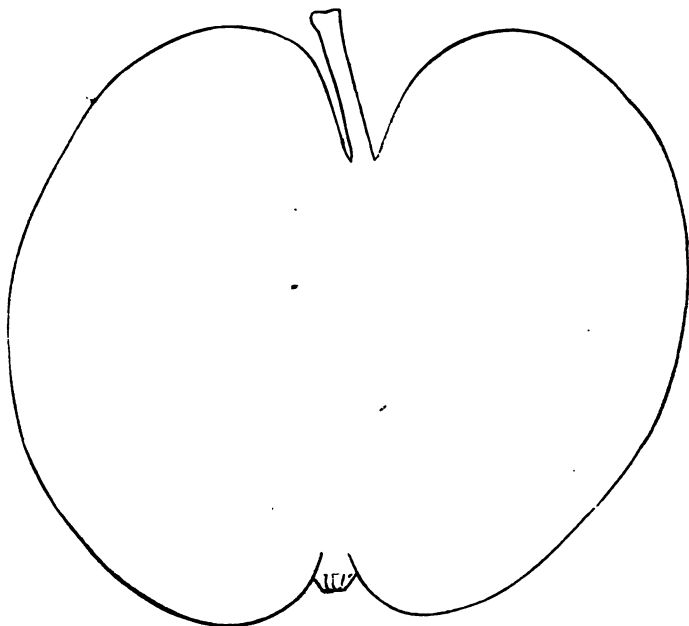


Fig. 2. Detroit apple, of the West.

The origin of the supposed Putnam Russet appears to be placed beyond dispute by Mr. Schuyler Putnam, in a letter to the editor of the *Western Reserve Magazine*, to be "Warren, Litchfield County, Conn.," and not identical with the Roxbury russet, as believed by many.

As to the Stone pear, it may be that it is "only a well known eastern variety." The circumstances, however, are against such an assumption. I had hoped that last fall would have decided that point, as a friend in writing to me, in the summer, from Beverly, informed me that a neighbor had some fruit on a tree which then looked fine.

Undoubtedly, "cultivators cannot be too careful in regard

* The dark, smutty appearance is peculiar to the fruit, but readily yields to the cloth or brush, when a light yellow is exposed.

to calling every new variety a seedling," or to its real merits. A mortifying instance of which occurred in the case of "Gest's large free stone peach," which I bore no small part in disseminating. My attention, with others, was called to the original tree; and certainly there could be but one opinion as to its worthiness for extensive propagation. Buds were afterwards cut by myself from what was pointed out as the same tree, and put in stocks, and confidently sent out as genuine. You will readily imagine my mortification to find, on fruiting, a poor, harsh fruit, unfit for use. Those who have had most experience in making collections of fruits, will know best how to apologize for this blunder. I had desired to state this error in your magazine, with a view to prevent, so far as possible, a further spread of the mischief.

The truly discouraging and mysterious operations of the fire blight continues its desolating work on the pear tree. It comes like the angel of death, when and where its attacks are least expected. To my mind, the real cause exists still in the lap of obscurity. Although much able matter has been written, by scientific minds, their attention has not been directed to the real disease, but mostly confined to the effects of winter freezing, or that of supposed poisonous insects. It is not my design to take up the different theories and show their inapplicability to the real disease, but simply to confine myself to its operations with me. The disease is not new or unknown in the West, but its ravages, till within the two last years, have comparatively, in this region, been so limited as to attract no serious alarm. It is, however, true, that in parts of Indiana, especially in the neighborhood of Richmond, an old Quaker settlement, its destruction was most complete, entire orchards of pear trees having been cut off years ago; there also much difficulty is experienced from winter freezing. Nurserymen not unfrequently sustain great loss among their young pear trees from this cause, hence their improper blending.

My practical attention has been directed to the culture of the pear some seventeen or eighteen years. When I purchased my present residence, the first thing was to make a selection of pears; my first plantation consisted of about fifty trees, to which a constant yearly addition has been

made, of which, up to the summer of 1844, (although at intervals it made a slight visible appearance,) I lost but one tree from it, (a *Julienne*,) which was supposed to be more subject to it than most other sorts. I had, from this partial exemption, flattered myself that there was in my soil and aspect, a peculiar adaptation to the health and growth of this delicious fruit; but, alas! the fell destroyer came like a thief in the night and cut off my fondly cherished hope, since which I have lost not less than one hundred trees, small and large. And where I am to look for its stopping is truly gloomy. Its attacks are not confined to the luxuriant growing trees, but all are subject to it, fruiting and unfruiting, the old and stunted, those budded on the quince, on the apple, thorn, and their own stock, all share alike. Nor is its appearance confined to the branches of the tree; these very frequently remain, to all appearance, vigorous and green, when parts of the body are as dry as a post. I have had some trees destroyed by simply inserting a bud or a graft, which seemed to open a wound for the reception of the poisonous influence. My attention was drawn to a fine, vigorous, healthy looking tree, some six inches through, with all the parts unaffected, except about two feet from the fork of the head, where the bark was completely dry; it remained so without change, from June to the shedding of the leaves in the fall, which dropped from the tree at the usual time with other trees. When I removed the tree, in the spring, I found nothing indicating disease in the root. The *Bartlett* pear trees, three inches through, were attacked—one in the branches, the other in the body just at the heading. The last I cut off below the appearance of the disease, and inserted grafts in the amputation; they grew and have made a fine head. In the other, I checked its progress by lopping off the branches below the diseased parts, but, to my astonishment, I found the disease had encircled the body just above the ground, leaving the intermediate space to all appearance unaffected; so also the roots. I immediately planted three small pear stocks near the trunk, cut off their tops, and inserted them under the bark of the affected tree, some distance above; they united freely, supplying the stem with nourishment from the new roots; the consequence was, the

tree put out new bloom and ripened fruit of a small size, but the disease has finally got the better of me by its progress up the trunk above the inarching.

In two or three instances, where I discovered its existence on the trunk, I carefully cut off the affected bark to the wood, and I am induced to believe saved my trees, for I find the parts healing over. The only remedy, so far as my observations go, is amputation below the affected parts. The first appearance of the disease on the tree is various, I presume owing to the quantity of sap in the vessels, and the activity of its motion. In dwarf or stunted trees, it is frequently observed in blotches on the body, which continue to spread and dry until the whole is encircled; these blotches frequently appear in different parts of the body, and, to outward appearance, not at all resembling the disease on the more luxuriant growing trees. Here its attacks are not confined to the body, but all parts are subject alike to it, and, instead of drying up, it assumes a corrupt and angry appearance, not unfrequently exuding the corrupted sap through the bark, which finally turns black, cracks, and becomes the nursery of minute insects, which are not unfrequently doomed to the slanderous charge of being the authors of the mischief. I do not perceive that the time of attack is confined especially to any portion of, but extending equally through, the summer. My soil is a dark vegetable mould, on a limestone and clay bottom, with an eastern slope, inclining to the north, not subject to excessive moisture or greatly affected by drought.

Your readers will judge how far the above facts sustain the theory of this blight being the effect of freezing, which supposes it to be confined to a late luxuriant growth, or the supposed effects of a minute poisonous insect or aphid, snugly lodged at the footstalk of the leaf.

The disease, or its cause, has no affinity to what is termed in Professor Harris's *Treatise on Insects*, the "American blight," but very distinct in every respect. My desire to draw the attention of the scientific inquirer to the subject, I hope will be deemed a sufficient apology for thus particularizing and saying some things which have been said before.

Spring Garden, Cincinnati, Feb. 16th, 1846.

We are right glad to hear from our correspondent, Mr. Ernst. We had begun to think that our friends in the Queen City had quite forgotten us. The *Farmer and Gardener*, the former organ of communication, has been allowed to drop away, and as we had heard nothing of the progress of the Horticultural Society for some time, we began to fear that the taste for Horticulture had met with a reaction; and that the spirited beginning which was made two years ago, had resulted in an injury to the onward progress of the science.

When we penned the remarks in regard to Western seedling fruits, which our correspondent has quoted, viz: that the "Detroit, Putnam Russet, and other apples, had proved to be Eastern varieties," we supposed we were stating only what was generally known and acknowledged by every Pomologist, certainly by every one who has been a reader of our magazine. Such a remark would not have been made on our own authority. There had formerly been some doubts about the synonymous character of these kinds, but they had recently been cleared up, and their identity generally admitted by cultivators. But as Mr. Ernst has regretted that we were not more "particular in stating our authority," we will, as briefly as possible, show on what authority our remarks were made.

First, in regard to the Detroit apple, a figure of which we have given in the preceding page. In the month of Feb. 1844, Mr. Ernst sent specimens of two varieties of apples to the Mass. Hort. Soc., with a communication in relation to the same, which will be found in our Vol. X, p. 166. One of these he called the Detroit, and the other the Cannahan; of the latter, we annexed an engraving to his letter, made by us from the specimens forwarded, and also a description of the apple. We also made a drawing of the Detroit at the same time, from which the engraving in the above article is now made, and a description we also gave at the page referred to: the drawing which Mr. Ernst forwarded to us now, would only enable us to give a representation of the fruit, and not a correct section.

We had often seen the Detroit apple, mentioned in the Western periodicals, and doubts expressed as to its being a new fruit, previous to our seeing the specimens sent for exhibition, and we felt somewhat anxious to know more in re-

lation to it, as it was pronounced so fine a variety. When, however, we had tasted the fruit, and made our description, we became more confident that it was what it had been stated to be in the West, the Bell-flower; and this, too, by a Committee of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, of which *our correspondent was Chairman!* We quote the words of this Committee: "The splendid apple, under the name of Bell-flower, presented by the Rev. Mr. Beecher, of Indianapolis, proves identical with the Detroit apple." Now Mr. Ernst will not deny that Mr. Beecher, who went from the East, where the Bell-flower is as well known as the Baldwin, did not send the true Bell-flower! It is, therefore, more upon Mr. Ernst's *own authority*, than upon any other, that we say the Detroit is an Eastern variety.

And before we refer to the other varieties named, we must not omit to call the attention of cultivators to the engraving of the fruit. How much does it resemble a drawing in the *Fruit and Fruit Trees of America*, p. 101, fig. 41, of an apple called the white Bell-flower? And yet Mr. Downing does not hesitate to call that the Detroit. Now, either Mr. Ernst did not send the true Detroit apple to the Mass. Hort. Soc., or else Mr. Downing has represented some other fruit; for they have no similarity whatever: the Detroit having a long slender stem, in our figure, and a short thick one in Mr. Downing's, though we do not rely too much on the stem, which is variable; but the form is wholly dissimilar, as will be seen by comparing the two engravings.

We have never stated that the Detroit and Bell-flower were identical, though we have supposed the former was synonymous either with the yellow Bell-flower, of *Coxe*, or the monstrous Bell-flower of the same author. (*Coxe's View*, &c., p. 118, fig. 29.) The drawing sent us by Mr. Ernst corresponds very nearly with the figure of the latter; much nearer than with that of the yellow: this question, however, we leave to be decided; in our mind, there can be no doubt the Detroit is identical with one of these two varieties, if, indeed, there is any other difference between them than what cultivation may effect.

Second, the Putnam Russet. We have noticed that this is made a Western seedling, by Mr. Downing, on the au-

thority of some cultivator in the West, and we have also read the statement in the *Western Reserve Magazine*, that it is a native of Connecticut, and was carried West fifty years ago. The letter of Mr. Putnam, which we confess we are so dull as not to wholly comprehend, proves, so far as it proves any thing, that Mr. Downing was in error, and to our mind it proves nothing else. What the writer has "often heard" for fifty years, took place fifty years previous, or "quite a century ago," when Gen. Israel Putnam found it while crossing the country in Connecticut, will have but little weight in establishing a name. It is to us far more probable that Gen. Putnam carried this variety to Connecticut from the vicinity of Boston, at the time he resided in Cambridge, attached to the army. The fact, that the Putnam russet, so called, is found in the West in company with the Rhode Island greening, and other New England apples, as stated by our correspondent, Mr. Humrickhouse, (XI. p. 444,) and the still more important fact, that no fruit is *known in Connecticut* under such a name, where it was so long cultivated on the farm of Gen. Putnam, are enough to convince all that it is no other than the Roxbury russet; and, further, the additional fact that the name cannot be found in one of the catalogues of the most intelligent nurserymen in the county, east or west, shows how well satisfied they have been of its true name. Mr. Ernst, and other cultivators are well aware, that many of our Eastern apples, cultivated in the fertile soils of the West, assume a larger size and fairer appearance, quite sufficient to give them the character of different varieties.

And, lastly, of the origin of the Stone pear. When Mr. Ernst had the kindness to send us a tree of this variety in 1844, we were so pleased with the description he gave of it, that, in the autumn of that year, we inserted all the buds we could get from a small tree, in order to disseminate so good an American seedling; last autumn one fruit of the Stone pear was presented for exhibition before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, from a gentleman in Beverly, Mass., to whom our correspondent sent the original tree. The committee were unanimous in the opinion that it would prove to be the Old Chelmsford pear, well known and gen-

erally cultivated around Boston and described in our magazine by the late Mr. Manning, (VI. p. 18.) As it did not appear quite ripe, the fruit was not eaten, but was taken back to Beverly; and we had the promise of our friend, Capt. Lovett, that he would endeavor to get a taste of it, and settle all doubts about its identity. Subsequently, however, he informed us that he did not have an opportunity to taste it, and for another year the question will remain in doubt. This is our authority for saying it would "probably prove only a well known Eastern variety;" we did not state it *had so proved*. Such are the authorities we advance in our support, and we believe a year or two will prove them to be correct beyond all doubt; if we are in error, we shall take the first opportunity to undeceive ourselves and the public.

We have not room left to discuss the theories in regard to the fire blight of the West; we had supposed it might be caused by the same insect which at one time destroyed many trees in the East; but, from Mr. Ernst's full account, it does appear to be different. We trust soon to hear again from our friend Mr. Beecher on the subject, when we hope to have the space to make further remarks.

ART. V. *Pomological Notices: or notices respecting new and superior varieties of fruits worthy of general cultivation. Notices of New Pears.* By the EDITOR.

OUR absence abroad, in the autumn of 1844, prevented us from taking any notes in relation to the new varieties of fruit of that season. To make up, however, for this, we have added a great deal upon this subject, which we gathered in our tour in England and France, and which we believe has been found equally, if not more useful, than if made at home.

The introduction of new varieties of fruit is constantly increasing, and a greater number of new sorts are annually coming into bearing. The last year was a favorable

one for pears; and, as many new ones were for the first time exhibited, we did not allow the opportunity of noting down their qualities to pass by. We made upwards of *fifty* drawings and outlines of various kinds, several of which we shall soon introduce in our pages.

In addition to our own notes, our young friend, Mr. Manning, of the Pomological Garden, Salem, has kindly offered to give us an account of every thing new which may fruit in his excellent collection, and which may be considered a continuation of the valuable notes furnished us by his father, during the last years of his life. We have the pleasure of adding to this article, Mr. Manning's notes on several pears of recent introduction.

PEARS.—The season of 1845 was unusually warm, and all kinds of winter fruit ripened much earlier than usual, and many sorts prematurely. *Beurré d' Aremberg* pears, which usually are in perfection about the first of January, were fully ripe on the first of December, and most other winter varieties equally early. Where the season, therefore, is given, of those specimens tried in 1845, it may be inferred that they will keep, usually, one month later.

Beurré Spence.—A variety under this name was sent to us last fall, the original tree which produced it having been bought with other French trees, at an auction about eight years ago. It appears to answer Dr. Van Mons's description of the *Beurré Spence*, which he considered so fine a pear. The specimen was rather too ripe to ascertain its true merits, but it appeared to be a most excellent variety, certainly new, if not the true *Spence*, and worthy of cultivation. Flavor rich, saccharine, vinous and perfumed. Ripening in October.

Van Mons Leon le Clerc.—The reputation of this pear is so well established, after two years' trial in our climate, that it is unnecessary to praise it; we shall soon give a full description with an engraving. It has already been received in this country under *four* different names.

Siulle.—A very excellent pear, of large size and fair appearance. Flesh melting, with a rich, sugary, perfumed and delicious flavor. It is well worthy of general cultivation. Ripe in October.

Comtesse de Lunay.—A new and fine pear, of medium

size ; with a melting flesh, and a rich perfumed and delicious flavor. The fruit is very handsome, having a smooth, waxen and beautiful appearance. Ripe in October.

Plumbgastel.—Both Mr. Lee and Mr. Manning of Salem, presented us specimens of this pear, which we do not find in any catalogue, but which appears to be a very excellent variety, and worthy of cultivation. The size is large, flesh melting, and the flavor rich, with a peculiar aroma. Ripe in October. The tree was received from France.

Fondante Van Mons.—This variety has proved, after two seasons, to be a good bearer, handsome, and of fine quality, and it may be recommended for all good collections. Size large, flesh melting, flavor pleasant and perfumed. It ripens in September and October.

St. Andre.—A new and fine pear received in Salem from Dr. Van Mons. It proves to be first rate, having a rich, sprightly flavor, and melting flesh. Ripens in September.

Beurré d'Anjou.—Excellent, as well as handsome, having a fine red cheek. The flesh is melting and juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, and perfumed flavor, somewhat resembling the brown Beurré. Ripe in October.

Vicomte de Spoilberg.—Though long since described by Dr. Van Mons, this variety has never fruited in this country until last season. It fully maintains the reputation he gave it. The flesh is very melting, and the flavor sugary and delicious. It ripened last year in December, but Dr. Van Mons states it will sometimes keep till spring. Only four specimens were produced on a small tree in our collection.

Beurré Paternoster.—A new variety, under this name, was sent to us last fall by Mr. Lee of Salem. Size large and pyramidal, with a half-melting flesh, and agreeable, slightly perfumed flavor. It cannot be called a first rate fruit, if our specimen was a fair one. Ripe in November.

Doyenné d'Ete.—This is a very fine summer pear, which has been cultivated several years in some parts of France, but has not found its way into our gardens till recently. It is of medium size, handsomely shaded with bright red, and possesses a melting flesh and rich flavor. As only three or four pears were produced on a small tree, another year will

test its qualities, which appear first rate, better. It ripens early in August. It should be picked before too ripe.

Bezi Vétéran.—Another summer pear, nearly resembling Dearborn's seedling, both in appearance and quality, but the skin is regularly covered with small russet specks. Ripe the last of August.

Elizabeth (Edwards's.).—This variety is, we think, one of the best of Ex-Gov. Edwards's seedlings. It is peculiarly beautiful, having a clear, waxen skin, and the flesh is melting and excellent. Ripens in October.

Dallas.—Another of Ex-Gov. Edwards's seedlings, and very good. Flesh, melting; flavor, agreeable and slightly perfumed. Ripe in October.

Calhoun.—A third variety of the same origin, and we think ranks next to the Elizabeth. It ripens in November.

Citron.—A fourth seedling, of medium size, and good quality; having a melting flesh, and rich, sugary flavor. But as it ripens in September, when there are a great many larger pears, equally fine, it is rendered less desirable. Fifteen or sixteen varieties were sent to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for exhibition, but after a fair trial of the whole, we consider these four as all that can be recommended for table pears.

The following notices of eleven varieties have been furnished us by our correspondent, Mr. Manning, with the outlines of the two kinds, which are figured:—

Citron des Carmes Panaché.—Resembles the Citron des Carmes or Madeleine in size, period of maturity, quality and abundant bearing; but the green skin is striped with light yellow. The wood is also striped.

Tyson.—Medium size; pyriform, sometimes calabash-shaped; color, brownish yellow and russet; sweet, melting and juicy. This and the Rostiezer we consider the two highest flavored pears of their season, which is from the middle to the last of August. The tree is of vigorous and upright growth, a good bearer, but does not bear young.

Las Canas.—Received from M. Emilien de Wael. Medium size; pyriform, pale yellow, sometimes sprinkled with very thin russet; flesh well flavored, sweet and juicy. Tree

of vigorous, upright growth, with dark colored shoots. Bears young and well. Ripe the first part of October.

Eyewood.—Medium size; roundish, flattened; light green, sprinkled with russet; very juicy and melting; flavor vinous and very sprightly. The shape and color of this pear very much resemble the Bezi de la Motte. At maturity from the middle to the last of October.

Duchesse d'Orléans.—Medium size; pyriform; light yellow, with a red cheek, spotted with yellow on the sunny side. Flesh juicy, buttery and excellent. Very handsome. Tree rather spreading, with yellow shoots. A good bearer. The fruit ripens in October.

No. 135 *Van Mons*.—Medium size; irregular pyriform; pale yellow. Excellent. Ripe in September.

No. 1482 *Van Mons*.—(Fig. 3.)—Fruit rather small, roundish turbinate; skin, light yellow with russet spots; calyx

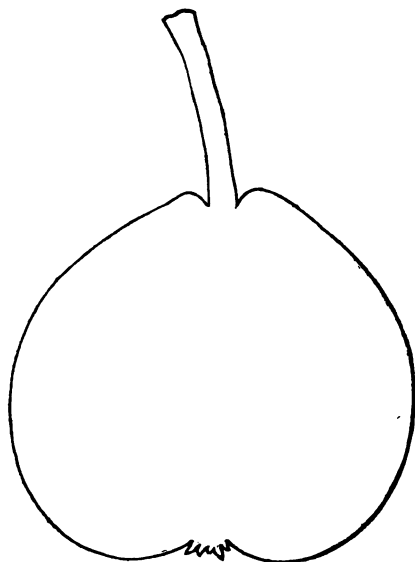


Fig. 3. No. 1482 (*Van Mons*) pear.

small, in a narrow basin; stalk one inch long; flesh, sweet, juicy, perfumed. The description and outline were made February 14th, 1846.

Caen du France.—(Fig. 4.) Received some years since, from Dr. Van Mons. Fruit obovate; medium size; stem

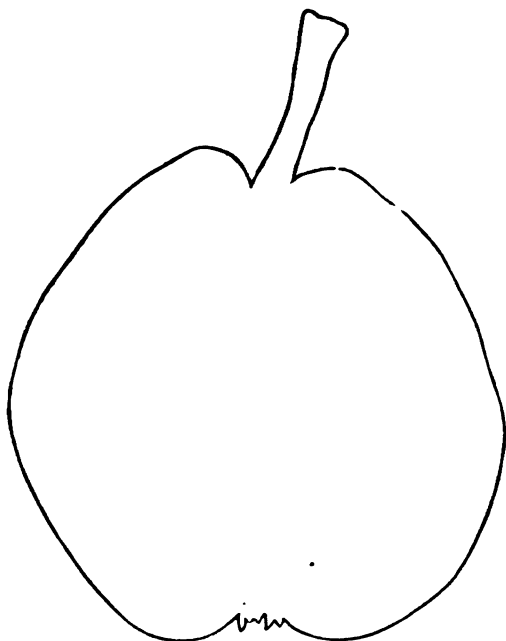


Fig. 4. *Caen du France* pear.

about one inch long, inserted in a slight depression; calyx open, in a shallow basin; skin rough, russet, sprinkled with darker russet spots, with patches of light yellow, also sprinkled with reddish dots, occasionally appearing under the russet; flesh tender, juicy and sweet, with a flavor like that of the Winter Nelis, but the flesh of the Nelis is more melting.

The whole pear considerably resembles, in outward appearance, the Gray Doyenné, but the russet of the skin is rougher. In perfection in January, but will keep till the end of February.

Dunmore.—Although the specimens produced the last season leave no doubt of its correctness, they did not come to such perfection as to enable us to judge of their quality.

Form, roundish, obovate, or oval; skin, brownish red. Ripe the latter part of September.

Paradise d'Automne.—Although, in its general appearance and flavor, this very much resembles the Beurré Bosc, it is nevertheless quite distinct. It is of more irregular shape, and the flesh is more melting than that of the Bosc, but perhaps it will not keep quite so long. The russet of the skin is also much rougher than that of the Bosc. The tree is very vigorous, much more so than that of the Bosc, with stout shoots, at first taking an upright direction, but afterwards becoming straggling and almost pendulous. Annexed are two outlines of this pear:—No. 1, from a specimen of 1844, when the tree bore about half a dozen. No. 2, the same enlarged and altered, so that, if my memory serves me, (and I believe it does exactly,) it more nearly represents those of the last season, when two or three dozen were produced. [We have an outline of this fine pear, made the last season, from one of Mr. Manning's specimens, and as it is a variety, we intend to describe and figure in our series of articles on the pear, we omit it now.—*Ed.*]

Coter.—Medium size; obovate; light green; flesh tender and juicy; excellent. This variety was received from Dr. Van Mons; it ripens in October.

Mr. Manning has also sent us a number of synonyms which have been detected in the Pomological Garden, several of them the past season; and, he adds, that "of these he could have sent more, especially of Dr. Van Mons's Numbered varieties, which have proved to be the same as named kinds, but these he deems it unnecessary to publish, and others may prove only misnomers.

PEARS.—Belle de Flanders, *Syn.* Reveilet.

Monsieur le Curé, (Vicar of Winkfield.) *Syn.* Beurré d'Angers.

Beurré Rance, *Syn.* Louise Bonne Réal.

Turkish Bon Chrétien, *Syn.* Constantinople.

Urbaniste, *Syn.* Beurré Picquery. This synonyme is also noted in a *Catalogue* received from France.

Napoleon, *Syn.* Chas. X., Captif St. Helene, Bon Chrétien Napoleon. [The latter we have detected the last season; but Mr. Rivers states, in his catalogue, that the Captif St.

Helene, "is a most excellent high flowered pear. 3d size, 1st quality. Ripe in December."—*Ed.*]

Uvedale's St. Germain, *Syn.* Bolivard, Belle Angevine, Pound, of America.

Citron des Carmes, (or Madeleine.) *Syn.* d'Bondy.

Passe Colmar, *Syn.* Passe Colmar doré, Passe Colmar gris.

Mr. Manning also makes the Hannas a synonyme of the Cushing. This we think must be an error, as the trees in Mr. Manning's collection, and from which this variety has been widely disseminated, were from scions obtained for Mr. Manning from the *original* tree, in Boston, by Mr. P. B. Hovey, Jr., and that tree was imported from France nearly thirty years ago. The true Hannas, so named by Mr. Manning, must be a different fruit from the Cushing.

Deasnas.—This variety is mis-spelled in your report of fruits from us at the annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. You have it Dumas; it is a synonyme of Plumbgastel. [Our report was made from the record books of the committee.—*Ed.*]

APPLES.—Mr. Manning has also proved the following synonymes of apples. Mr. Downing, in his *Fruit and Fruit Trees*, has made Wolmans Hårvest as a synonyme of the Summer Rose. We have proved the same synonyme; and the Lippincott apple of Kenrick's *Orchardist*, we have found to be identical with the Summer Rose.

My father suspected the identity of the English Sweeting, an apple received from Mr. Lyman, and the Ramsdel's Red Pumpkin Sweet, of Kenrick and Downing, and, during the past season, I have found his surmise correct.—*R. M.*

ART. VI. *Calls at Gardens and Nurseries.*

Brookline, Residence of Col. Perkins, Feb. 13th.—It is some years since our last notice of this place. Since then, there has been a change in the management of the garden, and for two years it has been under the charge of Mr. Quant.

Many improvements have been lately made in the houses and forcing department. A new pit has been built the last year for the production of melons, cucumbers, &c. It is eighty feet long, and twelve wide, divided by a partition in the centre, and heated by hot water, with two flow and return pipes from one boiler, similar to the plan of Mr. Glendenning, in our last volume, (XI. p. 19.) The boiler is cast iron, of novel form, resembling what is termed a saddle boiler, with several hollow projecting legs, thus presenting a greater surface to the action of the fire. The pipes are also of cast iron, and the whole apparatus was put up by Mr. Whately of Boston, at an expense of about four hundred dollars. It works well, and the consumption of coal is moderate.

There is a bed in the centre of each compartment, but, unlike Mr. Glendenning's plan, there are no gutters or pipes for bottom heat—the pipes now only running round the pit and warming the air, the heat being supplied by leaves or manure. For a forcing pit for which this was erected, this we think was an error, as bottom heat may be much better supplied by pipes running through a hollow chamber, than either by leaves or manure. We believe Mr. Quant is now satisfied of this; otherwise, the pit is a capital arrangement.

In the greenhouse, in the centre of the long range, the plants were making a grand show, though the camellias were rather past their best bloom. On the front shelf we noticed some very fine white primulas, with the largest trusses of flowers we had ever seen; the seeds were sown in July, the young plants shifted twice, and they had flowered abundantly all winter. The Victoria stocks were also finely grown; these were sown in July, which is the proper season to have handsome plants in February and March. In the vinery adjoining, which Mr. Quant has now converted into a plant house, the azaleas were coming into full bloom; and as the specimens were large and numerous, they presented a most superb show. The grapes on the rafters were just swelling their buds, and gave promise of a healthy growth and abundance of fruit.

In the vinery, erected at the time of our last visit, for early grapes, Mr. Quant is growing his pelargoniums, after the English style, which he manages so well as we have had occa-

sion heretofore to notice, when he has exhibited plants. The system is the same as that of the London growers, of which we copied an account by one of the most successful exhibitors at the London Horticultural Society, (Vol. VII. p. 302.) Plants for next year must be prepared the present spring, by pinching off the leading shoots, as soon as they are an inch or two long; these are tied down while in a succulent state, and next winter they are in readiness for bringing forward for show. Mr. Russell has also given his method of treatment, (X. pp. 328, 373;) but we hope soon to give an account of Mr. Quant's successful management from his own pen. We think we may recommend all amateurs to adopt this plan, and to commence at once, as the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will probably offer one of their gold medals for the best six or twelve plants, to be exhibited in 1847. The pelargonium, in its present improved state, is a superb plant, and holds one of the most prominent places in the exhibitions of the London Horticultural Society.

Mr. Quant has a large number of seedling cinerarias, and some fine varieties may be exhibited out of so large a quantity; this beautiful flower ranks high from its improved varieties; judiciously cultivated, it is one of the prettiest plants for the greenhouse. Every thing appeared in good health, and the inspection of the houses afforded us much gratification.

Residence of J. L. Gardner, Esq.—Mr. Gardner has recently erected, at his residence near Col. Perkins's, a vinery on the plan adopted by Mr. Gray, viz., a curvilinear roof with stationary sashes, and ventilators, at front, and top. One end of this has been partitioned off for a greenhouse, and we found the large stage, which occupies the centre, filled with plants. It is heated with one of Wallworth & Nason's cylindrical boilers, and also with a flue; but the peculiar form of the roof not admitting of shutters, the house cannot be kept at a proper temperature only by the loss of an immense quantity of heat; for graperies, or cold houses, as they are generally called, without heat, this style is admirably adapted; but, for plants or forcing, the span roof, of the curvilinear form, cannot be recommended in our climate, especially where economy of fuel is an object.

The house being new, and the collection of plants recently made, it could not be expected to find many things in bloom. Some fine camellias and roses have been added, and another year Mr. Gardner may expect to make a fine display. The plants looked very well under the management of Mr. Crowley, the gardener.

Residence of T. Lee, Esq.—Mr. Lee's greenhouse, though not built with much regard to form or appearance, contains some well grown plants, particularly roses; these are set into the ground, and trained up the columns or rafters. The kinds are teas, bourbons and noisettes, and the former are generally budded into strong growing noisettes, which, from their natural constitution of being perpetual growers, do not require that rest, so natural to annual blooming or hardy roses, such as the Boursault, and hence continue to grow more rapidly and flower more abundantly. Mr. Lee is fond of experimenting, and we believe his views, as regards the rose, are correct; there is a vast difference in the growth of roses, as respects the stock on which they are worked, and it remains to be ascertained what sorts are best suited to the different kinds. It is well known that some varieties of pears will not grow upon the quince, and undoubtedly the same cause may act with roses; when, therefore, a budded rose does not grow kindly, it may be inferred that the stock does not suit it, and it should be tried on another sort; these are things which experience will only teach, but which an observing amateur or gardener should not overlook.

Euphorbia jacquiniæflora, planted out in the border, was blooming most superbly, with a spike *fifteen inches* long, and the flowers crowded into dense clusters all around it; this is probably the true way to see it in its fullest splendor: cramped in a small pot, it will bloom well, but very far inferior in the size and number of its blossoms, when the roots have room to extend. *Tecoma jasminoides* had rambed over half of the roof, and if it flowers freely, it will make a show well worth seeing. Several plants were in bloom, but we saw nothing especially new.

Brighton, Residence of H. Gray, Esq.—Many improvements are going on here, not the least of which, is the erection of a new greenhouse, on the curvilinear plan, adopted

for the graperies, but with only a roof facing the south and a back wall. The new house is upwards of 120 feet long, curving round at each end, and about 15 feet wide; the ventilators are in the front and back walls; pushing outward on hinges in front, and sliding down in a groove on the back. The roof is low, so as to bring the plants as near the glass as possible; there is a front shelf, three feet wide, a walk, and a stage, the shelves of which are only three or four in number, and about eighteen or twenty inches wide; this last, we believe, was Mr. Russell's suggestion, and a good one it is. We have always wondered why people wish to hoist their plants up so high that scarcely any thing can be seen but the bottom of the pots: the whole beauty of a plant is to look *down* upon it; but in the way in which nearly all green-houses are built, it is rare to find the stages so constructed that the plants can be so arranged. The house is heated by one of the cylindrical boilers just alluded to, and copper pipe, and the apparatus works very well, so far as it has been tried.

The plants looked finely, though they had been in the house but a few weeks, and had scarcely been arranged in their places; the verbenas were in full bloom, stocky, and pruned into good shape; the pelargoniums also looked well, considering their treatment in the early part of the season. It will not be until another year, however, before Mr. Russell can have every thing in good condition. A small house for camellias is, we believe, to be added, just in the centre of the range, extending north, with a span roof. It will be entered at one end, through a door in the back wall, in the centre of the house now erected. When all is completed, we hope Mr. Russell will give us an account of it, with his opinion of the comparative merits of houses of this construction, and those of the ordinary plan. The cheaper all structures for plants can be erected, provided architectural fitness is not wholly sacrificed to economy, the greater will be the inducement to build. Let it be understood that they can be erected for a moderate sum, and hundreds of individuals would at once add them to their gardens or dwellings.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, Feb. 28th, 1846.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The President, from the executive committee, reported that the sum agreed upon had been paid to the estate of Mr. Manning, and an endorsement made upon agreement, signed by Mrs. Manning and her son, R. Manning.

The President announced, that a most liberal donation of *one thousand dollars* had been made to the Society by John A. Lowell, Esq., of Boston, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Society. A letter was read from Mr. Lowell, accompanying the donation, and the warmest thanks of the Society were presented to him.

It was voted, that the amount be deposited in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, and that the interest, annually accruing thereon, be appropriated in medals, to be known as the "Lowell medals."

It was voted, that the preparation of the Lowell medals be referred to the medal committee.

Mr. Breck, chairman of the committee on flowers, made the following report:—

At a meeting of the committee on flowers, held this day, the subject of the new class of roses produced by Mr. Samuel Feast, of Baltimore, was discussed.

The committee were unanimous in the opinion, that some token of grateful remembrance is due to Mr. Feast, from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the valuable varieties of roses he has produced by cross impregnation, particularly the "Queen of the Prairies," which has given so general satisfaction to florists and others, and for which they feel under great obligations to this enterprising cultivator.

Mr. Feast has given the type of a new class of roses, in his new variety, *Rosa rubifolia*, var. Queen of the Prairies. It is of the most hardy character; enduring the most severe New England winter, without injury, even to its tender extremities; of most luxuriant growth, making, in good soils, 15 to 20 feet of wood in a season. The flowers very double; color, light crimson, inclining to rosy lilac; produced in large clusters, on lateral branches; in bloom the beginning of July, after common hardy roses are out of flower.

This rose is without a rival, in our climate, for pillars, arbors, &c. Its only deficiency appears to be a want of fragrance.

We trust, by the further efforts of Mr. Feast, we shall yet be in possession of a variety having this desirable quality.

It was voted, that the committee recommend that the Society's *large gold medal* be presented to Samuel Feast, of Baltimore, for the production of his seedling *Rosa rubifolia* var. Queen of the Prairies. (Signed) JOSEPH BRECK, Chairman.

The report was accepted, and Messrs. Breck, Haggerston, and Barnes, were appointed a committee to procure the several pieces of plate awarded to the President, Messrs. Hovey, and S. Feast.

J. A. Lowell, Esq., was elected an Honorary Member.

Adjourned one week to March 7th.

March 7th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The President, chairman of the Building committee, made their report of the construction and completion of the new Hall:—

Dr.	
Cost of the site of land for building,	\$ 18,000 00
Building, (about,)	16,000 00
Gas fixtures, chandelier, &c.,	654 50
Interest on loan, sundry bills, including all the fixtures of the Hall and library room, (less old materials sold,)	3,028 23
Total,	<u>\$ 37,682 73</u>
Cr.	
By sale of stocks,	\$ 17,569 60
" mortgage,	15,000 00
" receipts from Mt. Aub. Cemetery for years 1844—'45,	5,084 52
Total,	<u>\$ 37,654 12</u>

The report was accepted.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the committee, for the successful manner in which they had attended to the duties assigned them.

N. Stetson, Bridgewater, and Samuel Batchelder, Cambridge, were elected members.

Adjourned one week, to March 14th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From Hovey & Co., a variety of new roses, viz., Noisette Chromatella, and Philomele; Hybrid Perpetual, Yolande d'Arragon and Duke de Chatres; also Azalea Copeii, dark cherry, ledifolia and phœnicea. From J. Hovey, La Reine rose. From O. N. Towne, a fine bloom of Lamarque rose.

Vegetables: From O. N. Towne, a brace of cucumbers.

March 14th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The discussion of the new code of by-laws took place, and not being completed, an adjournment was made one week, to March 21.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From Messrs. Hovey & Co., specimens of the following roses:—Bourbon Souchet, (superb) Madame Souchet, Dumont du Courset, Crimson Madame Desprez, Hermosa, and Bouquet of Flora; Hybrid perpetual, La Reine, Princesse Helene, Mrs. Cripps; Hybrid Moss, Princesse Adelaide, very beautiful, with many others.

March 21st.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The discussion of the By-laws was continued to-day, and finally brought

to a close, after various amendments. It was then voted, that the committee cause the same to be printed as amended, and laid upon the table at the next meeting. Adjourned one week to March 28th.

Exhibited.—Flowers : From the President, fine specimens of *Chromatella* or Cloth of Gold, and Solitarie roses ; also, specimens of *Camellias* *Wilderi*, Abby Wilder, conspieua, (very large, and beautifully spotted,) and seedlings. From Messrs. Hovey & Co. a variety of new and splendid roses, as follows :—*Bourbon* Marianne, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Dumont du Courset, Souchet, Madame Souchet, Bouquet of Flora, Hermosa, &c. *Hybrid perpetual*, La Reine, Marquis of Ailsa, Mrs. Cripps, Duc de Chatres, &c. ; *Hybrid moss* Princesse Adelaide ; *Teu* Saffrano, La Sylphide ; *Noisette* Philomele and others. From D. Crowley, six pots of fine Queen stocks.

Mr. Newhall, chairman of the committee on Medals, made a report. The committee recommend that dies be procured for two medals, as follows :

SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

Large gold, value,	\$50 00
Second size gold, "	30 00
Silver gilt, "	15 00
Silver, "	5 00

APPLETON MEDALS.

Gold medal, value,	\$40 00
Gilt medal, "	10 00
Silver medal, "	3 00

The report was accepted, and \$400 placed in the hands of the committee to procure suitable dies.

The President laid before the Society letters written in answer to the Hon. Samuel Appleton, and J. A. Lowell, Esq.

G. G. Hubbard, West Needham, was elected a subscription member.

March 28th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

Some slight amendments were made to the By-laws, which were ordered to be added to the corrected copy.

Meeting dissolved.

Exhibited.—Flowers : From Messrs. Hovey & Co., Roses, viz : *Bourbon* Souchet, Dumont du Courset, Glorie de Paris, Marianne, &c. ; *Hybrid perpetual*, La Reine, Mrs. Cripps, Mrs. Elliott, Duc de Chatres, &c. ; *Noisette*, Philomele and Ophirie, and many other varieties ; also, fine blooms of *Wistaria Consequana*, and several varieties of *Sparaxis* and *Ixias*. From W. Quant, a superb cluster of *Azalea sinensis*, three seedling *Cinerarias*, seedling pansies, and *Azalea Smithii*, also a fine bouquet. From W. E. Carter, *Azalea Smithii*, *Strelitzia regina*, and *Camellia Donckelaerii*. From D. Crowley, roses and pelargoniums. From T. Willot, a fine plant of *Azalea phoenicia*. From Walker & Co., La Reine rose and bouquets.

Fruit : From Mr. Beers, New Jersey, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Monmouth Pippin (excellent) and Bellflower (?) apples.

ART. II. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		From	To	<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>		From	To
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes,				Squashes, per cwt. :			
Chenangoes,	{ per barrel,	2 25	2 50	Canada Crookneck,	. . .	3 50	4 00
	{ per bushel,	75	1 00	Winter Crookneck,	. . .	3 00	3 50
Common,....	{ per barrel,	1 75	2 00	Autumnal Marrow,	. . .	5 00	6 00
	{ per bushel,	50	75	West Indies, . . .	. . .	2 00	2 50
Eastport,.....	{ per barrel,	3 00	3 50	Pumpkins, each,	. . .	12½	17
	{ per bushel,	1 25	—				
Long Reds,..	{ per barrel,	2 00	2 25				
	{ per bushel,	1 00	—				
Sweet, per bushel	. . .	—	—				
Turnips : per bushel, . . .	. . .	—	—			
Common, . . . . .	. . .	50	62				
Ruta Baga, . . . . .	. . .	50	62½				
Onions :							
Red, per bunch, . . . . .	. . .	3	—				
White, per bunch, . . . . .	. . .	3	—				
White, per bushel, . . . . .	. . .	1 00	—				
Yellow, per bushel, . . . . .	. . .	62½	75				
Beets, per bushel, . . . . .	. . .	62	75				
Carrots, per bushel, . . . . .	. . .	50	62½				
Parsnips, per bushel, . . . . .	. . .	75	1 00				
Salsify, per doz. roots, . . . . .	. . .	25	—				
Horseradish, per lb. . . . .	. . .	10	12½				
Radishes, per bunch, . . . . .	. . .	12½	—				
Garlic, per bunch, . . . . .	. . .	8	10				
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>							
Cabbages, per doz. :							
Savoy, . . . . .	. . .	75	1 00				
Drumhead, . . . . .	. . .	75	1 00				
Red Dutch, . . . . .	. . .	75	1 00				
Brocolis, each, . . . . .	. . .	—	—			
Cauliflowers, each, . . . . .	. . .	—	—			
Lettuce, per head, . . . . .	. . .	6	10				
Rhubarb, per pound, . . . . .	. . .	17	20				
Water Cresses, pr. half pk. . . . .	. . .	25	—				
Dandelions, per half peck, . . . . .	. . .	37½	—				
Spinach, per peck, . . . . .	. . .	25	—				
Celery, per root, . . . . .	. . .	8	12½				
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr. gal. . . . .	. . .	25	—				
Peppers, (pickled) per gal. . . . .	. . .	37½	—				
<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>							
Parsley, per half peck, . . . . .	. . .	50	—				
Sage, per pound, . . . . .	. . .	17	20				
Marjorum, per bunch, . . . . .	. . .	6	12½				
Savory, per bunch, . . . . .	. . .	6	12½				
Spearmint, per bunch, . . . . .	. . .	12½	—				

REMARKS.—If February was an unusually cold, stormy, and disagreeable month, March has been, on the contrary, more than ordinarily mild, fair and pleasant. The snow disappeared gradually during several fine sunny days, and a warm rain succeeded, which took off the remainder, and left the ground with little or no frost. Appearances now indicate an early spring.

Vegetables.—The bad condition of the roads has been adverse to a good supply of potatoes from the country, and the stock has been mostly of Eastern growth, consequently prices have been well sustained; it is anticipated that when the travelling is better, so large a stock will be brought in

that a reduction will take place. Radishes are now well supplied, and of very fine quality, the weather having been favorable to forcing. Horseradish is abundant and good. The stock of cabbages is low, with but few of fine quality, the larger part being small and ordinary. No new Broccoli or Cauliflowers have yet come in. Lettuce abundant and excellent. Rhubarb has come to hand the past week and of fine quality, brought forward by forcing. Dandelions have also come to hand and sold at our quotations. Water-cresses are tolerably plentiful, and Spinach abundant and good. The stock of Celery is rather low, but as lettuce comes in, it is in less demand. Parsley more plentiful. Fresh mint is brought in, in small lots. Some late arrivals from the West Indies have brought a supply of squashes, but the quality is ordinary.

Fruit.—Apples have been in good request, and the stock is pretty well reduced; good Baldwins sell readily at our prices; Russets are also much called for, and these two sorts constitute the principal stock; a few barrels of other sorts yet remain. Baking pears are nearly gone. Spring cranberries have been brought in, and of very good quality. Cucumbers have come to hand since our last, but only in very small lots; the late favorable weather, however, will soon bring forward a better supply; prices take a wide range according to size. Oranges are a shade higher; they are of much better quality than usual, and in consequence sell quicker. Lemons remain the same. Little doing in Chestnuts or Walnuts. Arrivals of Cocoanuts have furnished a fine supply.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, March 28th, 1846.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR APRIL.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines.—In greenhouses: They will now be advancing rapidly after the late pleasant weather, and the fruit buds will soon be very prominent; continue to syringe freely every afternoon, and tie up the shoots to the trellis if all the eyes are broken. In cold houses: The vines should now be uncovered, if they have not been before, and tied loosely to the trellis, allowing the ends of the shoots to droop down till the eyes are well broken; syringe every day in dry weather. Vines in pots: These will now be coming forward, and will require occasional supplies of guano. In the open air: Isabellas, and other native kinds, may now be pruned, if not yet done; they will bleed some, but it will not hurt the vines so much as to go wholly unpruned. Foreign grapes should now be uncovered and tied up to the trellis.

Grafting trees, of all kinds, may be performed this month.

Pruning orchards and trees, of all kinds, should be continued during April.

Raspberry beds should now be uncovered ; this month is the time to make new plantations.

Currant and Gooseberry bushes should be set out now.

Strawberry beds should be uncovered ; rake the beds carefully and apply guano, if the soil is not rich, (two pounds to the square rod.) New beds may be made this month.

Fruit trees, of all kinds, should be transplanted in April.

Peach trees, for forcing in pots, should be potted this month, selecting young trees branched low.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias, which have been potted, will now be six inches high. If early flowers are wanted, continue to shift them into larger pots. Tubers may now be divided, and started by placing in a hot-bed or frame. Seedlings should be potted off singly in small pots.

Camellias will now be making their new wood, and should be freely syringed, and the soil kept well watered. Inarching may be performed yet.

Gloxinias and Achimenes should now be put into small pots, and kept in a warm place.

Roses in small pots may now have a shift into a larger size.

Chrysanthemums will now be coming forward, and cuttings may be put in, or the roots divided, and potted off.

Calceolarias, Cinerarias, and Fuchsias, will need potting off again, if fine specimens are wanted in June.

Cactuses, now showing their flower buds, should be freely watered.

Pansy seeds, may be sown now in a good prepared bed, in a cool situation.

Carnations should be repotted this month.

Hydrangeas may be propagated from cuttings now.

Hyacinth and Tulip Beds should have the soil carefully stirred, as soon as it is in a good condition.

Dwarf Rocket Lockspur Seed may be sown immediately, in beds.

Balsams, Amaranthuses, Brachycome, German Asters, Schizanthuses, Coxcombs, and all such annuals, may be sown now in pots in hot beds, for turning out into the open ground, the latter part of May.

Herbaceous Plants may be removed this month.

Pæonies, both tree and herbaceous, should be transplanted in April.

Coreopsis, Clarkias, Gilies, Petunias, &c., may be sown this month, and a succession in May.

Gladiolus and Tiger Flowers may be set out in the border the latter part of April.

Heaths, Diosma, &c., may be propagated from cuttings at this season.

Plants in frames should now be well aired, and such as need it, repotted.

Oxalises done blooming, should now receive only occasional waterings.

Japan lilies may be shifted again, if the roots have fitted the pots.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

MAY, 1846.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. 1. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 126.)

Bothwell Castle, October 11th, 1846.—Bothwell Castle is so familiar to all readers of Scottish History, as the place where the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was for some time confined, that we need but mention it to recall the events so graphically recorded by historical writers. Whatever it might have been at the time it was in the possession of Lord Bothwell, it is now one of the most beautiful places we visited. The grounds cover many acres of high and level surface, but on one side descend precipitously to River Clyde : on the edge of the bank, surrounded by groups of trees, stands the ruins of the once strong and noble castle, now overgrown with ivy, and forming a picturesque and romantic object. As we stood within its walls, amid the stillness of the place, only disturbed by the occasional cries of the rooks, which rear their young in the crevices of the walls, and the murmuring of the waters below, our imagination wandered back to the time when it was the scene of the stirring events, which occupy so prominent a place in the history of Scotland's beautiful Queen.

The house of the present proprietor is situated at some distance from the castle, and is a building of no pretensions to style. Near it is situated the kitchen garden, flower garden, &c., and a beautiful Gothic cottage, in which the intelligent gardener, Mr. Turnbull, resides. The entrance is through a large arched gateway, and a long curved avenue, hedged with

thorn; a great portion of the land, on either side, being under cultivation. Fortunately, we found Mr. Turnbull at home, and had the gratification of a pleasant walk through the premises. The proprietor deserves great credit for his liberality in keeping up the appearance of the place, as he does not reside upon it, and the products of the garden, beside much that is distributed in the neighborhood, are sent away to some distance. Bothwell castle is about three or four miles from Glasgow, on the mail route to Edinburgh.

The grounds near the entrance to the walled garden, are beautifully laid out and planted, just to our ideas as they should be: varied walks bordered with laurels, rhododendrons, and other evergreens, turf green and smooth, without a raw edge, and the gravel even and well rolled. The garden contains three or four acres, with a range of houses on the south, devoted to miscellaneous plants, &c.; there is also a pinery, and a house for Orchids. Mr. Turnbull is a great lover of flowers, and also one of the best cultivators of heaths in Scotland, excelled perhaps by no one unless Mr. McNab. Among the great number of herbaceous plants which fill the border, but which were now nearly out of bloom, we noticed *Lythrum alatum*, *Lychnis vespertina* pleno, and *Achillea rosea*, each very desirable. The calceolarias were very beautiful, and planted out in beds had a superb appearance. *Clarkia pulchella* and *pulchella alba*, were among the most attractive objects of the border: these two beautiful annuals are sadly neglected by lovers of flowers; properly grown, they are truly the greatest acquisitions to the flower garden. The neatness, order, and systematic arrangement of this department, pleased us as much as any place we had seen.

The Heath house is a small span-roofed building, and was filled with superb specimens, of which the following are the dimensions of some of the best:—*vestita*, 4½ feet in diameter; *elegans*, 3 feet; *Aitonii*, 2 feet; *rupéstris*, 2 feet; *retórta mà-jor*, 2 feet; *declinata*, *triceps*, *Svaileana* and others, 2 feet: Mr. Turnbull does not approve of the plan of raising the unsightly ball in the centre of the pot; and the appearance and health of his plants is conclusive evidence that it is objectionable in every respect. These plants are all clothed with foliage or foliage and flowers to the edge of the pots; this is

done, as we have before remarked, by continually pinching off the shoots as soon as they are an inch or more long. Mr. Turnbull has been very successful in raising heaths from seed, and his last fine variety is figured in *Paxton's Magazine*. It is called *Murrayanum*, in honor of Mr. Murray, curator of the Glasgow Botanic Garden. It is a fine scarlet flower, free bloomer, and beautiful habit. Numerous young seedlings were coming on, and some other fine ones, we presume, have bloomed since we saw the young plants. It was a source of great pleasure to see the specimens of heaths produced by Mr. Turnbull; and his success assured us, that there is no obstacle in the way of entire success in their cultivation, if proper attention is given to the plants.

Mr. Turnbull has a brother residing near Boston, who formerly was in our employ; and our visit afforded him much gratification. He had always felt a great desire to visit America, but he had advanced in years too far to make the attempt, especially so well situated as he is at this fine place.

Nurseries of Messrs. Austin & Son.—Messrs. Austin have an extensive warehouse in Glasgow, and a nursery connected with their business, in the suburbs of the city. Though not so extensive as some of the Edinburgh establishments, they have a very good stock of plants, and a fine supply of trees and shrubs. The necessity, however, of a short visit, in consequence of our departure for Edinburgh, by the rail-road, in season to reach that city by night, only enabled us to take a hasty ramble through the houses, without a chance of giving much attention to the nursery grounds.

Messrs. Austin & Son have a good stock of rhododendrons and azaleas, and also a variety of camellias. But the plants were being taken into the houses; and the confusion always attendant on such an occasion prevented our particularizing many plants. In the frames were great numbers of seedlings, particularly of pinuses, which are so much in demand. Mr. Austin pointed out to us a cedar of Lebanon, which is perfectly hardy; and, at the same time, he showed us some of our hemlock spruce, which had suffered from the winter, and indeed is considered as scarcely hardy around Glasgow. The Chinese arbor vitæ is also often injured by the winter, and does not stand the winter better than it does in the lati-

tude of Boston, where it is nearly or quite killed to the ground, unless in very high and dry situations. This shows that we cannot always judge of the hardiness of a tree from its native climate; and actual experiments only afford the test in many instances. Thus, for many years, the tree pæony, a native of China, was cultivated as a greenhouse plant, and considered quite tender, until plants accidentally left exposed, were found to be quite hardy. This should lead every nurseryman to attempt the acclimization of various trees, shrubs and plants, judging more by their growth, habit, and other appearances, than by the climate from whence they may have been introduced.

Messrs. Austin cultivate a good collection of herbaceous plants. And we here saw in fine bloom, *Anemone vitifolia*, *Pentstemon Murrayanum* and *Scabiosa canariensis*, all showy and desirable. We here saw also, one of the finest stocks of calceolarias, planted out in the open ground; many of them being superbly banded, spotted and clouded, with purple and maroon, on cream and yellow grounds.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. II. *Some Remarks on the Duration of Races of Plants.*

By A. H. ERNST, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Do races of plants wear out?

This is a subject attracting just now much attention and discussion among horticulturalists, and which it is to be regretted, is not always conducted in a becoming spirit. A subject on which some of the most intelligent *seem* to differ *widely*, should secure at least, common courtesy; ostentation and haughty bearing are but feeble arguments, and will not weigh much with the well informed, however high or scientific the source from whence they emanate.

To my mind, there is rather a misapplication of terms, than a difference on matter of fact. On the one hand, it is held, with no small amount of plausibility, that "varieties of fruit do run out," on the other hand, it is insisted that it is con-

trary to the "laws of vegetable life for races of plants to run out," and can, therefore, not be true. I will not presume to enter the lists with that talented and learned horticulturalist, Lindley, or to enter on the defence of the opinions of the late Mr. Knight, to whose observing and practical knowledge and experience, the world is largely indebted for the present elevated position of POMOLOGY, though I would not pass them by without due "respect." The truth is readily admitted, that in the original state, "races of plants are constantly reproducing their kind without change or wearing out." But does the subject not assume a different aspect by the application of science and art, in changing the original condition and character of the offspring of a race or variety? May we not, with as much propriety, expect the Williams's Bonchrétien pear to reproduce its sort from seed, as to argue that there can be no such thing as a sort becoming worthless or run out, from the admitted fact, that in an original condition vegetation proceeds on without degenerating? Why not? it is an offspring of the original pear, which does continue to reproduce from seed, its kind, as it always has when unmolested by foreign agents. Is the answer not plain? it no longer possesses the entire properties of the original parent. It has undergone a radical change.

The botanist finds no difficulty in classing or understanding the order, to which plants belong in the natural or original condition, but when he comes in contact with the perversion the ingenuity of man has given the subject, his beautiful system of application ceases to apply, and he calls it a "monster," of which he finds man has produced an endless variety, of as many hues and character, which can only be propagated or continued in existence by an unnatural process; or, in other words, by a process not known to the original law of propagation. We cannot go back to the original parent to renew a vitiated health, by the natural process of generation from seed, hence the analogy does not hold good. To prove this, it is only necessary to attempt the continuation or reproduction of the Williams's Bonchrétien, or any other individual sort of our fine pear, by what is termed the natural process, that is, from the seed. If this cannot be done, are we then not called on to consider a new creation,

subject to none of the laws for its continuation in existence, beyond the individual that controls the original parent? If, then, this position is sound, does it not clearly follow that a variety of fruit may, from constitutional defect, or other cause, become partially or generally diseased, and run out, without infringing or doing violence to the laws which govern the natural order of vegetation? Let me be fully understood: although it is unhesitatingly admitted that originally there can be no such thing as a race of plants wearing, or running out, it by no means follows that all the descendants of a race, however operated on by artificial means, remain in perfect health, but, on the contrary, it is more than probable that every innovation on the original law of generation, is but a step to undermine and impair the constitution of the product.

If, then, after having produced, by the application of science and art, a variety of fruit deemed worthy of propagation, and having lost, by the application of science and art, the power of propagation or continuing this variety or sort by the natural process, and being able to do so only by engrafting or budding on other trees, or by layering it, what do we more than continue that identical tree in existence, no difference to what part of the world, or how extensively it is spread? And do we not as much spread with it any constitutional disease which it may have inherited, as the color of the fruit it bears? And although, like a family of children who have inherited the consumption, under various treatment and in different climes, a portion may survive for a brief period the rest, the whole and entire variety in all parts of the world, must become subject to the effects of the same inherent cause. I think, then, the plain and irresistible conclusion to which every practical inquirer must come, is, that varieties of fruit may, and do, wear or run out.

The health and vigor of the stock on which the variety is grafted, undoubtedly has a partial effect as the soil in which it grows, to retard or promote to its final termination the constitutional tendency of the variety, but can no more prevent the result than to change the color of the fruit. In fact, the stock has but little to do with what is put on it, more than

to act as a medium of communication between the earth and the extremities above. This is proven from the fact that the peculiarities of growth with other characteristics of varieties, remain unchanged in their habits, on these new sorts. The vigor of a feeble growing sort, is not materially effected to promote its growth, if any, by being grafted on a vigorous stock. If it were otherwise, we should have nothing to depend on as landmarks to guide to satisfactory conclusions, except the fruit, as to what the variety is. It is, therefore, fallacious to look to this source for the permanent continuance of a variety in health or existence; but each sort must wholly depend for duration on its own constitution, and this will differ very widely in different sorts.

That many valuable fruits once perfectly and generally healthy, and free from blemish, are no more so, will hardly be disputed, among which may be named, in our own country, the *White Doyenne Pear*, once the pride and boast of that delicious family of fruit, and the *Pennock Apple*, once an universal favorite. This has become so generally affected in the west, with spots or flakes of dry decay throughout the flesh, that it is rare to meet with a perfect specimen. This disease is not identical with the bitter rot, but very distinct, having none of the bitter taste predominant in that disease. Many other parallel cases might be named, but they are not deemed important to establish the fact that varieties may, and do, wear or run out.

Is there, then, not a want of candor, after *science* has produced an illegitimate offspring with a *defective* constitution, to throw itself back on the *law* governing the original race, and argue, from that law, that there can be no such thing as a sort running out?

The above reflections were induced by the reading of an article from *The London Gardener's Chronicle*, and republished in the *New England Farmer*, by Prof. Lindley, in which the writer in fact *admits* the position contended for, but most strenuously endeavors to avoid the conclusion, and treats those who differ with him, with a degree of asperity unbecoming one occupying, in the scientific world, the exalted position he does. They are not offered as advancing new or

original views on matter of fact, but to place them in an unvarnished garb before your readers.

Spring Garden, Feb. 26th, 1846.

We had marked Dr. Lindley's article, when we first received it, for insertion in our Magazine, intending to offer some remarks thereon. But the crowded state of our pages has prevented us from yet finding an opportunity to insert it. We hope, however, to do so soon, and in the mean time we commend the remarks of Mr. Ernst, to the attention of our readers.—*Ed.*

ART. III. *Guano: its use and application.* By CHARLES ROBINSON, Esq., New Haven, Conn.

WITH us, much injury was done to gardens last season, by the use of this most powerful manure. For this result there were three obvious reasons, either of which alone would have been sufficient.

First.—It was applied too freely. From a vast number of experiments carefully made in England, it is found that three hundred pounds of the Peruvian is equivalent to twenty cords of stable manure, and is abundantly sufficient for an acre. It is undoubtedly true, however, that on strong and deep soils, thoroughly tilled, the quantity may be greatly increased. Indeed, it is safe to use it in moderate quantities as a top dressing on such soils, even where the ordinary amount has been previously worked into the soil. Two pounds, therefore, to the square rod, or one ounce to the square yard, is a full allowance on ordinary soils.

With us it has been tried generally as an experiment, and has been applied, either as a top dressing, on a small space or with the seed. In such case, who would think of using so small a quantity as one ounce to the square yard?

In the April number of the *Monthly Journal of Agriculture*, I notice that "Alexander Jones, Esq., used eight pounds with half a bushel of ashes, on a patch of tobacco plants, ten feet by sixteen. It killed them outright;" and so it ought to have

done, since he put on more than seven times the proper quantity, beside the ashes, or at the rate of one hundred and fifty cords of stable manure and two hundred and seventy bushels of ashes to the acre. He should have used, at the utmost, only eighteen ounces of guano.

Second.—It was applied to the surface, or worked into an inch or so of the surface. No one, without careful reflection upon the manner in which manures are reached by the roots of plants, would think of digging so small a quantity as one ounce to the square yard into the whole depth of his soil. He might well fear that it would all be lost.

Experience in the use of plaster of Paris, however, proves that a less quantity even, is not lost in the soil. The ordinary amount of that substance, applied to lands away from the sea, is one bushel, or seventy pounds, to the acre. That quantity is found to be as efficacious, for the season, as a larger amount. On corn and potatoes, it is ordinarily used in and around the hills; but careful and repeated experiments have established the fact, that even this small quantity is fully as effective, if sown broadcast over the entire surface, and worked into the ground. The truth is, the roots of plants pervade the whole soil, and their spongisles find in it all which is valuable for their sustenance.

There is this special advantage in mixing manures with the whole soil, that, as the season advances, and the surface soil becomes dry, the roots of plants descend in search of moisture, and thus they then find abundant nutriment when most needed. If, however, the manure is upon or near the surface, the roots, in moist weather, are attracted upward by it, and where drought ensues, either perish or are so parched and impoverished, that the whole plant suffers.

Who would be so inconsiderate as to mix stable manure, equivalent to even so small a quantity of guano as one ounce to the square yard, into some one or two inches of the surface, or into and among his seed? Why then need we be surprised that our crops, instead of being invigorated and increased, as they would have been by its judicious application, are all burnt up?

Third.—All manures, to exert their full influence, need moisture in proportion to their power. It is an old maxim,

that "with manure and *water* you can raise any thing." In fact, with an abundance of water, the quantity of manure may be greatly increased. Last summer we had no water, and of course comparatively no crops. Indeed, it is doubtful whether, in our light soil, we might not have recourse to regular irrigation, to great advantage; and whether, too, as our climate becomes more and more dry, we shall not be compelled to resort to it, in order to *insure* the results at which we aim.

Is it therefore surprising that with us the experience of last summer, with this concentrated essence of manure, should have been somewhat discouraging? Too much on the surface, in a drought, could scarcely fail to ruin crops.

That guano is a cheap manure is obvious, since, for an ordinary garden of a quarter of an acre, seventy-five pounds only are required. Last year I purchased a ton of prime Peruvian for forty-five dollars, or one dollar and seventy cents for that quantity.

For use, mine was carefully broken and sifted, mixed thoroughly with an equal quantity of gypsum finely ground; and to these two parts, four parts of fine loam were added, and the whole, carefully mixed by riddling and sifting, was pressed into barrels to prevent loss by evaporation. When used, it was sown upon the soil and thoroughly incorporated with it. When I applied it in excess on corn, last summer, as a top dressing, the crop was injured by it, and the injury was just in proportion to such excess. That was my only unsuccessful experiment.

On the whole, therefore, if a proper quantity is thoroughly incorporated with the whole soil, as all enriching matter ought to be, in the spring, this will be found to be the cheapest and most satisfactory of all manures. Such is the result to which I have arrived, after a full and careful trial of it for the last two seasons.

New Haven, April 15, 1846.

The remarks of Mr. Robinson are particularly valuable at this time. We have used guano two years, and, judiciously applied, the results are truly surprising.—*Ed.*

ART. IV. *Pomological Notices : or notices respecting new and superior fruits, worthy of general cultivation. Descriptions and engravings of six varieties of pears.* By the EDITOR.

WE have the pleasure of now offering a continuation of our descriptions of new pears. The favors of our correspondents have not allowed us this opportunity sooner ; and at the present time we are compelled to omit some prefatory remarks which we had intended to offer, in regard to some of our engravings, until our next article.

37. BEURRE' DIEL. Hort. Soc. Cat.

Diel,	}	According to Hort. Soc. Cat. 3d. Ed.
Diels Butterbirne,		
Dorothee Royal,		
Grosse Dorothee,		
Beurré Royal,		
Des Trois Tours,		
Beurré d'Yelle, (of some,)		
Gros Dillen,		
Dillen,		
De Melon,		
Melon de Kops,		
Beurré Spence, (of some)		
Beurré Magnifique,		
Beurré Incomparable,		
Sylvange verte d'hiver,		
Mabille,		
Fourcroy Bouvier, Thompson, in <i>Gard. Chron.</i> , 1845.		

It would be of much service to cultivators, if pomological writers could agree upon some system for classing the season of fruits. Some pomological writers call the Beurré Diel a winter, while others consider it an autumn, pear. That accurate writer, George Lindley, in his *Guide to the Orchard*, classes it as a winter fruit, and Mr. Kenrick, in his *Orchardist*, so classes it ; while Mr. Downing, in his *Fruits and Fruit Trees*, places it among the autumn pears. This fine variety generally ripens the latter part of November and the beginning of December, coming between what may be truly classed as fall pears and those denominated winter ; perhaps, therefore, it should be classed among the former, keeping, as it

does, only a week or two after the commencement of the season of winter pears.

This truly valuable pear was originally sent to the London Horticultural Society, by Dr. Van Mons, in 1817, under the

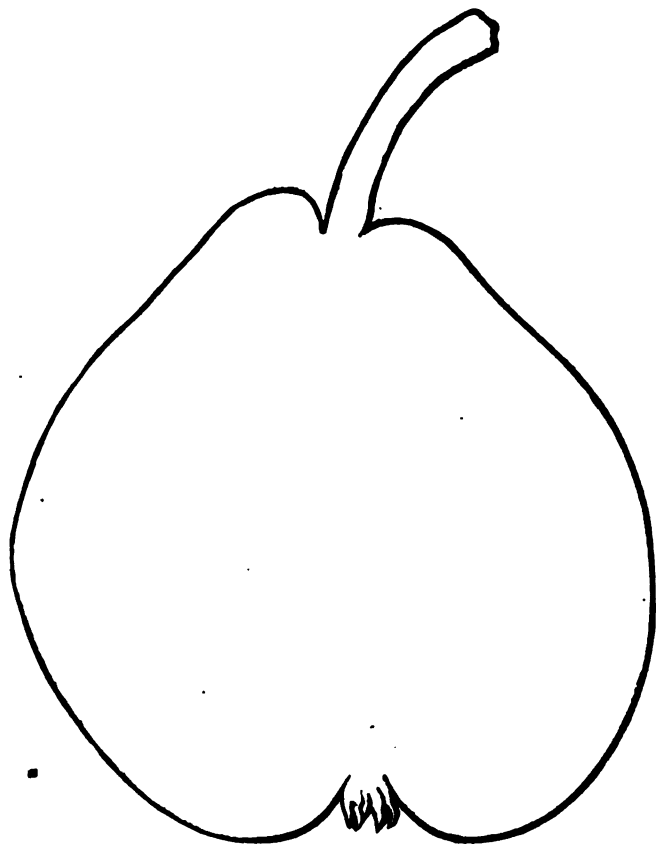


Fig. 5. Beuré Diel.

name of Dillen, and it is described under this synonyme in Lindley's work; it first came to this country through the medium of the late Mr. Knight, in his most liberal donation of fruits to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, through the Hon. John Lowell, in 1825, under another synonyme of *Sylvange verte d' hiver*, and subsequently it has been received under many of the above names, the most common of which are *Beurré Incomparable*, *Beurré Magnifique*, *Beurré Royal*,

Des Trois Tours—we ourselves having received it under these and *three* other names during the last three years. It is supposed to have been raised by Dr. Van Mons, and named by him in honor of Dr. Augustus Frederick Adrien Diel, a German pomologist, of great celebrity.

The Beurré Diel is of a somewhat variable character, both as regards form and quality, according to the soil or situation in which it is placed; and, from this circumstance, has arisen its many synonymes, when in its best condition being truly “magnifique,” as the French nurserymen have denominated it. The tree is a most vigorous grower, often making annual shoots an inch in diameter; and the foliage is large, broad and handsome. The wood is of an olive brown shade, sprinkled with grayish specks; the young growth, light brown and slightly downy; the flowers are also large, with strong anthers. It bears most abundantly.

Size, large, three and a half inches long and three in diameter: *Form*, obovate, slightly irregular, little contracted below the middle, tapering to an obtuse point at the stem: *Skin*, rough, uneven, dull green, becoming bright yellow when mature, regularly sprinkled with russet specks, with some few scattered russet and greenish brown patches: *Stem*, rather long, about one and a half inches, stout, curved, brown, deeply inserted in a contracted cavity: *Eye*, medium size, open, considerably depressed, in a ridged basin; segments of the calyx, long, narrow and projecting: *Flesh*, yellowish white, coarse, buttery, melting and juicy: *Flavor* rich, sugary, perfumed and delicious: *Core*, large: *Seeds*, medium size, dark brown. Ripe in November and December.

The Beurré Diel succeeds admirably on the quince, and the fruit is much less liable to injury from high winds, which often blow off a great portion of it in consequence of its size and weight. Our specimen was from a tree on the quince, which had been planted out only two years.

38. HENRI QUATRE. Hort. Soc. Cat.

Jacquin, Hort. Soc. Cat. 3d. Ed.

Henry the Fourth, *Fruits and Fruit Trees*, &c.

Among the autumn pears, which should find a place in every good collection, may be named Henry IV., (*fig. 6.*)

as it is termed in catalogues, and which, from the brevity of the title, and the general desire to abolish long names, it is likely it will continue to be known. We follow the London Horticultural Society in the authority of Henri Quatre.

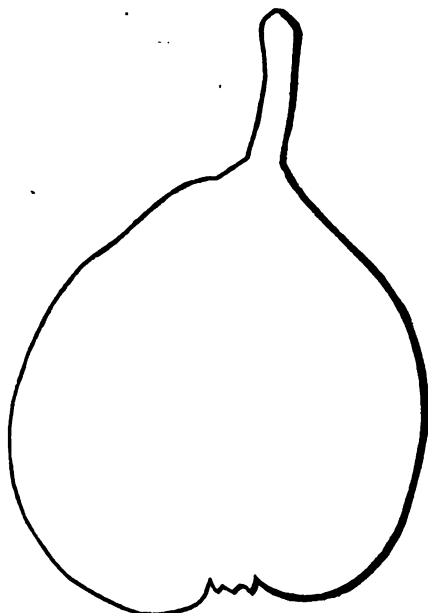


Fig. 6. Henri Quatre.

This pear, though of only moderate size and far from being beautiful, is, notwithstanding, a delicious fruit, and, when better known, will be more sought after. It is also a great and certain bearer. The tree is tolerably vigorous, the branches slightly straggling. It is stated to have been raised by M. Whitzumb, of Flanders.

Size, medium, two and a half inches long and two and a quarter in diameter: *Form*, obovately pyramidal, very full at the crown, which is often oblique, and tapering regularly into the stem: *Skin*, smooth, pale yellow, mixed with some green near the stem, clouded and spotted with light red on the sunny side, and covered with pale russet specks: *Stem*, medium length, about one inch long, slightly curved, smooth,

light brown, fleshy at the base, and forced into an oblique direction by a small protuberance or lip on one side: *Eye*, small, closed, moderately sunk in a shallow, rather furrowed basin; segments of the calyx slender, pointed: *Flesh*, yellowish white, with a slight grit at the core, but melting and very juicy; *Flavor*, rich and sugary, with a pleasant, musky perfume: *Core*, large: *Seeds*, medium size, dark brown. Ripe the latter part of September and beginning of October.

39. DOYENNE' SIEULLE. Hort. Soc. Cat. 3d Ed.

Beurré Sieulle, } *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.*
Sieulle,

This is a new and recently proved fruit. The name is inserted in the last edition of the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*, but its qualities had not been ascertained, at the time of publication, in 1842. Last year we had the pleasure of receiving two very fine specimens from two different cultivators, our own trees not yet having produced fruit, though now full of buds; and we were highly gratified to find it so excellent a pear, nearly or quite equalling the old white Doyenné, and equally if not more beautiful, having a brilliant red cheek and fair skin. It is of large size and rather peculiar form, quite distinguishable from most other varieties. Of its origin, we have no information, as we do not find it described in any work except Mr. Downing's *Fruits and Fruit Trees*, and very briefly there. It is, however, a first rate fruit, and well worthy a place in every collection. The tree, in the color of the wood and habit of growth, resembles the white Doyenné, but the fruit is characterized by its nearly round form, with a slight suture on one side, and its very stout, swollen stem, as in the engraving, (*fig. 7.*) It succeeds well on the quince.

Size, large, two and a quarter inches long, and two and a quarter in diameter: *Form*, roundish, little irregular, sometimes depressed: *Skin*, fair, smooth, dull yellow and pale green, very broadly shaded and marbled with brilliant red on the sunny side, and regularly covered with large reddish russet specks, thickest where exposed: *Stem*, medium length, about one inch, very stout, smooth, and deeply sunk in a cavity

formed by a large projection on one side : *Eye*, medium size, open, slightly depressed in a broad shallow basin ; segments of the calyx broad, reflexed : *Flesh*, white, fine, melting and

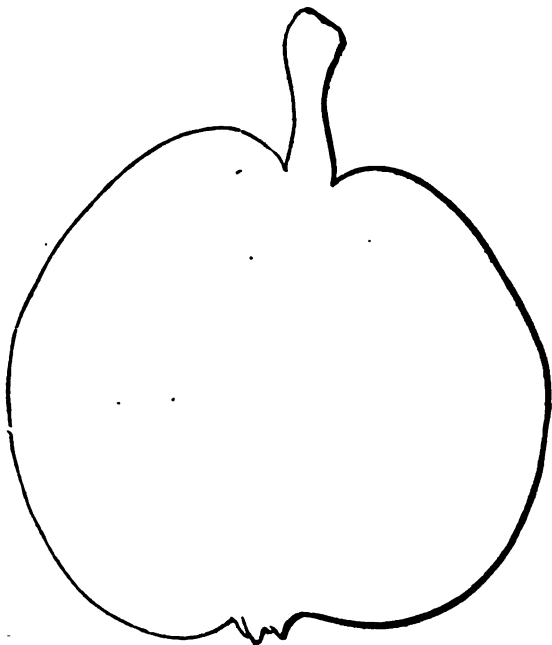


Fig. 7. Doyenne Sieulle.

very juicy : *Flavor*, rich saccharine, vinous, and slightly perfumed : *Core*, large : *Seeds*, large dark brown. Ripe in October and November.

40. MARIE LOUISE. Hort. Soc. *Cat.*

Forme de Marie Louise,	}	Hort. Soc. <i>Cat.</i> 3d Ed.
Marie Chretienne,		
Princesse de Parmé,		
Braddick's Field Marshall,		
Maria, Thomp. in <i>Gard. Chronicle</i> , 1846.		

One of the most common pears which we observed in Covent Garden Market, was the Marié Louise. The high recommendation which has been bestowed upon it by the

London Horticultural Society, together with the reputation which it had acquired when first introduced in the collection of the late Mr. Braddick, has caused its wide dissemination among amateur and market cultivators. Its qualities have not been overrated. We esteem it equal to any variety in cultivation, and united to the excellent quality of the fruit, the tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, and an abundant bearer.

The Marie Louise (*fig. 8*) was raised by the Abbé Duquesne in 1809, and named by him in honor of the Empress

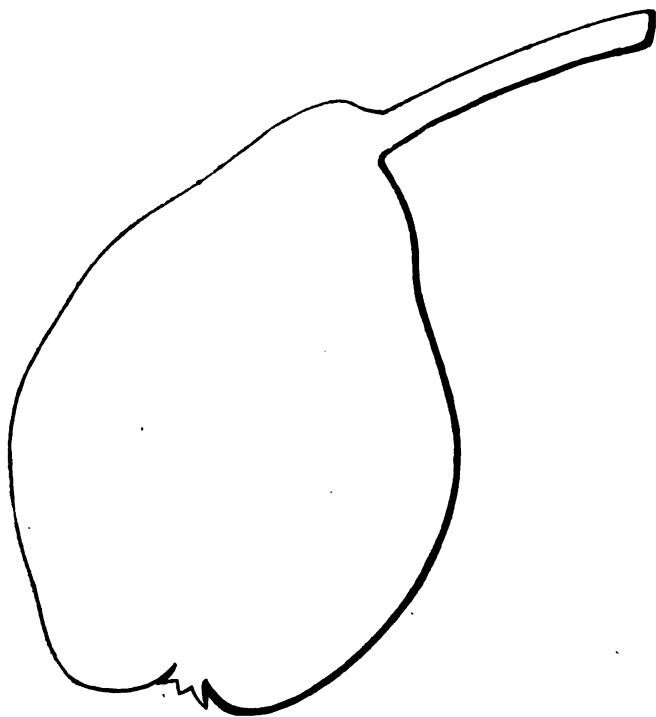


Fig. 8. Marie Louise.

Marie Louise, wife of Napoleon. Specimens of the fruit were first sent to the London Horticultural Society by Dr. Van Mons, in 1816, and the variety was soon after introduced. It was first sent to this country in 1823, by Mr. Knight, in his donation, before referred to, through Mr. Lowell; and though upwards of twenty years ago, it has not yet become

a generally cultivated fruit. Our notice of it, we hope, will make it better known.

The tree is of a rather straggling and declining habit, and does not make a handsome standard, unless tied up to a stake until it forms a good head. The wood is stout, of an olive gray color, with brown spots, and the leaves are smooth and oval, with very long, slender petioles, by which it is readily distinguished in summer. It is stated by Mr. Thompson to succeed well on the quince.

Size, large, three and a half inches long, and two and a half in diameter : *Form*, oblong, largest in the middle, tapering towards the stem and crown, the latter of which is oblique : *Skin*, fair, smooth, pale green, becoming of a bright lemon yellow at maturity, marbled and slightly streaked with red on the sunny side, exhibiting slight traces of russet at the base of the stem and around the eye : *Stem*, long, about one and a half inches, curved, smooth, obliquely inserted, without any cavity, under a swollen lip : *Eye*, medium size, closed, and rather deeply inserted in a crumpled or furrowed basin ; segments of the calyx short : *Flesh*, yellowish white, fine, buttery, melting and very juicy : *Flavor*, rich, saccharine, vinous and delicious : *Core*, large : *Seeds*, medium size, dark brown. Ripe in October and will keep into November.

It is somewhat singular that this variety is scarcely known in the nursery collections around Paris. And orders for the Marie Louise have always been filled with another pear, whose qualities we have not yet ascertained. The Marie Louise Delcourt, of some French collections, is said to be the same as the Marie Louise.

40. VAN MONS LEON LE CLERC. *Gard. Mag.* Vol. XIV.

Poire de Boulogne,	} Of some French collections.
Celestin,	
Louis Bonne de Boulogne,	

No pear of recent introduction to notice, has been heralded with so much praise as the true Van Mons Léon le Clerc. Throwing aside the usual adjective terms, it has been called "the best pear in the world." We have already alluded to it so many times in our previous volumes, (VI. p. 47, VII. p.

285,) and given so full an account of its origin, &c., that it seems superfluous to repeat the same. It does appear to us, however, that there must be some error in regard to the origin

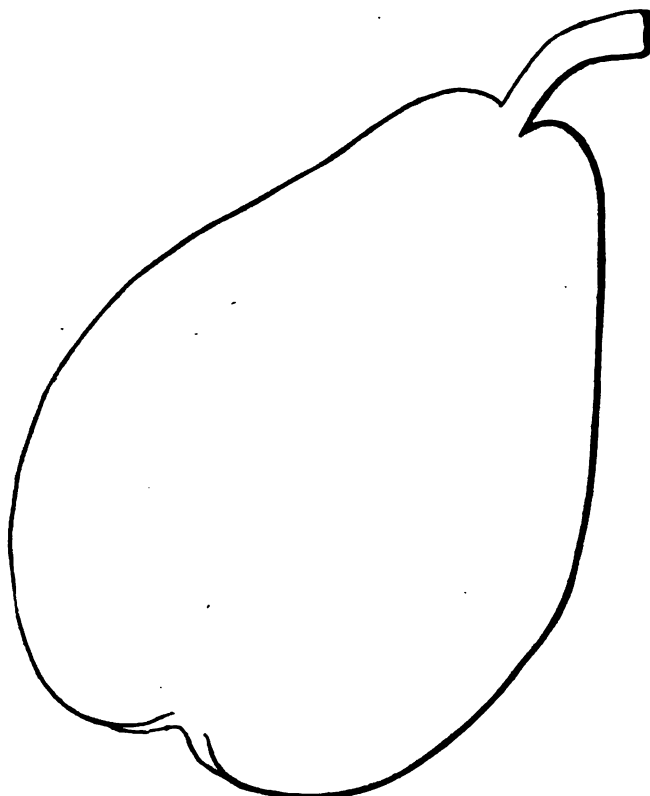


Fig. 9. Van Mons Léon Le Clerc.

of this pear. It has already been stated that it was raised by Mons. Le Clerc, and placed in the hands of M. R. Langlier, of Jersey, for sale, and the trees disposed of at *one* guinea each ; this was in 1838 and '39. Some time previous to that date, however, Mr. Manning of the Pomological Garden, received scions from Dr. Van Mons, under the name of Celestin, which have proved the last season, to be the true Léon le Clerc ; and in the spring of 1842 we received a collection of pears from France, having expressly ordered the *true* Léon le Clerc among them. After waiting *three* years, we had the satisfac-

tion of seeing the fruit, last season, and it proved to be the *old* Léon le Clerc of Van Mons. But what appeared remarkable, was the fact, that a tree received at the same time, in the same invoice, and from the same nursery, under the name of Poire de Boulogne, proved to be the *true* Léon le Clerc. Now if, as has been stated, (VI. p. 47,) the whole stock was put into the hands of M. Langlier for sale, in 1838 and '39, before it was known to the trade in France, how could Mr. Manning receive it from Van Mons as the Celestin? and how should we receive a two-year grafted tree under the name of Poire de Boulogne, when the *true* Léon le Clerc was not known? Unless M. le Clerc gave away scions long before he offered it for sale, it would seem that this pear could not have originated with him, but might have been one of Dr. Van Mons's seedlings, scions of which were so freely distributed to his friends, of whom M. le Clerc was one, before the fruit was named. The third synonyme above quoted, was discovered in the collection of our correspondent, Mr. Wilder, last season. The tree was received from France in 1839 or '40.

The experience of two seasons, in our climate, has sustained its previous reputation, and proved it a first rate fruit, ripening freely, bearing quite early and very abundantly, of the largest size, and coming in just after the early autumn sorts, between the Marie Louise and the Beurré Diel. The tree is of moderately vigorous, nearly upright growth, with yellowish olive wood, speckled with round, grayish white spots, and very smooth, rather narrow leaves. The bark of the old wood has a rough and crackled appearance, similar to the *true* Burgomaster. It succeeds very well on the quince.

Size, large, about four and a half inches long, and three in diameter: *Form*, obtuse pyramidal, nearly regular, largest in the middle, tapering to a slightly obtuse point at the stem: *Skin*, fair, smooth, pale yellow, becoming orange when mature, little russeted at the base of the stem, slightly browned on the sunny side, and regularly sprinkled with russet specks: *Stem*, medium length, about one inch, curved, and obliquely inserted, little on one side, in a very shallow cavity: *Eye*, large, open, rather deeply inserted in an open and slightly ridged basin; segments of the calyx long, pointed; and so

much reflexed as to lie quite back upon the skin : *Flesh*, yellowish, fine, buttery, melting and juicy : *Flavor*, rich, vinous, little perfumed and delicious : *Core*, medium size : *Seeds*, large, very long and pointed. Ripe in November.

41. DIX. *N. E. Farmer*, Vol. VIII.

The Dix pear (*fig. 10*) has been briefly described in our Magazine, (Vol. I. p. 88,) with several other native varieties,

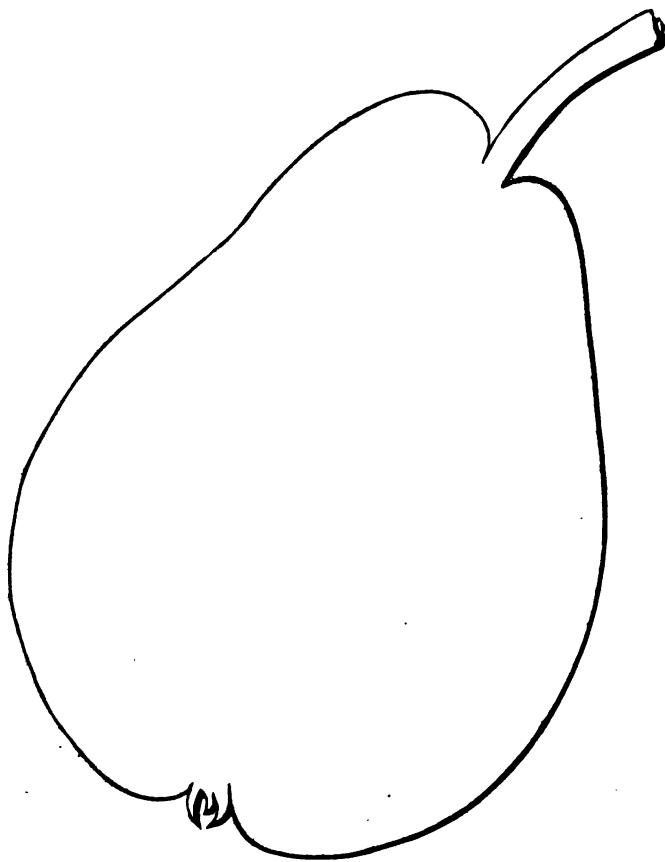


Fig. 10. Dix.

by Mr. Downer, who was one of the most zealous amateurs, in the introduction of native fruits, about the time of the organization of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The

Fulton, Lewis, Andrews, Cushing, Harvard, and some others, were fully described by him, and the history of their origin communicated to the public through the *New England Farmer*; and the thanks of cultivators are due to him for his continued endeavors to bring them to notice, and make known their merits, at a period when it was supposed the *native* fruits of our woods and pastures, could by no means compare with foreign varieties, possessing a high sounding title and a reputation obtained abroad.

That the Dix is in reality one of the very finest pears we now possess, is, we believe, admitted by all cultivators. Of the largest size, beautiful in appearance, ripening at a season when there are but few fine pears, a hardy tree, and a good bearer,—all these qualities give it a rank second to no other. It does not come into bearing at an early age, but when the tree has acquired a good size it produces freely. The history of its origin, as communicated by Mr. Downer, is as follows:—It sprung from seed in the garden of Madame Dix in Boston; contiguous to the house, at the time the account was written, was a large garden, containing many fruit trees, and among the number, a St. Germain, a Bon Chrétien, which stood near together, and within a short space of the place where the Dix sprung up from seed, about the year 1814 or 1815. In 1829, the tree was twenty-three feet high and ten inches in diameter, four feet from the ground. With the exception of some of the lower limbs, it had never been pruned since it sprung from seed, and the quantity of small limbs rendered it difficult to ascend the tree. It first began to bear in 1825 or '26, and in 1828 produced a full crop of very large and fine fruit. The tree was some years ago cut down or removed, and the place where it stood is now covered with dwellings.

The general resemblance of the Dix to the St. Germain has led to the supposition, that the latter was one of its parents. The branches are rather slender, often thorny, and of a pale yellowish hue; the leaves are rather small, finely serrated, and of a light, shining green.

Size, large, four inches long, and three and a half inches in diameter; *Form*, oblong, inclining to pyramidal, regular, largest in the middle, tapering to an obtuse point at the stem:

Skin, slightly rough, greenish yellow, becoming pale yellow when mature, broadly marked with bright red, and mottled with dots of a deeper shade, often russeted around the crown, and regularly and thickly covered with large, distinct, russet specks: *Stem*, medium length, about an inch long, rather stout, curved, inserted in a shallow cavity, formed by swellings and projections of the fruit, highest on one side: *Eye*, medium size, open, and slightly sunk in a very shallow, plaited or furrowed basin; segments of the calyx short, stiff, projecting: *Flesh*, yellowish white, coarse, melting and juicy: *Flavor*, rich, slightly vinous, perfumed and excellent: *Core*, rather large: *Seeds*, small. Ripe in November.

Our drawing was made from fruit selected from a dozen specimens sent us by a friend, who possesses one of the finest trees any where to be found; it is upwards of twenty feet high, and bore several bushels last season. It stands in a garden within a few rods of our residence at Cambridge, and was grafted when the Dix was first brought into notice. We make this remark, as the figure of the Dix in Mr. Downing's book is so unlike any thing we have ever seen, that we should suppose it was taken for almost any other pear than that. Our drawing is an exact outline of more than two thirds of the twelve pears which were sent to us last autumn.

ART. IV. *A Chapter on Tulips.* By E. W.

We have regretted to notice, of late years, a great indifference to the cultivation of the Tulip, and the few beds that have been formed in this vicinity, were soon discontinued, the names lost, and they have, we believe, been finally broken up and disposed of. This is much to be regretted—for, in the whole range of the attractions of a well cultivated garden, the effect of a bed of tulips, when in full bloom, is one of the most striking; whether it is owing to the representations of the beautiful varieties depicted by the old masters in their paintings, and probably painted from nature—though formerly so different from any thing we had ever seen, that we believed them to be only the productions of the imagination, or

whether it is from a natural taste for the blending of colors, we have always enjoyed the view of a good tulip bed, though the opportunities have been few—and, indeed with the exception of the bed formed by our friend, Mr. Walker, and that displayed in the gardens some years since; but little opportunity has been given for the encouragement of a taste for the tulip. Even now we well recollect the satisfaction we first experienced in the view of the bed formed by Mr. Walker, and the delight we found in the discovery, or the supposed discovery, of some of our old pictured favorites, especially the dark sorts almost black and gold.

We should hardly know at present where to enjoy the treat of a good tulip bed, (provided we are unsuccessful in its cultivation,) unless our neighbors, the Messrs Breck, have been enabled to form one out of the wreck of that of the public garden. Indeed, we fear that few of our best florists know what constitutes a good flower, and in what manner the best effect can be produced in planting out a bed of tulips.

The best form for a perfect tulip, is perhaps more generally known, which is that of from one third to one half of a hollow ball; but as to its compactness, the cleanness of its stripes, the still better quality of opening well without quartering, many of us are, doubtless, ignorant.

There is another important point which, perhaps, has been overlooked in the few beds formed in this city and vicinity, and that is in the disposition of the flowers in the beds, in order to produce the best effect. A very common bed, well arranged, will appear to better advantage than a superior one ill arranged. In order to do this, a large variety of flowers is, by no means, necessary, but only duplicates of good clean sorts. Then suppose a bed of seven rows, and the middle row to be of the tallest and most grand varieties; then on each side of this row, the varieties in both rows are to be the same as regards each, but entirely different from the centre one. The next two rows also, each side of the three rows are to be the same, but different again from the three centre rows, and so on, so that the outer rows of the bed will be just alike, unless there are some odd flowers which may be placed on the outside, provided they have short stems—but if long, they may be placed in the centre. In this way, the arrangement of

heights and their colours are uniformly contrasted. If this plan is disregarded, or the names of the flowers be lost, all kinds, bizares roses and bybloemens may be jumbled together, so that the bed may exhibit only white, yellow and red patches, and no regard to uniformity of appearance.

Where a tulip is of a conspicuous kind, or liable to come badly, it is best, perhaps, to plant them double, or two in one hole, which gives a double chance to conform to the general plan, both as to the height and colour. Polyphemus, for instance, should be grown double, for the first reason, and Claudiana for the second, as this is apt to be treacherous; Charbonneur is uncertain, again, as to colour, and should be grown double; Rosa Blanca, one of the most beautiful of the roses, should also be grown double, being so apt to fail; Madame Vestris, showy, but also of this character; Duke of Clarence hardly ever comes twice alike; also, Siam is similar as to its uncertainty, but never comes so coarse as does the former. I close these few hasty remarks by sending you a list of the best sorts for a small bed, which may help a florist in his selection of a few bulbs, and turn the attention of the amateur to a flower which has again come into favor in England.

Cerese Blanche,
Salvator Rosa,
Solon,
Wallace,
Gloria Mundi,
Cameuse de Croix,
Hamlet,
Polyphemus,
Reubens,
Aglaia,
Ambassador,
Compte de Vergennes,
William 4th,
Magnificent,
King (Holmes,)
Emily Rose,
Ulysses,
Madame Vestris,
David,
Julia,

Dutch Ponceau,
Jutio Romane,
Selim,
Cerese Bellforme,
Rose Catharine,
Queen of Sheba,
King, (Stronge,)
Cameuse,
Washington,
Sylvia,
Brulante,
Rosa Blanca,
Titian,
Duke of York,
Charbonneur,
Alexander,
Fabens,
Hamlet,
Claudiana,
Princess Charlotte.

Roxbury, March, 1846.

VOL. XII.—NO. V.

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *The Trees of America, Pictorially, Botanically, and Entomologically delineated; embracing a complete Description of the Forest Trees of North America, their Culture, Management and Propagation; Uses, Economy in the Arts; introduction into Commerce, and their application in Useful and Ornamental Plantation and in Landscape Gardening.* By D. J. BROWNE, author of the *Sylvia Americana*, 1 vol. 8vo., with many engravings.

NEARLY two years since we announced the preparation of a volume under this title. Circumstances have, however, prevented its publication, and we are glad now, not only to state that the stereotype plates are nearly all completed, but, by the kindness of Mr. Browne, the author, we are enabled to lay before our readers a specimen of the manner in which he has accomplished his part of the task. When the work is ready for distribution to subscribers, which will be in the course of a few weeks, we shall notice it at length. We, therefore, omit any further remarks, only calling the attention of every one interested in arboriculture, to this specimen of the volume.

Ailantus glandulosa,

THE GLANDULOUS-LEAVED AILANTUS.

*Synonymes.**Ailantus glandulosa*,*Ailantus procera*,

Aylante glanduleux, Tilou,

Drüsiger Götterbaum,

Ailanto, Albero di Paradiso,

Ailantus, Tree of Heaven,

{ DESFONTAINES, Actes, etc., Paris, 1786.
 { DE CANDOLLE, Prodrômus.
 { LONDON, Arboretum Britannicum.
 { SALISBURY, Prodrômus.
 FRANCE.
 GERMANY.
 ITALY.
 BRITAIN AND ANGLO AMERICA.

Engravings. L'Héritier, Stirpes, pl. 84; Du Hamel, Traité des Arbres et Arbustes, i., pl. 35; Loudon, Arboretum Britannicum, i., figure 159, et v., pl. 60; and the figures below.

Specific Characters. Leaves impari pinnate; the leaflets coarsely toothed at the base; the teeth glandulous on the under side.—*De Candolle, Prodrômus.*

Description.

The *ailantus glandulosa* is a deciduous tree of the first rank, growing to a height of sixty feet and upwards. Its straight, erect, column-like trunk,

from two to three feet in diameter, its gigantic boughs and shoots, clothed with large, pendulous leaves, give it a noble appearance, and seem to justify the original appellation, "Tree of Heaven."

The leaves are from one and a half to six feet in length, pinnated, with an odd one, and having leaflets with coarse, glandular teeth near the base. On the first approach of frost, the leaflets begin to fall, without having previously shown much change of color, displaying, in this respect, a striking difference from the leaves of most species of rhus, to which those of this tree bear a general resemblance. The flowers, which appear in June and July, occur in rather large, compact panicles, of a whitish-green color, and exhale a disagreeable odor. The keys, or fruit, resemble those of the ash, but are much smaller and more numerous. In some years, the tree is said to bear only male flowers; and L'Héritier states that only twice in ten years it bore both male and female blossoms at the same time, in France. In his time, it had produced fruit in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, and in the botanic garden at Leyden; but in both cases, it was immature. It has since, however, produced perfect fruit, from which plants have been raised. It has also ripened seeds at White Knight's, near Reading, in England. At Philadelphia and New York, the seeds of this tree ripen freely in October, and plants are raised from them in abundance.

Geography and History.—The *Ailantus glandulosa* is a native of the northern provinces of China, more particularly in the neighborhood of Pekin. Mr. Loudon states that seeds were first sent to England, to the Royal Society of London, by the Jesuit missionary, D'Incarville, in 1751; and that they were sown by Miller, in the Chelsea botanic garden, and by Philip Cartaret Webb, at Bushbridge, in Surry, the same year. As the tree produced suckers freely, it was soon generally propagated, and there are many fine specimens of it growing in different parts of that country.

The largest tree of this species in Britain, is at Syon, near London. In 1835, it had attained the height of seventy feet, with a trunk three feet, ten inches in diameter, and an ambitus, or spread of branches, of forty feet. Its trunk formed an erect column about thirty feet high, before it ramified,



Fig. 11. The *Ailantus glandulosa*: a full grown tree.



Fig. 12. The leaflet and flower of the *Ailantus*.

and its head was hemispherical. This tree is said to flower, and occasionally to produce fruit.

The *Ailantus glandulosa* was introduced into France in 1780, by M. Blaikie, and the oldest specimens are at St. Leu, and at Paris. At St. Leu, there is a tree, planted by M. Blaikie, in 1794, which attained the height of eighty feet in forty years, with a trunk from three to three and a half feet in diameter. In the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, there is another tree, which, in 1835, had attained the height of sixty-eight feet, with a head forty-four feet in diameter, flowering most years, and occasionally ripening seeds.

At Geneva, in Switzerland, at the entrance of the botanic garden, there is a tree of this species, fifty or sixty feet in height, which, when in flower, emits so powerful an odor that it may be perceived at a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, (cinq minutes de distance.) The suckers from this tree shoot from the ground in every direction, for forty or fifty feet.

Many other interesting specimens are to be met with in the chief gardens and collections in Britain, Ireland, and continental Europe, and the tree is generally cultivated for ornament in all the temperate countries of the civilized world. It is not destined to thrive, however, in a very rigorous climate, for it dwindles down to a mere shrub, no farther north than Montreal, in Lower Canada.

The *Ailantus glandulosa* found its way into the United States from two distinct sources. It was first introduced from Europe, in 1784, by Mr. William Hamilton, at the Woodlands, near Philadelphia, and a sucker, planted from the original tree, in 1809, is at present standing in the Bartram botanic garden, which is sixty feet in height, with a trunk nearly two feet in diameter.

On the authority of Governor Charles Collins, of Newport, this species was brought from South America, in about the year 1804, and was presented to General Andrew McCorrie, of Portsmouth, in Rhode Island, by a master of a vessel. From this tree there were numerous others produced by cuttings, and six or eight of them were planted in 1807, by Governor Collins, at Bristol, several of which were felled and sawn into boards about twenty years after. In about the year 1810, Rev. Henry Wight, of the last named place, procured a young shoot, and planted near his house, which has grown to a magnificent tree, fifty-five feet in height, with a trunk seven feet in circumference, at a yard above the ground, and an ambitus or spread of branches of fifty feet. In Portsmouth, Bristol, and Providence, there are numerous other trees of this species with trunks nearly two feet in diameter.

In about the year 1820, Mr. William Prince, of Flushing, Long Island, imported the *ailantus* from Europe, and from this source, most of the plants of this species in New York and vicinity, have been supplied. It may here be remarked, that both male and female trees grow in abundance in the last-named places, and that the male may generally be distinguished by its more graceful leaves and handsome form.

Propagation, Culture, &c.—The *Ailantus glandulosa* may readily be

propagated from seeds, or by cuttings of the roots; but the former mode is far more preferable, as the tree is not so liable to throw up suckers as when produced by cuttings. The seeds should be sown, if possible, as soon as they are gathered; and if they are to be transported any great distance, they may be sown in boxes of light earth, or sand and peat, protected under glass. It will grow in any soil, though one that is light and somewhat humid, and in a sheltered situation, is considered the best. In France, it is said to thrive on chalky soils, and attain a larger size, where scarcely any other tree will prosper. It grows with great rapidity for the first ten or twelve years, producing annual shoots from three to six feet in length, and, under favorable circumstances, it often attains a height of fifteen or twenty feet in five or six years. Afterwards, its growth is much slower, which renders it very valuable as a shade-tree, in situations of limited space; although there is the disadvantage of the unpleasant order of its flowers. The leaves are not liable to be attacked by insects, which is a very great desideratum, and, as we before remarked, they continue on the tree, and retain their verdure till the coming of the autumnal frosts, when the leaflets drop suddenly off and often leave the petioles on the tree some weeks longer.

Properties and Uses.—The wood of this species is very hard, compact, of a deep red color, when old, resembling newly-wrought mahogany; and is often beautifully veined with deep gold color and red. It is susceptible of the finest polish, and has a fine, satin-like lustre, which renders it well suited for the purposes of cabinet-making. From its capability of being raised on meagre and worn-out soils, and the rapidity of its growth, it is thought that this tree might be profitably cultivated for cabinet-wood, or to be treated as a coppice, to be cut every third year for fuel. In France and Italy, it is much valued for shading public walks, and is planted for that purpose along with the American tulip-tree, (*Liriodendron*), the horse-chestnut, the oriental plane, and other large-leaved exotic trees. It also graces lawns and avenues in various parts of the United States, and succeeds equally well as in its native country.



Fig. 12. Flowers of the *Ailanthus*.

The *ailanthus* is a fine shade tree, and is planted very extensively in New York and Brooklyn; we hope to see it oftener planted in the vicinity of Boston. It is far preferable to the horse chestnut, *abele*, and some other trees.

ART. II. *An Address upon injurious Insects ; delivered before the New Haven Horticultural Society, and the New Haven Agricultural Society ; at their Annual Fair, October 1st, 1845.* By NOYES DARLING: *with the Transactions of the Society, for the year 1845.* Pamphlet 8vo. pp. 52. New Haven. 1845.

THE importance of a knowledge of the insect world is too little heeded by those who cultivate the soil ; and while we sow or plant, guard against heat or cold, and carefully gather the increase, we do little towards staying the ravages of the herds of insects which cut short, and, too often, render almost worthless, or destroy, the fruits of our labors. Appreciating the necessity of a better acquaintance with the habits of insects, in order to guard against their depredations, the author of the address before us has endeavored, within its brief limits, to contribute his aid towards this great object, and to add such information as will render us all more familiar with a few of those tribes, whose constant attacks are most injurious and destructive.

He thus illustrates the evils which every cultivator has to contend with, in his opening remarks :—

“The Author of our being, when he created our race, was pleased to give us ‘dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every *creeping thing* that creepeth upon the earth.’ We have been in a great degree successful in asserting our rightful dominion over all except those ‘*creeping things*,’ the insect world. They as yet are in many respects our masters. We must have leave from them to enjoy even our persons, sleeping or waking, in comfort. Fighting for it from ‘seed-time to harvest,’ we may get ‘food to eat and raiment to put on,’ but we must feed and wear in all haste, or some insect will expose us to starvation and rage. We sow and insects reap ; and we content ourselves as well as we can with gleaning. Take for illustration the case of one of our most valuable fruits. We plant the seed of an apple. If some insect has not eaten out its substance, it springs up ; but before it reaches the surface, a grub gnaws off its root. If it comes to the air, the cut-worm is ready to mow it down. If suffered to grow, the plant-louse sucks out its juices. As it increases in size, countless caterpillars, with names unknown to most of us, besides the bag worm and canker worm, names unhappily too well known, devour its leaves ; thus depriving it at once of food and breath. While the tree is thus devoured without, other

insects bore out the wood within. But the tree blossoms, if an insect has not eaten the flower buds, and the fruit sets. The plum-weevil puts its new-moon mark upon the young apple, and it drops from the tree. What escapes the weevil, the apple-moth takes possession of for its offspring. We may have the apple, but we must take it with its disgusting inhabitant. Fortunate the farmer of this vicinity may be, the present season, if he obtains from a tree that should yield him ten barrels of fruit, ten fair apples. This is one sample of insect depredation. Time is not allowed me for particular reference to other cases. Your own sorrowful recollections of ruined crops, of fruits lost or made disgusting, of flowers despoiled of beauty, will supply ample reasons for regret, that we have failed so lamentably to obtain dominion over these 'creeping things.'"

The truth of this must be apparent to all; but how to guard against such vile depredators is the question. This is the information we want, and, so far as the limits of an address will permit, the author has endeavored to offer brief suggestions to "doctor off" many of those which most annoy the cultivator. Some kinds are quite under the control of all, if the means already known are persevered in; while there are others, whose habits being yet little known, pursue their destructive course without check.

The first object must be to learn their habits; knowing this, we may then turn our attention to the best means of arresting their ravages. The former is no inconsiderable task, and not often likely to be within the means of cultivators. To the naturalist whose investigating studies have taught most that is known in this respect, we must look for additional aid; yet all should not be left to him—the practical man may assist and do much to aid him—and when the changes which insects undergo, are made known, remedial means may be suggested, and carried into effect.

The *aphides* are most annoying insects, and easily destroyed; yet, because they do not actually devour the plants, they are too often neglected, until their numbers greatly increase the labor of their destruction. The necessity of immediate attention to their first appearance, will be seen from the following extract:—

"Next to be considered is an insect that does not devour the leaves of trees, but sucks out their juices. It is the PLANT-LOUSE, (APHIS.) It is to be seen on the underside of the leaves of almost every species of plant. And there is appropriated to almost every species of plant its distinct species

of aphid. Thus the cabbage-louse is wholly unlike that of the peach; which again is quite different from that of the plum. They exist of every color, green, black, blue, brown, brick-red and crimson—of all sizes from that of a pea-bug to that of a mite just visible—naked, or covered with meal or wool. Trees are not often killed by it, but they are checked in their growth, and made to become crooked and deformed. When the plant-lice fasten themselves upon the roots of herbaceous plants, as some species do, they prove fatal. The ladies may have observed their China Asters in particular, to turn yellow, stop growing and finally perish, without any visible cause. The grower of watermelons, too, sees the leaves of his vines become smooth and glassy, and after a few days die. This is caused by the aphid on the roots of the Aster and Melon. The powers of increase, given to this insect, cannot be contemplated without amazement. Reaumur, from the most careful observation, estimated that a single aphid might be the progenitor of near six thousand millions in one summer. Well might Dr. Darwin fear that 'their countless numbers might, in process of time, destroy the vegetable world.' And yet, perhaps, there is no insect so completely in our power as this. We have only to put in practice the great rule of farmers, *to do every thing at the proper time*, and we protect our plants wholly from this insect with little labor. You see, to-day, a plant-louse upon the leaf of a cherry tree. You neglect to destroy it, and to-morrow there are 25—in 22 days more, there are 50,000, and in one day after that, there are more than 100,000. A touch of your finger, on the first day of the month, may save you, therefore, the labor of a week, with soap-suds and syringes, at the end of the month. *Destroy the first that come in spring, and the business of killing plant-lice is finished for the season.* We are informed by Huber, that the ants of Switzerland take into their keeping several species of plant-louse, which they tend with the utmost care for the sake of their honey, as a dairyman tends his cows for their milk. We have evidence that the small brown ants which you see coursing up and down the stems of cherry and peach trees, with great animation, take charge of some of our plant-lice, in a similar manner, particularly those of the cherry tree, and those on roots—that the ants house them in winter, and place them on leaves at the opening of spring. Accordingly, the aphid generally is first to be found very near the ground. There search them out and destroy them. If unfortunately they escape your attention till they have multiplied to a considerable extent, you may still master them with proper applications. One of the best of these applications for trees, is a *strong solution of whale-oil soap*. *The ends of the branches may be bent over, and held in the soap-water about a fourth of a minute.* A small paint brush, dipped in the wash, may be used in some cases, especially on cabbages, and on the branches of pear trees, infested with that species, which collects about the buds, and produces a black rust. Common soap-suds, warm and strong, will serve to kill the aphid, but it is apt to kill leaves also. A decoction of tobacco is a sure destroyer of the aphid. It cannot be used upon leaves; but nothing, perhaps, is better to pour around the roots of plants, when those parts are infested by the insect. President Dwight preserved his watermelons 'by

frequently drenching the earth immediately round the roots, with a strong decoction of burdock leaves and elder twigs.' Ladies may call upon their friends who use cigars, to *puff the smoke upon their rose-bushes*, and thus 'do the state some service.' Several insects are appointed by Providence to assist us in keeping the aphid in check. Two only will be noticed at present. One is the speckled bug, about the size and shape of a half-pea, called by children Lady-bird, (*COCCINELLA*.) The other is a beautiful green fly, (*CHRYSOPA perla*,) with eyes of gold and wings of lace, but fetid almost as the squash-bug. The eggs of this fly are hung by threads, about a quarter of an inch long, to the underside of leaves. You will be careful not to harm those useful insects."

That beautiful and valuable tree, the Scotch larch, has recently been attacked, in New Haven, by a beetle, which, should it increase, will be likely to make sad havoc with plantations of it. By the kindness of Dr. Monson, in whose garden the insects were found upon the tree, we have been favored with a few of these beetles, some account of which we hope soon to give, by our correspondent, Dr. Harris, with an engraving of the insect, and some observations upon it by Dr. Monson. In the mean time, we quote the following:—

"We entertain the hope of finding a substitute for the locust-tree in the Scotch Larch, not much inferior either in beauty or utility. Brought from a foreign climate, and planted out in a region where but few of that class of trees existed, it was expected to grow unmolested by the ravagers. We were not fully aware how true it is, that there is an insect for every thing in every place. No sooner is a plant imported to our shores, from countries hot or countries cold, it matters not which, but the devourers seize it with as little regard to hospitality as the sharpers show to the emigrants of our own race. So with the Larch. A beautiful tree, in the garden of Dr. A. S. Monson, of this city, 15 or 20 feet high, was recently turned brown in the midst of its luxuriance and perished. On examination, it was found that a small *bark-beetle*, (*Tomicus Pini*,) had carried its zig-zag and winding burroughs all about the inside of the bark, devouring a portion both of that and the soft wood. We have been told the story of 80,000 beetles of a similar kind being found upon a single pine in Germany. This seemed incredible; but it will not be deemed so by any one who has seen Dr. Monson's larch. The color of this beetle is a dark brown; its length a trifle more than the tenth of an inch. From the fact that a large number of the beetles presented the appearance of having bedded themselves in their burrows for the winter, it is probable that their eggs are laid in spring or the early part of summer; and that the larves prey upon the trees from that time to August or September. Unfortunately for the tree, the only remedy which promises to be effectual, is that applied in the case spoken of, and that is fire."

Much has recently been written, in our pages, upon the Curculio, but there is another insect, scarcely less destructive, though its depredations are confined to that valuable fruit the apple, of which too little is known; at least, about *two-thirds* of the apple crop, is yearly cut off by this insect, and scarcely any thing is done to stop its ravages. After reading the following, we hope every owner of a garden or orchard will have his apples picked up as fast as they drop from the tree:—

“After the plum-weevil has done its work, comes the APPLE-MOTH (*CARPOCAPSA Pomonella*,) by which I mean the flesh-colored worm, found in apples, and pears, and sometimes in peaches. The moth flies by night; of course it is not often seen. You may know it, if you happen to see it, by this description: a grayish-looking moth, about half an inch long, with an oval, brown spot, edged with copper, on the hind part of its wings. The injury done by this insect appears to be increasing from year to year. If we estimate the proportion of apples and pears grown in the neighborhood of this city, which have been injured the present season by this worm, at nine-tenths of the whole number left by the plum-weevil, we shall probably be very nearly correct. For three years past, very few fair apples of Connecticut growth, have been brought to the New Haven market. The increase of this insect is owing, in part, to a cause which seems almost to justify the remark, that there is no good without an evil. Formerly, when the whole country drank cider and cider-brandy, the early-fallen apples, worms and all, were picked up and ground into pomace. In this manner we wrought a vast destruction of the apple-worms. These apples are now, in many cases, untouched, and the worms multiply unmolested. Our best course is to let the swine have that disgusting food—more appropriate surely to their use than ours. If they cannot be allowed to run in the orchard, the apples should be picked up and fed to them every day. The worm, after it leaves the apples, crawls into some crevice or under the rough bark of the trees, where it makes a cocoon, and changes to a chrysalis. The benefit to be derived from hunting out the cocoons, and from scraping off the rough bark of the trees, will be abundant compensation for the labor. This may be done any time from October to May.”

We might follow the author farther in his address, but our space would fail us; and we close with the concluding remarks of the author, commending them to the earnest attention of our readers:—

“I took occasion to observe, in a former part of this address, that a principal reason for our failure to obtain dominion over the insect tribes, was our ignorance of their history and habits. At present we know not how to attack many of our enemies to advantage. Our guards against their inroads are often misplaced; we fight friends instead of enemies. The retreats

of the foe are unknown to us, and we cannot find them. Why should we not make the history of this devouring host a study—a part of our education? Why should we sow crops, plant trees, gather harvests, and then let insects take the whole, for want of knowledge on our part, how to protect the products of our industry from their depredations? We study chemistry, that we may prepare soils suitable to the plants we cultivate; we study physiology, that we may cultivate plants suitable to their various natures; we study meteorology, that we may give to plants proper warmth, moisture, and climate. Who studies entomology—the history of those beings which take from us all that we have thus studied to produce in perfection? A thorough acquaintance with the insect world would open to our ingenuity a thousand devices for their destruction, now unthought of. We should know how to direct one tribe of insects to prey upon another. We should know what other animals devour insects injurious to man, and foster them—what animals devour insects beneficial to man, and destroy them. Beyond all, we should know the value of birds. In a single hour, a pair of *Blue-birds*, domesticated in a box of your providing, will prevent the existence of a thousand caterpillars in your orchard. Now, who takes the trouble to provide that box? Who would not provide it, if the value of that bird's services was known and duly appreciated? Unlike other labor, that of birds is performed cheerfully, and, for the most part, without pay. Occasionally they exact a portion of our fruit or seeds. Let them take what they desire, and yet their service is cheap. No man, void though he may be of all gentle and kindly feelings towards these beautiful inhabitants of the grove, if he knows how closely his interest and theirs are linked together, but will regard the sportsman with his gun, as the enemy of the human race.

"If the time ever comes, as it may come, when the interference of government shall be required to stay the ravages of insects, a thorough knowledge of them will be indispensable to enlightened and well-directed legislation. Why should not government make war upon *cut-worms* and *plum-weevils*, as well as upon *berberry-bushes* and *Canada thistles*? Can they do this wisely if they do it ignorantly?"

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. 1. *Domestic Notices.*

Horticulture in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y.—Your last number appearing to invite communications respecting the success of commercial nurseries, in various parts of the country, this account of those in Monroe County is sent in the hope that it may not prove entirely uninteresting to your readers. The soil and climate of the northern part of the valley of the Genesee is remarkably adapted to the growth of trees and fruit, and their production is not neglected. The method of cultivation practised by our nurserymen is very

much like that of their brethren at the east, except with apple trees ; these are almost invariably grafted on the root, in the winter and spring, upon seedlings two years old, and in good locations attain to about the height of six feet in three years. With perhaps one exception, the nurseries are kept in good order and furnish us good trees as can be found in the United States.

The Mount Hope Botanic Garden and Nursery, of Ellwanger & Barry, is situated near Mount Hope, about two miles south of the centre of the city, on the east side of the river, and comprises sixteen acres, to which it is the intention of the proprietors to add five acres the present season. These gentlemen have a large greenhouse, and cultivate in it and their grounds an extensive assortment of ornamental and fruit trees, plants and shrubs.

The Rochester Commercial Nursery of Bissell & Hooker covers sixteen acres, on Maine Street, near the city line, and is devoted almost exclusively to the cultivation of fruit trees.

The Monroe Gardens of Goodsell & Powis, better known as "Rowe's," is the oldest establishment of the kind in this vicinity, embracing every kind of tree and plant that is saleable, together with a vast number that are not. The former proprietor and founder, Mr. Rowe, failed in consequence of severe losses in the cultivation and sale of *morus multicaulis*.

Mr. Samuel Moulson established the Rochester Nursery several years since, and now occupies about sixteen acres, with fruit and ornamental trees.

In addition to the above, there are several small nurseries in the adjoining towns, in which apple trees are raised as the leading article.

In all these nurseries, fruit trees are the staples, ornamental trees and plants being considered as collaterals, and hardly enough are sold to pay the expense of raising. As the city and country around grow older, the taste for the latter and their cultivation will increase ; perhaps so much so that some of our nurserymen will show their acre of roses, as do Messrs. Hovey & Co.

I believe that our nurserymen are generally to be trusted both in their tastes and recommendations. It is certainly for their interest to earn that reputation, though I hope they are influenced by higher motives than mere interest, and that they will ever be guided by those principles of rectitude which do not allow a lie even to make a large sale.—*B. Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 1846.*

Seedling Strawberries.—We learn that Dr. Brinkle, of Philadelphia, has raised a variety of seedling strawberries. Can any of our readers give us any account of their merits?—*Ed.*

ART. II. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, March 28th, 1846.—In our last, want of room prevented our giving the whole proceedings of this meeting.

The by-laws were further discussed and amended, and the committee were authorized to have corrected copies laid upon the table, at the stated meeting, when they would be taken up for final adoption.

William Doyle, Roxbury, and James G. Foster, Charlestown, were admitted members. Meeting dissolved.

April 5th.—The stated meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The new code of by-laws was adopted, and 500 copies ordered to be printed in pamphlet form, for distribution, and 500 copies to be bound up with the Transactions of the Society.

The Finance committee made their semi-annual report, which was ordered to be entered on file.

E. A. Story, Brighton, and John Houston, Charlestown, were admitted members. Adjourned two weeks, to April 18th.

Onion seeds received from C. W. Dabney, Fayal, were laid upon the table for distribution.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President of the Society, a beautiful plant of *Azalea variegata*, in full bloom. Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited a variety of splendid roses, among which were Comtesse Duchatel, Comtesse Mole, La Reine, Duchesse of Montmorency, New Blush Moss, Perpetual Indigo, Souchet, Louis Bonaparte, and many others. From W. Quant, a very beautiful bouquet, a fine specimen of *Agapanthus umbellatus*. From T. Willott, handsome plants of *Erica caffra*. From Walker & Co., two pretty bouquets.

Vegetables: From W. Quant, a dish of handsome Tomatoes, well colored and ripened.

April 18th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

There being no business of importance, the meeting was adjourned two weeks, to May 2d.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From D. Crowley, six pots of Victoria stocks, very handsome; also Lamarque, Caroline, Aurora, Lady Fordwich, and other roses. From W. E. Carter, a variety of cut flowers. Bouquets from Walker & Co., and Baltimore Belle rose, in a pot.

Fruit: From John Bachelder, Beverly, an apple called *Finis*, which the committee state to have "a deep red skin, with faint, indistinct streaks of yellow; flesh, remarkably white, very tender, with an agreeable acidulous flavor." From W. Clapp, Dorchester Sheank apples, "a fruit of third size, skin thin and most bright yellow, stained and striped with scarlet in the sun; flesh, yellow, with a peculiar flavor."

ART. III. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>			<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>		
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes,			Parsley, per half peck, . . .	50	—
Chenangoes, { per barrel, 2 25 2 50			Sage, per pound, . . .	17	20
{ per bushel, 75 1 00			Marjorum, per bunch, . . .	6	12½
Common,.... { per barrel, 1 75 2 00			Savory, per bunch, . . .	6	12½
{ per bushel, 50 75			Spearmint, per bunch, . . .	6	—
Eastport,.... { per barrel, 3 00 3 50			<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>		
{ per bushel, 1 25 —			Squashes, per cwt.: . . .		
Long Reds,... { per barrel, 2 00 2 25			Canada Crookneck, . . .	3 50	4 00
{ per bushel, 1 00 —			Winter Crookneck, . . .	3 00	3 50
Sweet, per bushel, . . .	—	—	Autumnal Marrow, . . .	5 00	6 00
Turnips: per bushel, . . .			West Indies, . . .	2 00	2 50
Common, . . .	62	75	Pumpkins, each, . . .	12½	17
Ruta Baga, . . .	62½	75			
Onions:			<i>Fruits.</i>		
Red, per bunch, . . .	3	—	Apples, dessert and cooking:		
White, per bunch, . . .	3	—	Baldwin, per bbl. . .	4 00	5 00
New White, per bunch, . . .	4	6	Russets, per bbl. . .	3 00	3 50
White, per bushel, . . .	—	—	N. Y. Pippins, per bbl. . .	2 75	3 00
Yellow, per bushel, . . .	—	—	Common, per bbl. . .	2 00	2 50
Beets, per bushel, . . .	62	75	Danvers Winter Sweet, per		
Carrots, per bushel, . . .	50	62½	bbl. . .	3 00	3 50
Parsnips, per bushel, . . .	75	1 00	Nonsuch, per bbl. . .	3 00	3 50
Salsify, per doz. roots, . . .	25	—	Spitzemberg, per bbl. . .	3 00	3 50
Horseradish, per lb. . .	10	12½	Golden Russet, per bbl. . .	2 50	3 00
Radishes, per bunch, . . .	8	10	Dried Apples, per lb. . .	5	6
Garlic, per bunch, . . .	8	10			
			Pears:		
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>			Baking, per bushel, . . .	—	—
Cabbages, per doz.:			Cranberries, per bushel, . . .	3 50	4 00
Savoy, . . .	75	1 00	Cucumbers, each, . . .	20	25
Drumhead, . . .	75	1 00	Tomatoes, per peck, . . .	—	—
Red Dutch, . . .	75	1 00	Grapes, (forced,) per lb.:		
Brocolis, each, . . .	—	—	Black Hamburg, . . .	1 50	2 00
Cauliflowers, each, . . .	—	—	Malaga, . . .	20	25
Lettuce, per head, . . .	6	8	Fresh Figs, per dozen, . . .	50	75
Rhubarb, per pound, . . .	8	10	Oranges, per doz.		
Asparagus, per bunch, . . .	8	10	St. Michael's, . . .	20	30
Water Cresses, pr. half pk. . .	25	—	Havana, . . .	25	37
Dandelions, per half peck, . . .	17	—	Sicily, . . .	20	25
Spinach, per peck, . . .	20	—	Sicily, per box, . . .	3 00	3 50
Celery, per root, . . .	8	12½	Lemons, per doz. . .	17	20
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr. gal. . .	25	—	Pine Apples, each, . . .	12½	25
Peppers, (pickled) pr. gal. . .	37½	—	Chestnuts, per bushel, . . .	2 25	2 50
			Walnuts, per bushel, . . .	1 50	1 75
			Cocoanuts, per hundred, . . .	4 00	4 50
			Almonds, per lb. . .	—	—

REMARKS.—The month has been exceedingly pleasant and mild, but unusually dry, unless we except April of last year, which was also so dry that vegetation had begun to suffer in some places at the close of the month. There has been only one rain in which any great quantity fell, up to this period. The weather has, however, been favorable to planting, and the ground in good condition. The season is quite early, and at the time we now write, the peach, cherry and plum trees are in bloom. Should no heavy frosts occur in May, a fine crop of fruit may be anticipated.

Vegetables.—Since our last there has been a liberal supply of Potatoes

and prices have barely been maintained, especially for those of inferior quality, a first rate article commands good prices and ready sale, but of this description the stock is small. Turnips are higher; no new ones have yet come to hand. Onions are nearly gone except bunched ones; the first new ones of the season came to hand this week, and of fair size. Radishes plentiful and good. But few old Cabbages now remain, and new ones have not yet come to hand. Asparagus has been received from New York, but it now comes in freely from the vicinity. Lettuce very abundant and good, and the demand is equivalent to the supply. Rhubarb now comes in from the open ground and of very fine quality. Dandelions and Spinach plentiful. Celery is about done for the season. Parsley is very scarce. Mint, plentiful.

Fruit.—The demand for apples has not been very great except for Baldwins, of which some few barrels, of very nice quality, readily commanded six dollars per barrel. Some of the sorts being quite gone, we have taken them from our quotations: only a few winter sweets now remain. Pears are about done; the stock of baking is about gone. Cranberries are in less demand as the season advances, and rhubarb takes their place. No Tomatoes have yet been received. Malaga grapes remain the same; but, since our last, Black Hamburgs, of the new crop, have come to hand. Oranges are scarce and high; there have been several arrivals, but the bad order in which they have arrived has diminished the stock. Figs in small quantities now being received, we insert them in our quotations. In Walnuts and Chestnuts, there is but little doing at this season.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, April 29th, 1846.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR MAY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines.—These will now be coming on well; the weather during April has been favorable to forcing, and the vines will now be opening their blossoms. Syringing should, therefore, now be discontinued until the fruit is all set, when it may be resumed again; increase the temperature during the day, and shut up the house earlier than usual; attend to the stopping of all laterals one or two eyes beyond the fruit, and keep them well tied up to the trellis. Grapes in cold houses will still require syringing, and the same attention directed for vines in the greenhouse last month. Young vines in pots should be shifted if strong plants are wanted: the latter part of the month is a favorable time to plant out vines in borders to new houses. Vines in the open ground will soon be pushing rapidly, and all superfluous eyes should be rubbed off. Carefully tie up all shoots to the trellis and cut out any dead wood.

Grafting may yet be performed.

Pruning should still be continued. May is a favorable month for this object.

Strawberry beds may be made this month. We consider May a most favorable time, as the best crop can be had next year. Old beds should be kept clean of all weeds; and as soon as the fruit begins to form, straw or short grass should be covered over the surface to keep the fruit from the dirt.

Raspberries should be carefully staked, and the shoots neatly tied up.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias may be planted out the latter part of this month; divide the bulbs, and set a tuber with one or two good eyes in each place. Plants in pots should be turned out carefully into the soil, first enriching with good old manure.

Gloxinias, *Achimenes* and *Gesneras* should now have another shift, and be placed in the very warmest part of the house.

Roses should be removed this month from the greenhouse to the open air, preparatory to their being set out in the open ground. *Hardy* roses should now be well pruned.

Fuchsias will now need another shift into their blooming pots.

Calceolarias should soon be repotted again.

Heaths should be attended to, and carefully watered and syringed.

Erythrina crista galli roots should now be set out in the open ground.

Annual Flower seeds of all the hardy kinds may now be planted out; some where they are to grow, and others in beds for removal.

Victoria stock seeds and *Chinese Primroses*, may be planted now for a stock next autumn.

Amaryllises and *Tuberoses* may now be planted in the open border.

Primelea spectabilis should now be re-potted, agreeably to the directions in our last volume.

Herbaceous plants of many kinds may yet be transplanted with safety.

Ixias and *Spiraxis*, done flowering, will need but little water.

Japan Lilies will need liberal supplies of water, and perhaps another shift, if they have grown well.

Orange and *Lemon* trees may be grafted now.

Campanula grandis and *pyramidalis* should now have a shift into a large size, for blooming.

Verbenas may be turned out into the border the latter part of the month.

Cyclamens should now be set out in the ground or placed in frames; the former is the best way to make large plants.

Greenhouse plants of many kinds may be taken out of the house this month, and several kinds may now be propagated with success.

Camellias should be liberally supplied with water, until they have completed their growth. They should also be very freely syringed.

Azaleas may now be successfully propagated: take the young wood, just beginning to harden.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

JUNE, 1846.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Concluded from page 164.)

Edinburgh, October 12th.—We arrived in the city from Glasgow, about eight o'clock in the evening, by rail-road, having left there about five o'clock. It was so late we had no opportunity of seeing the town. Sunday intervening, before we could renew our visits to the gardens around the city, we had an opportunity to visit several of the beautiful churches, for which Edinburgh is noted.

Nurseries of Messrs. Lawson & Son, October 14th.—The nurseries of Messrs. Lawson are about two miles from the city, on the Inverleith road, and occupy several acres, of nearly level land, well situated for nursery cultivation. They are kept in most excellent order, and the arrangement of the ground, the vigor of the trees, and cleanliness of the whole premises, excelled any thing we saw, of the same extent. They were indeed a model for imitation, and we wish that some of our nurserymen could have one day's inspection of them, and take a lesson, which it would be to their credit to recollect, in the laying out and management of their establishments.

The ground is laid off into squares, with main walks, eight or ten feet wide, and well gravelled. These squares are again subdivided by numerous alleys, and the intervening beds are planted out with all kinds of trees, shrubs, plants, &c. Immense quantities of seedlings are grown, such as larch, Nor-

way spruce, arbor vitæ, beech, birch, elm, ash, &c. The seeds are sown in beds, broadcast or in drills, and the plants at one or two years old are bedded out, as it is termed, until they are ready for sale, which is usually in two or three years. None of them are allowed to stand until they attain a large size, for they would then be quite worthless,—all the planting in England being done, as it all should be, when the trees are young. It is a grievous fault which our countrymen labor under, of selecting *large trees*; the loss is greatly increased, and little or no time is saved in the end. A young and vigorous tree will at once take hold of the ground, and before one of large size has made good the loss of its large roots, the smaller one has made such headway as rarely to be overtaken. Experience will show that the practice of selecting large trees is injudicious, and attended with very uncertain results.

Messrs. Lawson & Son have a fine stock of all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, evergreens, &c. The cultivation of the pine tribe forms an especial object of attention, and at least a hundred species and varieties are annually offered for sale; these include all the rare as well as the more common kinds; and we saw great quantities of the scarce sorts, in pits or frames, raised either by cuttings, seeds, or grafting. The sale of these trees, at the present time, is very extensive, and much labor is required to keep a stock equivalent to the demand. The *Cedrus Deodara* is here grafted in large quantities on the Scotch larch; but since our visit we have seen a notice in the *Gardener's Chronicle* that the larch was a poor stock, and that the only one to be depended upon was the cedar of Lebanon. In our climate, trees raised from seeds or cuttings, will be much safer than grafted ones.

The greenhouse department is extensive, and contained a good assortment. We noticed a fine specimen of *Státice macrophylla*. Some most beautiful calceolarias were in fine bloom; a fuchsia, called *Stormentii*, from France, was very handsome. In the stove, a new *Clerodéndron*, called *Kæmpferii*, was blooming superbly; all the clerodendrons are exceedingly showy, but they need the heat of the stove to flower them well; perhaps in our warm sun, they would flower freely turned out of doors in summer; the experiment is worth trial.

Messrs. Lawson's seed warehouse, connected with the nurseries is in Edinburgh, near George the Fourth's bridge, where they have a most extensive assortment of agricultural implements, seeds, &c. They are seedsmen to the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, and have given particular attention to the selection of all the most valuable grasses, grains, roots, &c. The inspection of both their nurseries and warehouse gave us great pleasure.

Caledonian Horticultural Society's Garden.—The experimental garden of the Caledonian Horticultural Society is situated but a few rods from the nurseries of Messrs. Lawson & Son, on the opposite side of the road, and contains about ten acres of land, beautifully located, commanding, from the highest part, a grand view of the city, with its castle towering up, seemingly to the clouds. The garden has long been under the care of Mr. McNab, Jr., and we unfortunately called when he was not at home. Waiting his return, we leisurely looked through the premises; but the absence of Mr. McNab prevented our noting down many things which we have no doubt would have been interesting to our readers.

The garden is similar in its character and objects to the London Horticultural Society's garden. It contains an immense number of fruit trees of all kinds, planted out as specimens, in order to ascertain their merits and prove the identity of the kinds. We noticed a plantation of all the kinds of strawberries in cultivation. There is also a piece of ground devoted to the cultivation of vegetables, with a view to test their qualities. The arboretum is extensive, and extends round three sides of the garden, and contains some very fine specimens of trees and shrubs. On the lawn near the greenhouse, we noticed some beautiful trees of *Abies Douglásii*, *Cedrus Deodàra*, and *Pinus excélsa*.

The greenhouse and hothouse department contained many good specimens of plants, and among them some exceedingly beautiful calceolarias; but few things were in bloom at this season, and the plants were, just at the period of our visit, being taken in doors for the winter.

The whole is kept in the most perfect order: not a weed to be seen, the turf smooth, and the walks clean and well rolled; no improvement could be made in this respect.

Edinburgh Botanic Garden.—But a few rods from the Caledonian Horticultural Society's Garden, and upon the same side of the road, is the entrance to this extensive place. A walk about six feet wide, with a belt of beautiful trees and shrubs, conducts to the rear of the handsome dwellings which border the road, where the gardens cover an extent of eight or ten acres of ground. Mr. McNab, senior, is the curator, and has long filled the duties of this office, fully, we doubt not, to the satisfaction of the members, if we were to judge from the appearance of every thing under his charge. Mr. McNab has long been considered the most successful heath cultivator in Scotland; and when this is admitted, it will readily be conceded, that few other plants require the same skill. We were indeed surprised at the high state of health in which we found all the plants, in every department—hot house, palm house, heath house, greenhouse, &c.; and the open ground was no less remarkable for the neatness and order of every part.

The range of houses for plants is upwards of two hundred feet long, and divided into several compartments. There is also a very handsome octangular palm house, thirty feet high and fifty feet wide. This was the first place we entered. It is filled with immense specimens of various species, which had now so completely filled the house that the plants were suffering for room. Two specimens of *Pandanus odoratissimus* were each thirty to forty feet high, and proportionally spreading; *Corypha umbracaulifera*, thirty feet; the Mahogany tree, (*Swietenia Mahagoni*), thirty feet; *Latania borbónica*, twenty feet; with very large plants of *Strelitzia augusta*, &c.: these were all in most excellent health, notwithstanding their crowded state.

From the palm house, we entered the first compartment of the large range, which is the heathery. Here we saw what we had not yet, during our entire visit, seen before—heaths eight to ten feet high! indeed, quite trees, and some of them so full of bloom as scarcely to see their foliage: these were growing in pots, *five* feet in diameter and *four* feet deep. The finest one in bloom was the *Erica hyemalis*. Till now, we had formed no conception of the real beauty of this tribe. Like the magnificent fuchsias we saw at Sheffield, they ex-

ceeded any thing we had supposed could be made from the diminutive specimens usually cultivated. The plant we have named was branched from the pot to the top, and measured eight feet *broad* and eight feet high! with hundreds of lateral branches; and at the least enumeration, which we made from counting one branch, more than a hundred thousand blossoms, gathered into compact spikes, so dense as to form clusters a foot in diameter! and this plant was only four years old. Truly, Mr. McNab has well earned the reputation of being the best heath cultivator in Scotland. But this was only one of the many plants which filled the house; a greater portion, however, were spring flowering sorts, and of course not in bloom; smaller plants of *E. Macnabiana*, *retorta* and *retorta major*, were splendid. These fine specimens are only obtained by constant shifting from one pot to another, until they are at last placed in tubs made especially for the purpose. Most cultivators have a dread of giving a heath a large pot; but, like other plants, it will only thrive well where its roots can extend themselves in search of food; these large shifts must be cautiously and judiciously made, and with good drainage, the results will be as great as with other plants. *Luculia gratissima*, a plant which is scarcely known in our collections, but which is remarkable for the odor of its blossoms, was upwards of six feet high. *Tacsònia pinnatistipula*, was here rambling in profusion over a trellis on the roof; and from a pod of seed, which Mr. McNab gave us, we have now plants two feet high; it is a most beautiful species.

In the hothouse, *Nepénthes distillatoria* was displaying a quantity of its pitcher-like appendages, and *Musa Cavendishii* was ripening its fruit. A small house for cactuses and another for young heaths, were full of healthy plants.

The grounds are most admirably arranged and planted, and kept with a neatness nowhere surpassed. On the lawn, in front of the range of houses, are two fine specimens of *Araucaria*, a *Cèdrus Deodàra*, and *Pinus Lambertiana*, ten feet high. Groups of *Erica Bânksia purpurea*, and *rupes- tris* were planted out in the open ground, and finely in bloom. *Rhododendrons* and *kalmias* were planted in masses on turf, and the effect of the whole was highly beautiful. Other

specimens of trees, in various parts of the ground, were worthy of more particular attention than the lateness of the afternoon would allow us to give them, but we recorded a handsome weeping birch, sixty feet high. This fine garden, and the Kew gardens, are two places which we regret we did not allow ourselves more time to examine; somewhat similar in character, and equally instructing, from the rare and beautiful specimens of plants and the high keeping of the grounds, a day or two might be agreeably passed in each.

To the kindness of Mr. McNab we are deeply indebted, for pointing out to us the most interesting objects, and we are glad to renew our thanks for his politeness and attention.

Dalkeith Park, the Duke of Buccleugh, October 15th.—At an early hour, we took the coach for Dalkeith, situated to the south of Edinburgh, distant about six miles. On our arrival here, we called on Mr. McIntosh, the Duke's gardener, and were most kindly received. Dalkeith is a place of great extent; and the kitchen garden, which had recently been laid out by Mr. McIntosh, contains twelve acres, enclosed by a brick wall twelve feet high, and divided by other walls in order to obtain space for training fruit trees, especially peaches, nectarines, &c.

The Duchess of Buccleugh is very fond of gardening, and her wishes are most admirably carried out by Mr. McIntosh, one of the most intelligent gardeners in Scotland. He was formerly gardener to the present King of Belgium, when he resided at Claremont, near London; and, on his removal to Belgium, he laid out and carried on the extensive gardens at Brussels. About four years since, he was employed by the Duke of Buccleugh to lay out the gardens at Dalkeith, and had now just completed one department. The flower garden, which is to be several acres in extent, was not yet laid out; the place intended for it was yet covered with a dense wood; but the trees were to be felled the following winter, in order to commence operations in the spring.

Dalkeith is one of the noblest residences in Scotland; the park is of very great extent. The palace is large, but without much architectural beauty, and stands immediately on the steep bank of the beautiful stream called the North Esk. The lawn is extensive, on a nearly level surface, and is finely

broken by plantations of trees and shrubs. Mr. McIntosh has greatly improved the grounds by new plantations of trees, and we found every thing in the highest condition.

The kitchen garden was formed at great expense; the soil was all filled in to the depth of three feet, and we forgot to note down the number of loads of loam which it required to do this, but the quantity was immense. It forms a square; on the south wall is a range of houses the whole length; in front of this, the other side of a walk, is a long row of pits; at a short distance runs another wall, parallel with the first; and, on the south side of this, another range of houses the whole length. The first range is principally occupied for pineries, vineries, peach houses, &c. &c., the whole of which were filled with fruit in fine condition, though the trees were yet young; the next range is divided into compartments, the centre being a palm house, and on either side the heath house, house for New Holland plants, camellia house, orchidaceous house, greenhouse, &c. In the palm house, *Musa Cavendishii* was producing a cluster of fruit which weighed about fifty pounds. *Hibiscus Cameròni*, a beautiful species, was in bloom; we here also saw the fine *Inga Harrisii*. In the heath house but few plants were in flower, but we noticed a fine specimen of *Lambertia*. In the greenhouse were some seedling fuchsias from fulgens, among which some new kinds were expected. A new seedling veronica; *Corræa Grevillii*; *Alstroëmeria acutifolia*, and three pretty campanulas, *fragilis*, *hirsuta* and *Barrelèrii*.

In the frames were quantities of seedling rhododendrons, and spiræas from Kamoon, among which something new was expected; New Zealand, New Holland, and other plants, also raised from seeds, as the object was now to fill the houses, until choicer plants could be purchased, or increased to fill up the room.

From the kitchen garden we entered the pleasure ground, where we found a large circular conservatory, erected many years ago, and which was soon to be taken down. It was filled with large specimens of lemons, oranges, and other common plants. Near this we saw a magnificent specimen of the weeping ash, grafted *forty feet* high, the pendent branches descending to the ground. We cannot too highly

recommend both this and the weeping beech, for all conspicuous places on the lawn or near the house, where their gracefully drooping branches are at all times highly ornamental.

After a hurried and rather tiresome walk of three or four hours, an invitation to partake of the hospitalities of Mr. McIntosh's house could not be refused. He informed us that he had formerly been a constant reader of our magazine, until his removal to Belgium, where he had not the opportunity to obtain it, and he was now desirous to see it again. We passed a pleasant hour in conversing on various subjects, connected with the gardening of England and America; and the interest which Mr. McIntosh felt in every thing relating to this country was highly gratifying to us. Our visit to Dalkeith will be among the most pleasant reminiscences of our tour.

We returned to Edinburgh by rail-road, and arrived just in season to take the mail coach for Galashiels, where we intended to stop for the night, in order to pay a visit to Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford.

Melrose Abbey, October 16th.—At day-light we left Galashiels, a manufacturing village of some extent, for Melrose Abbey, and had a delightful morning ride, the road passing through an undulating and well wooded country. The ruins are said to be the best preserved in Scotland; but the grounds adjoining are in a rough state, without a single tree or shrub. If they were planted with a few trees, and laid out with one or two walks, to prevent walking on the long damp grass, over the grave mounds, they would not possess less interest nor be less inviting to the many strangers who visit the ruins.

Abbotsford.—Beyond the interest which attaches to this place as the residence of Sir Walter Scott, we felt some desire to see the grounds which he occupied much of his time in planting. The situation is highly picturesque, being immediately upon the banks of the Tweed, the plantations of trees extending on one side to the top of the hill, and on the other to the edge of the river.

A garden is attached to the house, but, at the time of our visit, it contained nothing of any interest. Some fine trees border the avenue which leads to the entrance gate, but there

was little we could note down of importance. Great quantities of trees were planted by Sir Walter, but they form only dense masses and groups, without much picturesque beauty.

The house is a curious combination of parts, and was built at great expense without a corresponding effect. The late Mr. Loudon has stated that Sir Walter's taste was "antiquarian, rather than artistic," and this is apparent both in the interior and exterior of the house. An inspection of the whole, however, impressed us with deep admiration of its gifted author.

Returning to Galashiels, we only had a few moments to spare before the mail coach came up, and at eleven o'clock we were on our way to Carlisle, which we reached about sundown; taking dinner here, we set out again for Liverpool, by coach and rail-road, and at eight o'clock, on the morning of the 17th, arrived in the city after a rapid but most delightful trip.

Thus have we, as briefly as we thought the subject would allow, given our readers an account of our journey. If they have been gratified or instructed, we shall feel that we have not labored in vain. Our tour was undertaken partly for their interest as well as our own. Much more time would have been required than was at our command, to describe minutely, all that we saw; but our object has been not to give mere descriptions, but to point out wherein our own practice of gardening differs from that of our transatlantic friends, and if possible to show how it may be improved. This we have kept in view, and we trust we have accomplished, at least in part, our object; if so we shall not feel that we have occupied room which could have been used to more advantage.

ART. II. *On the Management of Horticultural Societies.*
By. E. W.

IN treating of the management of horticultural societies, it may be presumed that some practical experience is necessary, and doubtless it is; therefore the few remarks we propose to make, are rather to be considered in the light of suggestions: for not being interested in any particular society, but in the

progress and prosperity of all of them, and in the true encouragement of the rational and beautiful art of horticulture, and a diffusion of the taste for it throughout all classes of society, we have only to leave a few suggestions with those who have the necessary practical experience in such matters. It seems to us, that the difficulties under which societies, in this country, at present labor, arise more from a deficiency of interest in the public, and the comparatively few gardeners and amateurs among us, than from any defects in the management. This cause is, however, rapidly diminishing, and it may be well to inquire, occasionally, whether something may not be done to increase the number of amateurs and of those who will take an interest in such societies, and thereby give them the best encouragement; for it is manifest that the more extended a correct taste becomes, the greater the number of good judges of either fruits or flowers, the more choice will be the specimens exhibited, and more stimulus will be given to further exertion; whereas, if the action of any society is confined to a few members only, and the benefits divided among themselves, it must necessarily fall away and come to naught. Our notion is, and we presume we are right in it, for it underlies and is the foundation of all horticultural societies, that their object is to encourage the procurement, the production and the cultivation of useful and ornamental fruits, plants and flowers, and for the attainment of this object there are some points to be attended to.

First.—There should be some merit in the mode of cultivation, or in the quality of the subject intended for a prize, or even for exhibition.

Second.—There should be some object to be attained in encouraging the cultivation of any thing intended for a prize or for exhibition.

Third.—Any production, to entitle the grower to a prize, should be above an average quality, owing to his attention and skill in procuring and growing the best varieties.

The first of these propositions would shut out, perhaps, some quantity of fruit with which the tables are often loaded, to the exclusion of those varieties which are desirable to bring into general notice and cultivation, there being no particular merit in showing fruit which happens to grow upon a farm

or in a garden, and which the exhibiter had no agency in producing or improving; and no possible good can arise either to science or to society, from a lavish distribution of prizes for such produce. We think it also somewhat questionable in floriculture, whether science can be advanced by the distribution of prizes for particular designs, however fanciful or beautiful, if composed of ordinary flowers; and may not the attention of florists be diverted thereby from the growing of the more superior varieties? and would not the rule be a good one, that an ordinary flower should not be admitted at all, under any circumstances?

The second proposition is, that there should be an object in encouraging the cultivation of any thing intended for a prize, and herein consists the value of horticultural societies. Now the object may be the improvement of the subject itself, or it may be that it is desirable to extend the public taste and consequent cultivation, by making the subject a grand feature in some particular show. The improved culture of plants in collections is an object which interests every one; and it is an object which is always foremost in the minds of those interested in a show, and liberal prizes for collections of plants should invariably be the first to be granted, because this holds out an encouragement for the procurement and care of fine plants, and brings a number of interesting subjects to the exhibitions. But it may be desirable to encourage the growth of some things not equally inviting to the company who usually attend exhibitions, though nevertheless interesting to horticulturists,—say vegetables, for instance. Now we would suggest whether this may not be better accomplished by having prizes awarded to the *quantity* raised, of which a specimen may be shown, or for the best collection of vegetables fit for the table, rather than by distributing prizes for the best cabbage, the largest peas, a huge beet, or a monstrous squash; so also for collections of fruit, and in cases where art and skill have prevailed and encouragement may be wanted. Whoever first introduced the large Dutch currant, so much superior to the old sorts, which occupied more space than they were worth in the old gardens, or those who have or can produce the best gooseberry or plum the least liable to mildew or the worm, should be judged worthy of a prize;

but surely it is money thrown away to award prizes to dishes of fruit or vegetables, when better can be purchased in the market by the bushel.

The third proposition is, that any production, to entitle the grower to a prize, or even to exhibition, must be either a new variety or above the average quality of known sorts. It is one of the evils of horticultural shows, that the majority of productions are neither new nor above the average quality; and consequently have no business there. It is difficult, to be sure, to prevent this. The best mode is, perhaps, to throw open the shows and prizes as much as possible to the public, and not confine them to the members, or perhaps distribute prizes, in money or medals, at the option of the successful competitors, to all comers; while, for lesser prizes, or for contributions, the simple issue of cards, of free admission, for one or more seasons, to those parties not members, whose contributions may be judged worthy of this acknowledgment, would have a good effect, for it is not the amount or intrinsic value of the prize, as it is the correct judgment in the distribution. This is shown in the London Metropolitan Society, which hardly professes to give prizes of value, but whose awards carry more weight and are more regarded than any society in England. The prizes, we understand, in this society, are small, and the difference between each class of flowers trifling, so that the effect is to draw growers of all pretensions into the same class, and not to discourage them by hopeless prospects; few are therefore disappointed, and all are encouraged to compete. The money is a secondary consideration with almost every shewer; the only improvement to be made upon this plan is to substitute medals for money.

One other obstacle we shall glance at, which has perhaps prevented so active an interest being taken by the public in horticultural societies in this country, and it is the difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of competent judges in the various departments, who shall have solely the progress and encouragement of the science in view, in their decisions.

In order to increase the number of these, we would suggest the appointment, each year, of different individuals, of influence and taste, who, under the instruction or advice of the members of the society, would soon acquire the necessary

knowledge; and though, at first, a few misjudgments might be made, yet the advantages would, we think, soon be made manifest in the increased interest of all parties in the decisions and in the spread of a correct knowledge throughout the community;—for it may be safely asserted, that the more the number of good judges and amateurs are increased the higher will be the character of the exhibitions, and the more popular will horticultural societies become. We hope soon to see them established, in all our larger towns, on those liberal principles, and trust that all, who have the disposition and taste, will commence at once, even though upon an humble scale.

Boston, May, 1846.

We fully endorse the greater portion of the views of our correspondent, in relation to the management of horticultural exhibitions, and trust soon to see his propositions carried into effect. We have long since incidentally thrown out hints, with the hope of seeing many improvements in this way, and we are glad to find there is a tendency towards their accomplishment. Much, however, remains to be done, before they arrive at that condition which will enable them to give the greatest encouragement to the growth of beautiful flowers and fine fruits, and superior vegetables.

We might comment upon several of our correspondent's remarks, but in doing so should occupy too much space at the present time. We propose to carry them out hereafter, in a separate article. In the mean time, we commend them to the attention of all who are interested in the welfare of our horticultural associations, and we shall be happy to receive the suggestions of any of our friends, upon the same subject.—*Ed.*

ART. III. *Descriptive account of twenty-four new varieties of Chrysanthemums, with some observations on their cultivation.* By the EDITOR.

In an early volume of our Magazine, (I. p. 138,) we gave an account of all the principal varieties of Chrysanthemums.

mums then in cultivation; they were nearly or quite all natives of China, from whence they had been received, from time to time, principally through the exertions of the London Horticultural Society.

About that period, the French and Belgian cultivators began the production of seedlings, and, following up their efforts, they have succeeded in producing so many superior kinds, that many of the old Chinese sorts are now scarcely considered as worthy a place in a good collection.

The chrysanthemum has always been a favorite flower of ours, and we have always made exertions to procure the finest of the new varieties for our collection; and having flowered a great number of kinds the last autumn, which we had imported the year or two previous, we took brief descriptions of twenty-four of them when in bloom, in the hope that they might aid amateurs in the choice of a small collection. We have arranged the list alphabetically, as follows:—

1. *Abelard*.—Beautiful bright pink, petals perfectly quilled.
2. *Achmet Bey*.—Rich royal purple, petals incurved and superb.
3. *Bijou*.—Small delicate blush, tinted with rose, and blooming in large compact clusters.
4. *Bertram*.—Beautiful purple.
5. *Bethulia*.*—Pink, with long slender petals, slightly tasseled.
6. *Comte d'Eu*.—Fine buff, with petals half quilled.
7. *Campestroni*.—Deep rich purple, flowers large, and petals incurved.
8. *David*.*—Fine bright yellow.
9. *Demosthenes*.—Dark salmon, tipped with buff.
10. *De Creque*.—Lilac pink, with large, expanded petals, blooming in compact clusters.
11. *Duc de Calineau*.*—Dark reddish crimson.
12. *Gen. Laborde*.—Pink, with light centre.
13. *Horatio*.—Rosy purple, with large, expanded petal.
14. *Incomparable*.—Very fine, large, buff.
15. *Isabella*.—Beautiful, compact, white.
16. *Letitia Bonaparte*.—Pink, slightly tasseled.
17. *Leontine*.—Dark red, with flat, expanded petal.
18. *Marie Antoinette*.—Bright pink, with expanded petal.

19. *Malvina*.—Rich deep purple.
20. *Orion*.—Pink, changing to blush, full, large and fine.
21. *Phidias*.—Purplish pink, ranunculus flowered, in clusters.
22. *Princess Maria*.*—Beautiful pale blush.
23. *Solon*.—Deep rich yellow, beautiful.
24. *Tedgini*.—Pale pink and buff.

Those marked with a star (*) are the earliest bloomers.

In the article alluded to above we detailed our mode of cultivation, which was usually by cuttings; several years' experience has convinced us this is the best mode to obtain the greatest results, but those who do not wish to bestow such pains on the plants, may practise a mode of cultivation much followed by us when we are not in want of a young stock.

About the first of June, the old stools, which are supposed to have been wintered in pits, or a frame, are carefully turned out into the open ground, previously selecting a good soil, which has been well manured. The plants will soon commence throwing up strong shoots, which are to form the future plants.

About the middle of July, or between that period and the first of August, the strong shoots are to be layered into small pots; these pots should be previously filled with good rich soil, in which there is an admixture of sand. The pots are then sunk level with the ground in just such a position as will admit of one shoot being layered in each. A quantity of small pegs should be at hand, about six inches long; and when the shoot is bent into the pot, it should be made fast by one of the pegs, thrusting it through the hole in the bottom; the bend should be made about six inches from the top of the shoot, giving it a slight-twist when performing the operation. In this way, the shoots continue to advance rapidly; and if the tops of them are pinched off the latter part of August, they soon throw out many lateral shoots, three or four only of which should be selected for blooming, and the others pruned off. Early in September, all the layers will be sufficiently rooted to be cut off, when the plants should be removed to a half shady place for a few days. Preparations should now be made to re-pot them in seven-inch pots, in a compost of three quarters good turfy loam and one quarter rotten ma-

nure, adding a little sand to keep the whole in free condition. Stake the plants carefully, and as soon as well established in the pots, they should have a watering with liquid guano once a week, rather weak at first, but increasing the strength as the plants show their buds. Managed in this way, and removed to the greenhouse or parlor on the approach of frost, they form fine compact heads, covered with flowers, and at very little trouble or expense. Few plants afford more gratification than a good collection of chrysanthemums.

ART. IV. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information relative to new plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardners' Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine, in monthly numbers. By Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, K. H., &c., 3d series, vol. 1, 1845. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5.

Floricultural Intelligence. Fine Calceolarias.—Our correspondent, Col. Wilder, and Mr. Becar, of New York, whose fine collection of plants we have frequently noticed, have succeeding in raising some very superior seedling calceolarias. The seeds were the produce of a few imported plants, which have since died. Some of the flowers are most superbly marked with a large blotch of deep purple or maroon, on white or yellow grounds. We are glad that so good a stock has been produced, as the plants are so difficult of importation that it is quite impossible to look to this source for fine kinds; the only hope is by seeds, and if once a good stock is obtain-

ed, seedlings will soon be raised which will equal any that have been produced.

Verónica speciosa.—This very beautiful new shrubby species of *Verónica* will soon be in flower, in our collection, for the first time we think in this country; the buds are well advanced, and will probably be in bloom the latter part of June.

Azalea Gledstanesii.—We have had this variety most superbly in bloom; a small plant about fifteen inches high having been one sheet of flowers. It is similar to *variegata*, but the flowers are nearly white, with the most delicate touches, and pencillings of deep vermilion. In habit, it is also like the *variegata*, and forms a handsome compact bush. Several other new sorts have flowered in our collection, among which, we may name, *triumphans*, *Smith's fulgens*, and *leucomegestre*, as splendid acquisitions to this fine tribe; a seedling white, of the habit of *variegata*, will, we think, prove a valuable variety.

New Fuchsias.—A great variety of new *Fuchsias* have been raised the past year in England, and large numbers are advertised as possessing very superior qualities. The varieties which possess the most interest, are those in the way of *Venus victrix*, but with larger flowers, and better habit; at least eight or ten of this description are offered for sale, and a challenge of £5 has been made and accepted between some of the nurserymen, who have raised rival varieties. We shall endeavor to give the result as soon as we see it announced.—*Ed.*

Mr. Fortune's arrival in England.—Just as this sheet goes to press, we have the pleasure of learning that Mr. Fortune has reached England, from China, in good health. His collections, in 18 glazed cases, have arrived in beautiful condition; and we have no doubt that the final result of his great exertions will be among the most important of the important measures which have been brought about under the auspices of the Council of the Horticultural Society.

Mr. Hartweg.—Letters have been received from this collector, who was just about to leave Tepic for San Blas, *en route* to Mazatlan. Some new seeds and plants are on their way.

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *European Agriculture and Rural Economy, from personal observation.* By HENRY COLMAN. Vol. I., Part 5. pp. 385 to 492. Boston. 1846.

THE present number of Mr. Colman's work has been issued some time, and we believe Part VI. is announced as in press. Want of space has, however, prevented our noticing it before. The contents are as follows:—

LXII. General Remarks; LXIII. General Remarks and division of the subject of Farming; LXIV. The Soil; LXV. Theories of the operation of the Soil; LXVI. A modern Discovery; LXVII. Soils of Great Britain; LXVIII. Classification of Soils; LXIX. Physical Properties of the Soil; LXX. Peaty Soil; LXXI. Loamy Soils; LXXII. Humus, or Vegetable Mould; LXXIII. Peculiarities of Soil; LXXIV. Application of Chemistry to Agriculture; LXXV. Theory of Agriculture; LXXVI. Actual Improvements; LXXVII. Ploughing; LXXVIII. The English Character; LXXIX. The Perfection of Ploughing; LXXX. Ploughing Match at Saffron Walden; LXXXI. General Rules for Ploughing; LXXXII. A Digression; LXXXIII. Improved Machinery; LXXXIV. Moral Considerations; LXXXV. Harrowing; LXXXVI. Scarifying, or Grubbing; LXXXVII. General Remarks on the use of Agricultural Machinery; LXXXVIII. Particular Examples of Improvement; LXXXIX. Cornwall and the Land's End. Table of Calculations on Ploughing.

This number we think one of the most valuable which has been issued, being of a more practical character, and conveying useful hints and suggestions which cannot fail to be of great service to intelligent farmers. The observations on ploughing are of great importance, and should be well remembered. The English and Scotch, so far as we had an opportunity of observing during our recent tour, plough far superior to any thing we find among our own workmen, and we were peculiarly struck with the regularity in which the work was done. Mr. Colman devotes a long chapter to the

various modes of ploughing, detailing the manner in which the work is accomplished.

Having recently subsoiled a quantity of land for trees, and being well convinced of its very great importance, we extract the following Experiment, which we hope is sufficient to show the advantages of the subsoil plough :—

Experiment in Subsoiling Heath Land.—An example of success in the application of the subsoil to heath land, which is within my knowledge, is so remarkable, that I will give it to my readers at large. The gentleman to whom I shall refer, Sir Edward Stracey, is himself the inventor of a subsoil-plough, known as the Rackheath plough, after the name of the property which he occupies, and which is much lighter of draught than the Deanston plough.

“ On my coming to reside on my estate at Rackheath, about six years since, I found 500 acres of heath land, composing two farms, without tenants,—the gorse, heather, and fern shooting up in all parts. In short, the land was in such a condition that the crops did not return the seed sown. The soil was a loose, loamy soil, and had been broken up by the plough to a depth not exceeding four inches, beneath which was a substratum (provincially called an *iron-pan*) so hard, that with difficulty could a pickaxe be made to enter in many places ; and my bailiff, who had looked after the lands for 35 years, told me that the lands were not worth cultivating ; that all the neighboring farmers said the same thing ; and that there was but one thing to be done, viz., to plant with fir and forest trees. To this I paid little attention, as I had the year preceding allotted some parcels of ground, taken out of the adjoining lands, to some cottagers, to each cottage about one third of an acre. The crops on all these allotments looked fine, healthy, and good, producing excellent wheat, carrots, peas, cabbages, potatoes and other vegetables in abundance. The question then was, How was this to be done ? On the outside of the cottage allotments, all was barren. It could not be by the manure that had been laid on, for the cottagers had none but that which they had scraped from the roads. The magic of all this I could ascribe to nothing else but the spade ; they had broken up the land eighteen inches deep. As to digging up 500 acres with the spade, to the depth of eighteen inches, at an expense of six pounds an acre, I would not attempt it. I considered that a plough might be constructed so as to loosen the soil to the depth of eighteen inches, keeping the best soil to the depth of four inches, and near the surface, thus admitting air and moisture to the roots of the plants, and enabling them to extend their spongioles in search of food,—for air, moisture, and extent of pasture, are as necessary to the thriving and increase of vegetables, as of animals. In this attempt I succeeded, as the result will show. I have now broken up all these 500 acres eighteen inches deep. The process was by sending a common plough drawn by two horses to precede, which turned over the ground to the depth of four inches. My subsoil-plough immediately followed in the furrow

made, drawn by four horses, stirring and breaking the soil twelve or fourteen inches deeper, but not turning it over. Sometimes the iron-pan was so hard, that the horses were set fast, and it became necessary to use the pickaxe to release them, before they could proceed. After the first year, the land produced double the former crops, many of the carrots being 16 inches in length, and of proportionate thickness. This amendment could have arisen only from the deep ploughing. Manure I had scarcely any, the land not producing then stover sufficient to keep any stock worth mentioning, and it was not possible to procure sufficient quantity from the town. The plough tore up by the roots all the old gorse, heather, and fern, so that the land lost all the distinctive character of heath land, the first year after the deep ploughing, which it had retained, notwithstanding the ploughing with the common ploughs for 35 years. Immediately after this subsoil-ploughing, the crop of wheat was strong and long in the straw, and the grain close-bosomed and heavy, weighing 64 pounds to the bushel; the quantity, as might be expected, not large, (about 26 bushels to the acre,) but great in comparison to what it produced before. The millers were desirous of purchasing it, and could scarcely believe it was grown upon the heath land, as in former years it was difficult to get a miller to look at a sample. Let this be borne in mind, that this land then had had no manure for years, was run out, and could only have been meliorated by the admission of air and moisture, from deep ploughing. This year the wheat on this land has looked most promising; the ears large and heavy, the straw long, and I expect the produce will be from 34 to 36 bushels per acre. My Swedish turnips on this land this year are very good; my pudding and sugar-loaf turnips failing in many parts, sharing the fate of those of my neighbors, having been greatly injured by the torrents of rain which fell after they had shown themselves above the ground. Turnips must have a deep and well-pulverized soil, in order to enable them to swell, and the tap-roots to penetrate in search of food. The tap-root of a Swedish turnip has been known to penetrate 39 inches into the ground. I will add only two or three general observations.

"1st. The work done by the plough far exceeds trenching with the spade, as the plough only breaks and loosens the land all around, without turning the subsoil to the top, which, in some cases, (where the subsoil is bad,) would be injurious to the early and tender plants; and if the subsoil is good, it would be rendered more fit for vegetation after the air and moisture had been permitted to enter. The ploughing is also far preferable to trenching by the spade, even for planting, (i. e. trees,) as it may be done at one fourth the expense.

"2dly. It were very preferable, if possible, to work the horses abreast, pair and pair; but, in using this plough, the horses *must* work in a line, for, if abreast, the horse on the land ploughed would soon be fatigued, by sinking up to his hocks; and, to render the draught more easy, the second horse from the plough should not be fastened to the chains of the horse next the plough; but the chains of the second horse should be made long enough to be hooked about two feet behind the back-band of the chains of the horse

next the plough, so that the second horse will draw at an angle of about 33 degrees; otherwise, were the chains of the second horse hooked in front of the back-chain, he would pull the whole weight of his draught, together with that of the horses preceding him, on the back of the horse next the plough; and the strength of the horse would be lost in the draught, as his whole powers would be exerted in his endeavors to prevent being brought down upon his knees. By so arranging the chains, the power of three horses would be equal to that of four."

Such were the favorable results of this bold experiment. In many other cases, however, the result has not been so successful; and when the state or character of the land is such as to retain the water, as (to use the expression of one highly intelligent farmer, who subsoiled his land without first draining it,) "it sometimes does like a sponge," the subsoiling is as likely, and perhaps more likely, to be injurious than beneficial. The Deanston system, as it is here called, of subsoil-ploughing and furrow-draining, will presently be fully stated to my readers.

ART II. *The Farmer's Dictionary: a Vocabulary of the Technical Terms recently introduced into Agriculture and Horticulture from various sciences, and also a Compendium of Practical Farming; the latter chiefly from the works of the Rev. W. L. Rham, Loudon, Low, and Youatt, and the most eminent American authors.* Edited by D. P. GARDNER, M. D., Honorary member of several Agricultural Societies, with numerous Illustrations. 1 thick vol., 12mo., pp. 876. New York. 1846.

THE title of this new work is sufficiently plain to express its character; we quote, however, from the preface, the design of the editor in the preparation of the volume:

The Farmer's Dictionary was undertaken originally for the purpose of supplying a want long felt by the editor, in common with the agricultural community, of a short explanation of the many technical terms introduced into the works written on farming. Much opposition has arisen to the use of technical words in these productions, and our journals are full of complaints, from respectable men, against the innovation. If, however, words having so precise a meaning, and, in many instances, conveying so much information, be discarded, what shall be substituted in their place? It is obviously impossible for every writer who has occasion to use the terms hybrid, hydrogen, or eremacausis, to explain in detail what these mean; and if the attempt were made, our treatises would present the most tiresome

examples of tautology. Each farmer may satisfy himself with a set of arbitrary terms, which convey all the information he desires; but they will not answer if he wishes to impart that information to others. There is, perhaps, no greater drawback to the advancement of our art, than the indefinite words used among us,—words which are often peculiar to a small district, and which are used to designate a variety of objects in different parts of the country.

The friends of agricultural improvement, and especially our journalists, should use all exertions to establish a suitable nomenclature. The art has arrived at that stage that this is the greatest object to be accomplished. It will open to the practical man the extensive information of the scientific world, and will enable the theorist to study his generalizations by consulting the works of the true farmer. I have not, in attempting to carry out my original design of preparing a vocabulary, thought it advisable to insert every provincial phrase, but have taken only those words in common use among farmers, and which have become somewhat fixed by being frequently introduced into essays. I have thought it useful, when words were occasionally met with a strange signification, to omit them as an error in language; nor has it appeared conformable with my object to introduce the well-known words of our language which have a place in the common dictionaries. In this compilation, I am necessarily under infinite obligations to others, especially to Loudon, Rham, Youatt, Stephens, Johnson, Deane, Young, Buel, Armstrong, Ellsworth, Colman, Low, Brande, Clater, &c., &c., and our journalists. My task has not been, however, without labor; for I could find no vocabulary such as that I desired to produce already in existence, to serve me as a model; and if any merit should be awarded me for this undertaking, it may be claimed on the ground that the Farmer's Dictionary is the first book of its kind. This will also, I trust, avert much of the criticism to which I know the work is obnoxious. So much for my design, and the manner in which it has been accomplished.

The Dictionary is not a mere book of terms, but under the head of the different grasses, roots, plants, fruit, vegetables, &c., the history of its origin is given, and mode of cultivation detailed. The following on the strawberry, will show the manner in which the editor has executed his task:—

Strawberry.—This admirable fruit is yielded by several species of the genus *Fragaria*. The European wood is *F. vesca*; the scarlets are from *F. Virginiana*; the Alpines from *F. collina*; and the *F. Carolinensis*, *elatio*, *Chiliensis*, also furnish some of the best kinds.

“The best soil is a strong, rich loam, and one that is tolerably adhesive and retentive of moisture; for, as strawberries are generally injured in this country by excessive drought, it is best to provide against this calamity by planting them in a rather wet soil. A rich soil, however, is not indispensa-

ble, as almost any mould that is not too dry will produce a greater or less quantity of fruit.

"Trenching the ground a foot and a half deep, and mixing plenty of well-rotted dung with the soil that is brought to the surface, is the best preparation.

"The time of planting is the first week in August for the offsets of the first spring runners, always choosing those that are large, and rejecting small ones. During the first year cut off all runners as they appear. Any time from October to May, will do for planting out old stools which have borne fruit once. Those which have borne twice are good for nothing, and should be thrown away.

"The offsets may be planted in a single row along the borders of the walks, at ten or fifteen inches apart: if another row be made, it ought to be fifteen inches from the other; they may also be planted in clumps of three or more together, six inches or less apart, and three feet between the clumps. Beds with four rows each, and two feet between the beds for cabbages, answer well. But the best situation for planting strawberries, is where a row of dwarf apple, pear, or other trees is grown on either or both sides of a walk, to have a bed of strawberries, four or five feet wide, beneath them; for in this situation they will be afforded that degree of shade which is necessary for them in dry weather, without injuring the trees, or being injured by them. In these beds they should first be planted in four rows, two on each side of the trees, and the offsets from these should be allowed to spread so as to extend themselves over the whole of the bed, only cutting off annually those that are disposed to wander from the prescribed bounds of the bed. A strawberry bed of this description, would produce a far greater crop than if planted out in single rows, and will continue bearing for a greater number of years, as well as be less liable to injury from drought.

"It is important to fix the roots well in the ground, otherwise they may be drawn out by earth worms, or pushed out of the ground on a thaw succeeding a hard frost.

"The best sorts are Keen's seedling, Hovey's seedling, Myatt's British Queen, Swainstone's seedling, old pine, red wood, the roseberry, and the hautbois. The scarlet is the earliest, and the small red Alpine, which some say is best when raised from seed, others say best from runners, planted in August or September, at six inches distance, will produce fruit from the end of May till the frost sets in. For a late crop, all the flower stems should be cut off as they show, up to the end of June.

"Strawberries are much injured by hot, dry weather, and therefore they must be abundantly supplied with water when this occurs, particularly just as the blossom falls; but the blossom must not be wetted. Weeds must be cleared off, but in stirring the earth with a fork, not with a spade, care must be taken not to go too near the roots, as recommended by some. Birds must be guarded against, as well as snails and slugs, which would eat the blooms and spoil the fruit. Pieces of slate, tiles, tin, boards, or, what is preferable, hay, straw, or dry moss, should be laid three or four inches thick under the

fruit as it becomes ripe, to keep it clean from sand : but this precaution is seldom necessary. The superfluous runners and dead leaves should be removed in September. What are termed male or barren plants should always be grubbed up."

The work is exceedingly well got up ; it is printed on good paper, in a neat clear type, in double columns, and is embellished with a great number of finely executed engravings. We can recommend the work to the attention of all who are interested in gardening or farming, and especially to those who have not already a good library for reference.

ART. III. *The Fruit Culturist, adapted to the Climate of the Northern States ; containing Directions for raising Young Trees in the Nursery, and for the Management of the Orchard and Fruit Garden.* By JOHN J. THOMAS. Illustrated with Engravings. 1 vol., 16mo. pp. 220. New York. 1846.

THIS is the title of a little volume, recently issued from the press, but which we have not found an opportunity to notice before. The author, Mr. Thomas, is favorably known as a writer in various agricultural papers, and more recently as an associate editor of the *Albany Cultivator*. The work is only intended, as the author states in the preface, "to furnish useful directions to those who may be little acquainted with the management of fruit trees," and those who need more extended information are referred to Mr. Downing's *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*.

The volume will answer very well the purposes intended, and the directions for raising young stocks, planting out, grafting, budding, pruning, &c., are plain, practical, and useful to new beginners. In a hasty perusal of the work, we have been well pleased with it, and only regret that Mr. Thomas should have detracted from its excellence by making any statements upon subjects of which he had no experience. It would have been better to have omitted altogether any remarks, unless they could have been made with correctness.

We are led to these remarks upon reading the chapter on

the strawberry, in which, under the head of "selection of varieties," we find the following:—

The Duke of Kent and Early Scarlet are among the best very early varieties; and the Roseberry, Bishop's Orange, Keene's Seedling, and Hovey's Seedling, are known for good quality, large size and productiveness. The two latter being tender need a covering of straw or chaff, in winter. Hovey's seedling is regarded by many who have cultivated it, as the most desirable of all varieties; but, as with other new fruits, it should not be exclusively nor very extensively cultivated, till years of trial have thoroughly proved its character and freedom from unforeseen defects. —pp. 171, 172.

Now here are three errors in this short paragraph:—First, the Duke of Kent scarlet is quite worthless, and has so been marked in the London Horticultural Society's catalogue, where it is set down "third size and second quality," and we discarded it from our collection *twelve* or *fifteen* years ago. Second, the Bishop's Orange is not "good quality and large size," being merely "second quality and second size," according to the same authority; and we consider it very inferior, as the trusses of fruit have such short stems that the berries can only be found by searching on the ground under the leaves; but the third and gross error is, that "Hovey's seedling is *tender*"! It is evident from this that Mr. Thomas never cultivated the true variety, or he would not have made such a statement, for one of its greatest qualities is its hardiness—twelve years' experience having never yet enabled us to find a bed of young and healthy plants any more injured than the early scarlet or Virginia.

But why does Mr. Thomas say that "it should not be very extensively cultivated till *years* of trial have thoroughly proved its character and freedom from unforeseen defects"? Is he afraid cultivators will find out its merits too soon, and thus have a fine fruit in place of a poor one? Mr. Thomas does not describe only three or four new and lately introduced fruits, of superior quality, throughout the whole book; but even to these we do not see that he has taken the pains to caution his readers not to cultivate them "till years of trial," &c. We do not know what term of years he would have a fruit like the strawberry under trial; but for his in-

struction we quote the following extract from the report of the chairman of the Fruit committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, (p. 107,) awarding Messrs. Hovey a silver pitcher of the value of \$50 :—

“ *Voted, unanimously, To recommend to the Society, that a SILVER PITCHER, or other piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, of the value of Fifty Dollars, be awarded to the Messrs. Hovey, as a SPECIAL PREMIUM, for their seedling strawberry, called ‘Hovey’s Seedling.’*”

“ Here it would be the duty of your Committee to close their report, but in the present instance they feel they may be pardoned, if not justified, in further stating, THAT, AFTER A TRIAL OF TWELVE YEARS, they know of no strawberry of superior merit, and where it is cultivated near other varieties, it will prove one of the *best* where all are *good*.”

We beg the indulgence of our readers for occupying so much room in self-defence, but we feel, in due justice to ourselves, as well as to the good judgment of the committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, that we should point out the great error which the writer has committed in relation to this variety. We trust Mr. Thomas, if another edition should be called for, will correct this mistake, which he may have inadvertently committed. The work concludes with several pages of tabular descriptions of fruits.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *General Notices.*

Cultivation of the Chinese Primrose.—Although this may be easily and successfully cultivated in pots, yet it is more easily and advantageously cultivated in general by planting it out in some shady situation during the summer months. For autumn flowering specimens, the seed should be sown about the middle of March, in pots or pans, and placed in a little heat until the young plants appear, when they should be removed to the greenhouse. As soon as they are large enough let them be pricked out into pots or pans, keeping them in a shady part of the house. They will thus, with a little attention, be strong plants, ready for planting out by the end of May. Prepare a frame under a north wall, (the most suitable situation for them,) with a compost of three parts leaf mould and a little turfy loam or sand. Let the plants be placed about six or eight inches apart; keep them

close for a few days, after which the covering should be removed entirely, to allow the dews and rains to fall on them. They will require no more attention until the time arrives for potting; but they should have a liberal supply of water, and liquid manure occasionally. About the middle of September they should be taken up and potted in six or seven-inch pots, in a compost. Afterwards replace them in the frame, keeping them close for a few days, and constantly wetting the foliage three or four times a day to keep them from flagging. In about a fortnight, they may be removed to the greenhouse, and watered more sparingly as they come into flower. You will then insure a good succession of bloom throughout the autumn. Seed for specimens to flower in spring should be sown in April, and treated as above, keeping them free from damp and frost during the winter months, and giving them more water, as the spring advances, which is all that is required to make them flower abundantly. After the plants have done blooming, plant them out as before, and they will make fine specimens for flowering in the following autumn. (*Gard. Chron.* 1846, p. 4.)

Destruction of the Red Spider.—A writer reminds the readers of the Chronicle that sulphur, rightly applied, in conjunction with atmospheric moisture, is perfectly efficient to destroy the spider. Apply it three times a year, on an under pipe, and on the least heated portion of the flue, thick as paint, and worked up with soft-soap water to make it adhere for some time. Do this in February, in May, and again in August, and maintain a wholesome amount of atmospheric moisture—not a sudden steam, but a slow yet permanent supply—and I will engage that the spider will be rendered perfectly harmless. Do not, however, apply it on any surface that is so warm at times as to produce inconvenience to the hand when grasping it; this is a simple rule. (*Gard. Chron.*, 1846, p. 87.)

Winter Flowers.—A series of articles is published in the Chronicle on the cultivation of winter flowers. As it contains some excellent hints, we shall occasionally extract such as are interesting to our readers:—

Euphorbia jacquiniiflora.—This most beautiful winter flower is, indeed, indispensable to every collection; its cultivation is not difficult, although it is somewhat difficult to get the plants into a bushy state. The two or three year old plants make the best bushes, and cuttings struck from these, when they “break” in February, will make nice plants for a small shelf by the ensuing autumn. Mr. Beaton has recommended turning them on their sides in the course of their cultivation, to encourage the emission of shoots from the lower part of the stem, and a good plan it is. However, if a lively and powerful action of root, through well constituted and porous soil and bottom heat, be ensured, they will, with “stopping,” break many shoots. If there are plenty of cuttings to be had, I should recommend putting three in a small pot, which should receive only one shift afterwards; they will thus make more effect than single plants. Soil should be sandy heath, leaf soil, and loam, all in a lumpy state, to which add plenty of small charcoal, pounded crocks, and sharp sand, with the pot one third filled with drainage.

Mignonette.—Every body's favorite, and is easily grown, provided good

frame or pit room can be secured for it. Two sowings, the one about the first week in August, and the other three weeks later, will furnish plants for both autumn and spring. They may be sown in a small bed, and, when compact plants, may be transferred to five-inch pots, putting five or six in each pot. They require much care on their removal, and must be placed in a close and moist atmosphere for a week; in fact they should receive cutting treatment. They enjoy abundance of light; no soil or plan will flower them in perfection unless they are near the glass. A back shelf in a pit, or a frame made up specially for them, with the glass thoroughly washed, and the pots placed on, or rather plunged in, ashes, is the best situation for them.

It is necessary, in order to make the plants thick and stout, to pinch the terminal bud of each off when they are thoroughly rooted in the pots, and not before. Air must be given abundantly at all times possible. They must be well secured against severe frosts by plenty of covering, and kept somewhat dry at the root during the dark months of November and December. The soil may be two parts of turfy loam, and the third equal parts manure and leaf soil, to which I add coarse sand and charcoal siftings. (*Gard. Chron.* 1846, p. 117.)

Fine specimen of Erica hyemalis.—In a previous page, we have mentioned a fine specimen of this plant which we saw in Scotland; the following is an account of one exhibited at the London Horticultural Society's exhibition in Regent Street :—

From Mr. W. P. Ayres, gr. to J. Cook, Esq., of Brooklands, was the finest specimen of *Erica hyemalis*, for its age, possibly ever exhibited. It was about three feet in height and nearly the same in diameter, and thickly studded with blossoms down to the pot. It was mentioned to have been two years ago a plant only about six inches in height growing in a five-inch pot. In February, 1844, it was potted into an eleven-inch pot in a mixture of Shirley and Wimbledon peat, with a liberal admixture of Reigate sand and charcoal in large pieces, intermixed with small pebbles. Until it started into free growth it was kept in a moist and rather warm atmosphere; but during the summer it was grown in a pit having free ventilation, and occasional shading in bright sunshine. On dull days and dewy evenings the lights were removed entirely, and during September and October it was fully exposed to the sun. Having grown very freely, it showed but little disposition to bloom, and the few flowers that were produced were removed as soon as they appeared. In February, 1845, it was removed into an eighteen-inch pot, in which it was exhibited, and during that season was grown in the green-house; placing it in the open air, however, on all favorable occasions, and watering it occasionally with a weak solution of soot and guano in a clear state. A Banksian medal was awarded. (*Gard. Chron.* 1846, p. 119.)

Cultivation of Fuchsias.—The following capital directions should be carefully read by every cultivator of this fine tribe :—

We will now suppose it to be the middle of February, at which time the young plants should be well established in 3 or 5 inch pots, and the old ones

ready to receive their second shift. At this time, the plants should be stout, thrifty fellows, with clean bright transparent stems and foliage, and young, lively roots protruding all over the surface of the soil; and if in this state, they may, by proper treatment, be grown to any size. A good single-stem specimen of *Exoniensis*, when well grown, should be six feet in height, with branches drooping in regular succession from the pot upwards, and it should be a perfect mass of foliage and flowers; and other kinds, according to their habit of growth, ought to be equally perfect. To return, however, to the plants, we must now prepare for the second shift, and for this purpose a compost consisting of two parts turfy loam, one part sandy peat, one part half-decomposed leaf-mould, with a handful of small charcoal, and a liberal supply of coarse sand, must be thrown together and thoroughly incorporated, taking care to break it as little as possible. At each subsequent shifting of the plants, excepting the last, the same compost must be used, but at the final potting it will be as well to substitute equal portions of strong loam, and three-years-old cow dung, for the one part of peat before used; as this will make the compost of a more adhesive character, the plants will consequently not require so much water during the hot weather.

In shifting the plants, take care to drain the pots properly, by using five or six oyster shells, and some rough charcoal, placing some of the roughest of the compost over the drainage. Remove the plants at each shift into pots at least three sizes larger, for, though it may not at all times be convenient to adopt the one-shift system, I believe there are now no good cultivators who think of practising the old small-shift system. It is impossible to say how frequently the plants will require shifting, but if they are growing vigorously, they will never go more than six weeks from the time they are first potted until they show bloom, without requiring a larger pot. The best situation for the plants during the first part of their growth will be a low hot-water pit, where they can be kept near the glass, giving them plenty of air both night and day, and abundance of atmospheric moisture, but taking care to shade them thinly during bright sunshine, as the foliage is very liable to burn. As the plants progress in growth and get too tall for the pit, remove them to a house kept at a temperature of from 55° to 65° or 70°: place them near the glass, give plenty of air and moisture, occasionally moistening the paths, walls, and stages, with clean manure water, and dew the plants over both morning and evening with clean tepid water.

If these directions are attended to and carried out, there need be no fear of the red spider attacking the plants; but should that pest make its appearance, lay the plant down on its side and syringe with clean soot water until every insect is washed clean way. Throughout the whole season it will be advisable to water the plants twice or thrice a week with manure water, formed by mixing one bushel of sheep's dung, one peck of soot, half a peck of guano, and half a peck of lime; put the soot and manures together and mix them into a puddle with boiling water, and then throw in fifty or sixty gallons of soft water and the lime; stir the water frequently, and after it is quite clear, add two gallons of clean water to every gallon of the manure used, and apply it in a tepid state. It is astonishing what vigor this water

imparts to the plants ; indeed, all other things being suitable, they seem to revel in it with that luxuriance that makes them really delightful to look upon.

So far my directions have been addressed to the productions of fine exhibition specimens, but now we will consider the management of the tribe where there is only a greenhouse to grow them in. Here, then, if very large plants are required, it will only be necessary to spur the young shoots in, retaining the old wood or stem ; but if dwarf plants are preferred, cut the old plants down to the pot in autumn, reduce the roots, and re-pot in smaller sized pots, using the same compost as before. These plants may be placed under the greenhouse stage during the winter, and be kept tolerably dry, and by this time in the new year they will be pushing young shoots. Remove them to the warmest corner of the greenhouse, and expose them to light, and as they progress in growth, re-pot them as frequently as they seem to require room. They will not be in bloom so early as better grown ones, but will make very nice plants for the autumn decoration of the greenhouse. Young plants struck in March and April, if properly encouraged by the necessary pot room and liquid manure, will also make very useful stuff ; for the autumn plants, so managed, are generally the best for setting about in the flower garden or vases, as, being less brittle, they are not so liable to be broken by the wind as more luxuriantly grown specimens.— (*Gard. Chron.* 1846., p. 180.)

Cultivation of Asparagus.—As it is true in gardening as well as in philosophy, that *ex nihili nihil fit*, you must take care that your asparagus bed is well supplied with plants, before you proceed to a treatment which will make the plants robust and productive. Sometimes there are gaps of several square feet, or the plants are thinly spread over the whole bed. Rectify this as soon as you can, by marking, in the growing season, all such vacancies, and filling them up in the autumn or the spring. About 9 inches apart is a good average distance, although probably a foot would secure a larger product. Having secured a good plant, as agriculturists express it, the next thing is to make it vigorous. Lay down this rule as having no exception—that if your beds have not a vigorous growth in the summer, you will look in vain for fine asparagus in spring. As the succulent shoots proceed from the buried root, their size must be in direct proportion to the healthfulness of that root, or to the quantity of organizable matter that root has stored up. How, then, can the root be brought into a proper state for producing large shoots ? By giving every advantage to the plant during the summer and autumn ; so that if your beds this summer are covered with a tall and strong vegetation, the abundance of solar light, &c., will convey a proper supply of matter to the root for next season, and you will cut fine asparagus ; but, on the other hand, if there appears only a stunted and weak growth, your produce will be small.

If the principle just laid down is correct, the mode of treatment must consist in judicious cutting, and the application of proper manure. I know many beds which have been ruined almost by an unsparing cropping, and in cases where there has been no deficiency of manure. If the bed has been

injured in this way, or if, from any cause, the shoots appear thin and spindling, do not cut them at all, but let the bed have a rest during the whole season. The next spring the advantage will be manifest. Nothing would tend more to bring exhausted beds round than this generous treatment, and by the sacrifice of a few dishes now, you will secure an abundance next year. What is true of a whole bed applies also to individual plants. I always leave the weak shoots in the beds, on the presumption that by cutting them they will become weaker, but that they will make robust shoots by being allowed to grow and bask in the air and the sun. My remarks also lead to another practical conclusion—to leave off cutting in time. Fine shoots must not be looked at with a longing eye, as though it were waste to let them run to branches and flowers. They are the parents of a future race, and ought to be kindly and respectfully treated.

Manure must be plentifully given in conjunction with the above mode of treatment. It should be applied at such times that the growing plant may receive the benefit. It is possible for a top-dressing put on in autumn to have all its valuable properties washed below the reach of the roots, before they begin to exercise their vital powers. However, cover the beds with good dung in autumn, but do not neglect to furnish a fresh supply in spring. Salt and liquid manure should be used at the latter period, as they become immediately available. I have just dressed my beds in the following manner, and it is not too late for others to adopt the plan. I covered them with salt, so that on a dry day the whole surface looked as though it had been snowing; they were then watered with about sixty gallons of liquid manure saved from a stable during the winter. When this had sunk in, the beds were raked, stones picked off, and a neat appearance given them. If you have no liquid manure, make some by diluting good stable dung with soapsuds, &c. As the roots will soon begin to move, the soil will be furnished with those materials which will ensure a quick and strong growth, and if the beds were healthy last year, you may depend on a crop. (*Gard. Chron.* 1846., p. 204.)

Cultivation of Annuals.—From the numerous advertisements of annual flower seeds, we may presume there are vast numbers of buyers, and when the beauty of this extensive tribe is considered, we cannot wonder this should be the case. To depreciate annuals, would, indeed, be a tasteless and a hopeless task, since they are worthy the best treatment, and are of such essential service in most gardens. My object will rather be to direct and regulate, and not to discourage the growth of annuals. I shall therefore make some general remarks of annual flowers themselves, and then lay down a few rules for their successful culture.

In gardens of great extent, there is a capacity for growing almost every thing to advantage. Some plants are attractive any where; others make the best appearance in situations where a close inspection is possible; but many are not fit for confined situations, and when they are admired it is confessed that "distance gives enchantment to the view." The common sunflower is ungainly and awkward in a little suburban garden, but it tells well in a plantation, or when it can be seen afar off. The same may be

said of the orange *erysimum* ; its color renders it invaluable when grown in clumps for general effect, but how miserable it looks when found in a small mixed flower-bed ! In growing annuals, therefore, their size and habits should be diligently studied, as well as the extent of the garden which they are intended to adorn. If this rule is neglected, amateurs will be disappointed when they purchase seeds which may have been justly commended. When grown and in flower, it may be true they are individually beautiful, but they may not be in keeping with objects around them. Great care should, therefore, be used in selection, if the time and money of the amateur are not to be wasted.

For small gardens, shrubby and compact greenhouse plants which do well in the open ground in our summers, are much to be preferred to many annuals. *Pelargoniums*, *fuchsias*, *calceolarias*, *verbenas*, *petunias*, &c., may be preserved with ease through the winter, and by careful management may be turned out in May and June in a blooming condition. Every observer of gardens must see the vast superiority in point of beauty and finish which these exotics possess over most annuals. If, then, you are limited for room, select only those annual flowers which grow compactly, and which continue long in bloom. The *mesembryanthemums* are admirable in these respects, but they require more sun than we generally get in England. However, I cannot recommend the sorts to be preferred, since tastes so much differ. Some seedsmen send out catalogues, which give the heights, times of flowering, colors, &c., of all the seeds they sell ; and the amateur will do well to use one. That published by Carter, of Holborn, is admirably arranged, and I only discharge a debt of gratitude when I confess how serviceable it has often been to myself.

Annuals should have plenty of room for the development of their peculiarities. They are generally planted too closely, and thus their beauty is not seen. As to the method of raising them, I would decidedly recommend a seed-bed for most varieties, in preference to sowing them where they are to remain. Many sorts are too tender for early sowing. Then insects torment you ; for if your stock is dispersed through the borders, you cannot keep your eye on the scattered portions as you can when it is together in a bed. Besides, transplanting is, in most cases, an advantage, and secures greater vigor to the plant, provided it is properly done. Raise your seeds, then, on a gentle hot-bed, and when they are developed in strong plants, remove them to their destined quarters. When you are anxious to have them flower early, or where the seedlings are impatient of removal, it is a good plan to pot them when only half an inch high into small pots, two or three in a pot. You can then get them forward in a frame, and turn them out when frosts are over, without the plants receiving the slightest check.

There is an annual, the beauty of which cannot be too highly spoken of, I mean the *phlox drummondii*. Its habit of growth makes it very desirable for small gardens, as it is compact, and may be pegged down with advantage. Its varied shades of crimson are truly gorgeous when seen in masses. It continues in flower very late, and a slight frost will not much injure it. Sow the seed now. Six-penny-worth will stock a large garden. By adopting

the plan of potting the seedlings, by June you will have a supply of bushy plants, which will immediately flower and continue gay till October or November. (*Gard. Chron.* 1846., p. 219.)

ART. II. *Foreign Notices.*

FRANCE.

Paris Camellia Show, 1846.—It is to the lady patronesses of the Société Royale and Cercle Général d'Horticulture that we are indebted for an exhibition of these splendid plants, which, moreover, they propose to continue every spring. It certainly is a fortunate thing that ladies, moving in the highest circles of rank and fashion, should take so great an interest in horticulture, otherwise we must have been content with one annual show from each society, as heretofore. It is incomprehensible how the directors of these societies (which, by the by, are most liberally patronized by the public) can rest satisfied with remaining stationary while all the world beside is progressing at rail-road pace; but such is the fact. It must be obvious that exhibitions, when honorably conducted, conduce perhaps more than any thing else to the prosperity of horticulture; this has been the case both in England and Belgium, and would be the same here were the *status quo* got rid of. Let us hope the spirited conduct of the ladies may be the dawn of a new era. Upon the present occasion, they offered a gold medal for the finest and most numerous collection of seedling or new camellias in flower, and another gold medal for the finest and most numerous general collection; also a silver medal for the finest and most numerous collection of rhododendrons, and another for azaleas; beside other prizes for the second best in each class. It is to be regretted that the programme was indefinite as to the number of plants; because it has too frequently happened that the most numerous collection has been rewarded, and a smaller one, every way superior, altogether passed over. The show was held in the grand gallery of the Palais du Luxembourg, from the 18th to the 22d of this month (March); unfortunately, intimation was only given to growers within the last three weeks, and the collections were not so numerous as might have been wished. No doubt, camellias would have been better ten days or a fortnight ago, but that would have been too early for azaleas; perhaps there may have been other reasons, otherwise how shall we account for the fact, that only ten exhibitors could be found among the multitude of public and private growers round Paris? It is but too notorious that a spirited collector, with a long purse, is in a far better position to gain a prize than the most skilful cultivator of a moderate-sized collection; this system would not be tolerated in England; here it is openly practised, and plants gain a prize which have been purchased but a few days previously. On the whole, considering the shortness of the notice, both the public and exhibitors have reason to be satisfied; there were some fine specimens, and not a

few beautiful new things; the wards were, moreover, strictly just. The competitors of camellias were Messieurs Cels, Courtois, Durand, Gontiers, Hardy, Margottin, Paillet, and Souchet; for rhododendrons, Messieurs. Durand, Guérin, and the Barons James and Salomon de Rothschild; for azaleas, Durand and Margottin. It was expected that the Abbé Berlièze, so well known by his splendid "*Monographie du genre Camellia*," would have been among the exhibitors; his collection was considered the finest private one in Paris; it appears, however, that he has, within the last week, disposed of it to the proprietors of the new winter-garden of the Champs Elysées for the sum of 1200*l*. The gold medal for the finest general collection of camellias was awarded to Mr. Paillet, who is one of the best Parisian growers. In his collection were some fine large plants from six to eight feet high, especially delicatissima, alba fenestrata, Clowesiana, Chandleri, Henri Favre, picturata, imbricata alba, and Wardii de Floy; among the smaller plants: Cockii, imbricata rubra, Gousonia, Lineata, Queen Victoria, magniflora plena, Reevesii, eximia, and Chandleri elegans, were conspicuous for their perfection of form or color; but the gem of this collection was Preniland, a most beautiful cupped flower, large, very double, and the color a delicate pink; to which may be added Marguerite de Gouillon and Pirzio, two pencilled flowers of great beauty. Mr. Souchet gained the gold medal for the finest collection of new varieties; among them I noticed two or three of extraordinary beauty, and perfectly distinct from any thing yet out. I regret not being able to give the names or numbers; they were almost entirely without either. The flower which was most admired was of a pale pink, rather veined and regularly bordered white; it was large, of good substance, and double, and no camellia grower will be without it; another was in the way of miniata, but far better; another like Lord Ker, but the stripe more distinct. He also gained the second prize for a general collection. The plants were not large, but well blown, particularly imbricata rubra, Marguerite Gouillon, Henri Favre, Juliana, Augustina superba, Colvilli, King, Decus Italicum, picturata, Lord Ker, Chandleri, Duchesse d'Orléans, and Queen Victoria. Prizes were also awarded to Messrs. Courtois and Goutier. The silver medal for rhododendrons was awarded to Mr. Grison, gr. to Baron Salomon de Rothschild, for a large collection of well grown plants, among which I noticed Smithii elegans, Lady Warrender, Duchess of Wurtemberg, speciosum, &c.; the only thing wanting was a greater diversity of color. The second prize was awarded to Mr. Guérin, for a smaller collection; his plants of Smithii roseum, Lady Warrender, formosissimum, and superbum, were every thing that could be wished. It was evidently too early for azaleas. The silver medal was gained by Mr. Margottin; his best flowers were Smithii coccinea, variegata, liliflora, Youngii, and lilacina triumphans. The second prize was awarded to Mr. Durand, for a small collection, consisting of coccinea grandiflora, variegata, Orange pink, liliflora alba, Mazzeppa, phœnicea, Danielsii, and two or three others; to which he added about twenty varieties of *A. pontica*, of no particular merit. (*Gard. Chron.* 1846, p. 206.)

ART. III. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, May 2d.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

No business coming before the meeting, it was adjourned one week, to May 9.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From W. Quant, six very superbly grown Pelargoniums, covered with very fine flowers. From P. Barnes, two seedling Cinerarias. From R. M. Copeland, twenty kinds of Hyacinths. From J. Breck & Co., fifty varieties of Hyacinths. Sweet peas in variety, from D. Crowley.

HYACINTHS.—The premiums on these were awarded as follows:—

To Joseph Breck & Co., for the best display, a premium of \$5.

To R. M. Copeland, for the second best display, a premium of \$4.

Messrs. Haggerston, Quant and Barnes, judges.

Vegetables: From Messrs. Winship, five bunches of Asparagus, cut from five rows, each row differently manured with guano, nitrate of soda, salt, ashes, and horse manure; that treated with guano at the rate of two thirds of a peck to a row, ninety feet long, was the best. Fine Asparagus, from John Hill. Tomatoes, from W. Quant. Six brace of Cucumbers, from D. Crowley.

Fruit: Grapes, from J. F. Allen.

Saturday, May 9th.—An adjourned meeting was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

It was voted, that the hall be opened for exhibition on Saturday, 16th inst.

Mr. H. Bacon resigned his duties as porter, and the committee having charge of this subject were authorized to procure one in his place.

Adjourned one week to May 16th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From Messrs. Hovey & Co., a superb plant of the new *Azalea Gledanensis*, covered with its beautiful white flowers, slightly pencilled with vermilion; also roses in variety. From W. Quant, six fine pelargoniums. From W. E. Carter, *Pentstemon Murrayanum*, and *Spiræa japonica*. From J. A. Kenrick, magnolias. *Clématis Sieboldii*, from P. Barnes.

Fruit: From J. F. Allen, grapes and figs.

Vegetables: Ripe tomatoes of fine size, and three bunches extra asparagus from W. Quant.

May 16th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day. The President in the chair.

The committee reported that they had secured the services of Mr. Joy as porter.

Charles M. Reed, Boston, John Preston, Dorchester, Daniel Bingham, Dedham, were elected members.

Adjourned two weeks, to May 28th.

Exhibited.—The first public exhibition of the year was held in the new hall to-day, and the display was remarkably good for the season. Every

member appeared to exert himself, and some fine specimens were upon the tables. As usual, since the opening of the new hall, we shall only give a report of the most interesting new plants, omitting all bouquets, common plants, &c., unless some superior specimens should be exhibited.

From the President of the Society, twelve fine varieties of calceolarias raised from seed, some of them remarkably fine and distinct, one or two in particular having very dark blotches on a cream or yellow ground; also, *Erica ventricôsa superba*, v. *alba*, and *curviflôra rubra*, *Azâlea variegata*, and three new petunias, Lady Alice Peel, Beauté parfait, and Beauté de jour. From N. J. Becar, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y., cut flowers of calceolarias, raised from the same lot of seed as those from the President; also, Lady Sale, and Sarah pelargoniums, petunias, &c. From D. Haggerston, Combrètum purpureum, Ipomœa Learii, and other flowers, &c. From A. McLennan, four fine pelargoniums, in pots. From W. E. Carter, Aquilègia secûnda, new and fine, magnolias, &c. From W. Quant, *Lilium eximium*, and other plants.

From Hovey & Co. a new lilac, called sanguinea, very handsome, *Hydrangea japonica*, new and beautiful, pelargonium Queen Phillippi, four new cereuses, hawthorns, &c. From Messrs. Winship, hawthorns, spiræas, and other flowers. From Joseph Breck & Co., a superb specimen of *Wistaria Consequana*. From A. Aspinwall, a very fine display of Perpetual, Bourbon, and Noisette roses. From T. Needham, *Erica rubida*, *Kennedia racemosa*, &c. From D. Crowley, a very superior specimen of a Moss Rose, in a pot, showing extra cultivation.

Premiums were awarded as follows:

To the President, a gratuity of \$5 for seedling calceolarias.

To N. J. Becar, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a gratuity of \$3 for seedling calceolarias.

To D. Crowley, a gratuity of \$1 for Moss Rose.

To W. Quant, a premium of \$2 for best 6 pot plants.

To A. McLennan, a premium of \$1 for second best 6 pot plants.

To Miss Russell, a premium of \$2 for best bouquet.

To Messrs. Winship a premium of \$1 for second best bouquet.

Vegetables: From T. Needham, one dish China dwarf beans. From W. Quant, one dozen tomatoes, and 3 bunches asparagus. From O. N. Towne, two brace of cucumbers. From S. Walker, water cresses, finely grown, and raised from seed received from the river Isis; also, very fine *Victoria Rhubarb*.

May 23d. Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President of the Society, Prince Notger, Charles X., Dark blue, Dark red and a curious double lilac, all fine; also, Double hawthorns, hardy seedling azaleas, &c., and a fine plant of the Persian yellow rose, in bloom. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., eight varieties of hawthorns, a fine new *Gladiolus* from Germany, Jenny Lind pelargonium and roses. From D. Haggerston, fine hardy Azaleas. From J. A. Kenrick, azaleas, Scotch Laburnum, and *Wistaria Consequana*. From S. Walker, tulips in variety, and some very good ranunculuses. From Joseph Breck & Co., Tulips in variety, and other

flowers. A very finely grown plant of *Leschenaultia formosa*, about two feet high, was sent by Messrs. Salisbury & Willott. From Messrs. Winship, hawthorns in variety, hardy azaleas, &c. From W. Quant, six fuchsias in pots, and other flowers. From A. Aspinwall, a fine display of roses. Bouquets, &c., from Walker & Co., Mr. Warren, A. McLennan, Miss Russell, E. M. Richards.

The following premiums were awarded:—

TREE PÆONIES.—To Joséph Breck & Co., for the best display of tree pæonies, a premium of \$5.

HAWTHORNS.—To Messrs. Winship, for the best display, a premium of \$3.

To Messrs. Hovey & Co., for the second best display, a premium of \$2.

HARDY AZALEAS.—To D. Haggerston, for the best display, a premium of \$3.

To Messrs. Winship, for the second best display, a premium of \$2.

TULIPS.—To Messrs. Breck & Co., for the best thirty varieties, a premium of \$8.

To S. Walker, for the second best thirty varieties, a premium of \$6.

To W. Quant, for the third best display, a premium of \$4.

Fruit: From J. F. Allen, grapes, peaches and figs. From W. J. Niles, West Cambridge, wild strawberries.

Vegetables: From W. Quant, a brace of Windsor prize cucumbers. From T. Needham, a brace of cucumbers.

May 28th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The President read a communication from N. Longworth of Cincinnati, on the strawberry, and also announcing that he had sent to the Society a package of the various kinds of wine, made from native grapes in his vineyards near Cincinnati.

A committee of five, consisting of S. Walker, P. B. Hovey, Jr., J. Breck, E. Wright, and E. M. Richards, were chosen to test the quality of the above when received.

Mr. Walker, chairman of the Fruit committee, read a letter from Mr. Pitkin, of Hartford, on the curculio; it was referred back to the same committee to report upon the same.

Adjourned two weeks, to June 13th.

Exhibited.—**Flowers:** From Messrs. Hovey & Co., very fine seedling pansies. From Hon. J. S. Cabot, fine pansies, and superb blooms of *Pæonia Moutan*, var. *rosea* and *Hissiana*—the latter a white one, very splendid and distinct. From W. Quant, six pots of fuchsias, *Staphylæa punctata*, *Begonia obliqua*, and a superb bouquet. From D. Crowley, a very fine plant of *La Reine* rose. From T. Needham, four fine fuchsias and two pelargoniums in pots. A great display of flowers from Messrs. Winship. Bouquets, &c., from W. Kenrick, J. A. Kenrick, Miss Russell, A. Aspinwall, Mr. Warren, E. Wight, Walker & Co., &c.

[Want of room compels us to omit the premiums awarded to-day.]

ART. IV. Faneuil Hall Market.

Roots, Tubers, &c.			Pot and Sweet Herbs.		
	From	To		From	To
	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.
Potatoes,			Parsley, per half peck, . .	50	—
Chenangoes, { per barrel, 2 25	2 25	2 50	Sage, per pound,	17	20
{ per bushel, 75	75	1 00	Marjorum, per bunch, . .	6	12½
Common, { per barrel, 1 75	1 75	2 00	Savory, per bunch, . . .	6	12½
{ per bushel, 50	50	75	Spearmint, per bunch, . .	6	—
Carter's, { per barrel, 3 00	3 00	3 50			
{ per bushel, 1 25	1 25	—	<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>		
Long Reds, . . . { per barrel, 2 00	2 00	2 25	Squashes, per cwt.: . .		
{ per bushel, 1 00	1 00	—	Winter Crookneck, . .	3 00	3 50
Turnips: per bushel, . . .			West Indies,	2 00	2 50
Common,	75	1 00	Pumpkins, each,	—	—
Ruta Baga,	75	87½			
Onions:			<i>Fruits.</i>		
Red, per bunch,	3	—	Apples, dessert and cooking:		
White, per bunch, . . .	3	—	Baldwin, per bbl. . . .	—	—
New White, per bunch, .	3	6	Russets, per bbl. . . .	4 00	5 00
Yellow, per bushel, . .	—	—	Common, per bbl. . . .	—	—
Beets, per bushel,	75	1 00	Spitzemberg, per bbl. .	—	—
Carrots, per bushel, . . .	75	1 00	Dried Apples, per lb. . .	5	6
Parsnips, per bushel, . . .	—	—	Pears:		
Salsify, per doz. roots, . .	25	—	Baking, per bushel, . .	—	—
Horseradish, per lb. . . .	10	12½	Cranberries, per bushel, .	5 00	5 50
Radishes, per bunch, . . .	3	6	Strawberries, per box, .	—	—
Garlic, per bunch,	8	10	Early Virginia, . . .	50	62
			Second quality, . . .	25	31
			Gooseberries, (green) per qt.	8	—
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>			Peaches, per doz. . . .		
Cabbages, per doz.:			Forced,	3 00	4 00
Drumhead,	—	—	Watermelons, each, . . .	25	75
Red Dutch,	—	—	Cucumbers, each,	12½	25
Brocolis, each,	—	—	Tomatoes, per peck, . . .	—	—
Cauliflowers, each, . . .	—	—	Grapes, (forced,) per lb.: .		
Lettuce, per head,	3	6	Black Hamburg, . . .	1 50	2 00
Rhubarb, per pound, . . .	2	—	Sweet water,	1 00	1 50
Asparagus, per bunch, . .	10	12	Malaga,	20	25
Dandelions, per half peck, .	6	—	Fresh Figs, per dozen, . .	50	75
Spinach, per peck,	12½	—	Oranges, per doz. . . .		
Beet tops, per peck, . . .	12½	—	St. Michael's,	25	37
Cabbage sprouts, per peck, .	16	—	Havana,	—	—
Peas: per peck,			Sicily,	25	37
Best quality,	62½	75	Sicily, per box, . . .	3 00	3 50
Second quality,	50	62½	Lemons, per doz. . . .	17	20
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr. gal.	25	—	Pine Apples, each,	12½	25
Peppers, (pickled) per gal. .	37½	—	Chestnuts, per bushel, . . .	—	—
			Walnuts, per bushel, . . .	1 50	1 75
			Cocoanuts, per hundred, . .	4 00	4 50

REMARKS.—May has been a very favorable month. It was feared, from the earliness of the season, that frosts in May might cut off all tender fruits. Some cool drying winds and frosty nights have occurred, but not severe enough to injure any kinds of fruit; and the peaches, nectarines, apricots, &c., are swelling very rapidly, and bearing a full crop. The present week has been cool with cloudy, misty and rainy weather since the 23d; the moisture will be highly beneficial, as but little rain has yet fallen this spring.

Vegetables.—Potatoes have continued to arrive freely, and prices are scarcely maintained. In the place of Eastports, we have quoted the Car-

ters, a very excellent variety, and finding a ready sale: common sorts are quite plentiful. Turnips are scarce; no new ones have yet come to hand, and the old stock being about exhausted, prices have advanced. Onions are tolerably plentiful for the season. Beets and carrots are higher, and of parsnips none now remain. Horseradish is rather scarce, and prices maintained. Radishes abundant and good. Cabbages are about gone, and no new ones have yet appeared. Lettuce plentiful and good. Rhubarb abundant. Asparagus, owing to the last week of cool weather, has been scarce, and in good demand at high prices. Greens of all sorts plentiful. Peas from New York have been well supplied, and of fair quality; a few days of good warm weather will bring in a good supply from our market gardens. Squashes are nearly all gone except West Indias. Parsley rather scarce.

Fruit.—Apples are nearly done for the season; a very few Baldwins may be found, but the principal stock is confined to Russets and a kind from New York called the New York Pearmain. Russets are in brisk demand at our current rates. Cranberries have advanced considerably; but the stock is now quite low. Cucumbers plentiful for the season. Forced peaches have been brought in in small lots, and sold readily. Grapes are yet scarce; a week or two will give a better supply and at lower rates. Malagas, of good quality, are about gone. A small lot of watermelons have been received, and prices take a wide range according to size. Strawberries from New York have been well supplied for several days, and the first of the season, from this vicinity, have been brought in this week. Green Gooseberries abundant from New York. Oranges are rather scarce, and prices have slightly advanced since our last. Pine apples are more plentiful; some late arrivals have brought in a good supply. In nuts scarcely any thing is now doing.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, May 30, 1846.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR JUNE.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines—A continuation of good weather has been favorable to early vines, in the greenhouse or grapery. The first thinning having all been done, the berries will now be so much swelled, that the bunches should be shouldered; and where the berries have the appearance of filling up the bunch too much, a few of the centre ones should be cut out. Syringe now, and keep the house damp, shutting up early. Vines in cold houses will now be setting their fruit, and the house should be closed earlier than usual, and the same directions followed as recommended last month for greenhouses. Vines in the open air will soon be in flower, and the only care they now require will be to pull off all superfluous and crowded shoots.

Guano may be applied once a month, either liquid or dry : in the latter case, stirring into the soil, about four ounces to a good strong vine.

Strawberry beds should be carefully weeded now before the fruit begins to color. Water, if the weather proves dry. Newly planted beds should be frequently hoed.

Pruning Fruit Trees.—Summer pruning, by nipping off the ends of the new wood, should be attended to this month ; for full directions we refer to our last volume (XI.)

Newly planted trees should be staked ; and if very dry weather, the soil mulched with coarse manure. Attend to the destruction of all kinds of insects.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias should now be planted out ; from the first to the middle of the month is the most favorable period. Dig a good sized hole, and mix in two shovels full of manure ; then fill it up and set out the plants, about two inches deeper than they stood in the pots. Stake very carefully, and water if very dry weather.

Achimenes, *Gloxinias*, &c. should now be shifted into the pots in which they are to flower.

Tulips and *Hyacinths*, should be taken up this month, or as soon as the tops begin to turn yellow.

Pelargoniums should be headed down the latter part of the month, and cuttings put in if young plants are wanted.

Roses of all the tender kinds should now be propagated from cuttings.

Azaleas should now be re-potted, and placed in the open air, in a half shady place ; cuttings may be put in now.

Annual flowers which have been raised in hot beds should now be turned out into the open border.

Pansy seed should be sown this month, to make strong flowering plants for next spring.

Chinese Primrose seeds should be planted now, if young plants are wanted for flowering next winter.

Ipomœa Learii, turned out into the border, will flower abundantly all summer.

Ericas should be removed to frames facing the north in a cool airy situation.

Bulbs of all kinds done blooming should not be watered.

Calceolarias now in bloom should be carefully watered.

Cactuses should be rather freely watered, and old plants should be headed in, in order to have a good growth of young wood.

Greenhouse plants of all kinds should now be removed to the open air ; and all young stock, recently potted, protected in frames facing the north.

Japan lilies should be shifted again, if the roots have filled the pots.

Camellias may be shifted this month, as soon as the new wood is well hardened.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

JULY, 1846.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes of a Visit to several Gardens in the Vicinity of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, in October, 1845.* By the EDITOR.

IN our volume for 1844, (X.) we gave a few hasty notes, taken during a visit to several gardens in the cities above-named, in the fall of 1843. Having had occasion, the past autumn, to make a trip to Washington, we embraced the opportunity to call upon our friends, and to note down the improvements which had taken place since our last visit—a period of two years.

Washington, October 17th, 1845. Experiment-Garden of the National Institute.—Our first call in Washington was upon our friend, Mr. Breckenridge, who has the charge of the collection of plants connected with the National Institute. In the volume above referred to, (X. p. 81,) we gave an account of the plants which then filled the house, and which had principally been brought home by the Exploring Expedition, or had been raised from seeds received from the same source.

Since then, however, a great accession has been made to the collection, through the untiring exertions of Mr. Breckenridge; and, in order to do justice to the plants, an additional wing has been added to the house, so that it now extends upwards of one hundred and fifty feet, built in the most thorough and substantial manner. The entrance is in the centre of the range, where there is a kind of lobby, in which a quantity of large plants are kept; one half is partitioned off for hot-house, and the other for greenhouse, plants. In the latter we noticed some new Cactæ, viz, *Cereus cæspitosa* Dr.

King, with coppery yellow flowers, said by Mr. Breckenridge to be very fine; *Mammillària sulcata* *Dr. King*, and a new species from Texas. *Nerine corúsca* was superbly in bloom, and also *venústa*, very beautiful. A species of *Oxalis*, with bright rose-colored flowers, neat foliage, reddish underneath, and of dwarf habit, was among the plants collected by the Expedition, and is a pretty addition to this elegant little group of winter flowers.

In the hot-house a fine specimen of *Cyrtánthus obliqua* was in full flower. Mr. Breckenridge showed us a plant of *Ròchea falcàta*, from the Cape of Good Hope, which is quite different from the plant known about Philadelphia as the same species; the leaves of the former are broader. *Cereus glaucéscens*, said to be a free flowering species, opening in the evening. *Rondelétia speciosa*, splendid, with its umbels of deep orange colored flowers. The true sensitive plant (*Mimosa sensitiva*) is in this collection, and forms a bush several feet high. The little annual, (*M. púdica*), usually called such, is not the true species. There are some fine large plants here of *Acácia pubéscens*, *lineàris*, and others, all grown from seeds.

We have before spoken of the vigor of the tea roses in the climate of Washington; the Luxembourg, Hymenee, Elize Sauvage, and others, four to five feet high, and profusely laden with large and handsome blossoms. Notwithstanding the thermometer occasionally falls as low as zero, they are scarcely at all injured. We are inclined to believe that if the hardiest of the teas—for there is a great difference in the constitutional vigor of the varieties—were planted out in a good soil, on a *dry* sub-soil, and protected until they have become strongly rooted, they would then stand even the climate of our own winters, particularly with the usual covering of a few inches of straw, by bending down the tops. The multifloras and other kinds, which have heretofore been considered tender, we now grow in this way; and we believe the experiment well worthy of trial with many of the most robust and free growing teas, noisettes and bengals.

Mr. Breckenridge has raised a great variety of roses from seed, mostly teas and prairies; a few of them had flowered, but none had yet shown sufficient merit to bear a name.

The present year will afford a good opportunity to give them a better trial. If any remarkable varieties are produced, Mr. Breckenridge will give us a good description of each.

The plants were in fine condition, and had just been taken into the houses and arranged for the winter. We are gratified to record the improvements which have been made in this department of the Institute; for they cannot fail to be of much benefit to the spread of a taste for plants, placed, as the collection is, where the representatives, who assemble at the capitol a large portion of every year, will be occasionally induced to visit the gardens, and become better acquainted with the floral productions of the globe.

Garden of Dr. J. S. Gunnell.—The cultivation of the camellia now occupies the leisure time of Dr. Gunnell, to the exclusion of other plants. We found his house full of seedlings and recently imported varieties; and already the young plants of the crop of seeds of 1845 had begun to appear above the ground.

Since our last visit, Dr. Gunnell has produced a very beautiful crimson variety, equal in form to the old double-white; he has named it Van Buren, after his friend the Ex-president; it is the produce of a seedling of his own. A very superior white has been produced from the single white. Great quantities of seedlings were set with flower buds, but we have not yet learned whether any of those which flowered the past winter were of sufficient merit to deserve a name.

Dr. Gunnell practises the plan of pinching off the growing shoots of such seedling camellias as have terminal buds, which almost invariably induces the buds to open. Cultivators are often doomed to much disappointment, after looking forward five or six months, to see a bud of promising appearance open, by having it suddenly, as the first spring growth commences, drop; this arises from the sap being directed into a new channel, and consequently no longer strengthening the bud just as it needs it most. By sacrificing the young shoot, which is of no value whatever, unless the variety proves a fine one, at least one year of time is saved by this operation. Having many hundred seedlings in our collection, we have often experienced the loss of a year; one of the very choicest seedlings we have ever flowered cast its bud when it was

about half open, from the growth of the new wood. By the plan of Dr. Gunnell cultivators can obviate similar disappointment.

Linnæan Hill, Nursery of J. Pierce.—Since our last visit to Mr. Pierce's nursery, he has reduced his collection of greenhouse plants; and as the nursery department requires so much of his attention, he is desirous of selling his entire stock, which consists of several large camellias, oranges, lemons, &c., besides a great quantity of smaller plants. *Caméllia*, var. *Piercei*, has proved to be a most superb white, and we believe the stock has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Ritchie & Dick, of Philadelphia, for propagation and sale. We shall give a full description of it the next blooming season. Mr. Pierce has several seedlings which promise well, but another year will be required to test them fully.

Mr. Pierce has been very successful in raising several new prairie roses, of which we shall give a full description in our next number, from specimen plants now coming into bloom in our collection. We are indebted to Mr. Pierce for the honor of having some of the most beautiful varieties named after our friends; and it gives us additional satisfaction to state that the varieties are truly great additions to this most valuable tribe of hardy climbing roses.

Some fine specimens of trees and shrubs are growing on Mr. Pierce's premises at Linnæan Hill; for his nurseries not only embrace many acres here, but he has several large squares in the city proper, situated on a contemplated street which leads directly to the front of the President's house. The latter grounds are well stocked with a good collection of fruit and forest trees. His specimens, are a holly, fifteen feet high and proportionably broad, which has been planted twenty-one years; a broad-leaved tree box, and a variety slightly different, each eight feet high and of the same age as the holly. A Swedish juniper, fifteen feet, also of the same age. These were all planted by Mr. Pierce.

In the nursery, our attention was directed to several trees of the Seckel pear, which had been grafted on the Washington thorn the previous spring. Many of them had made shoots six feet long, and some of them had three or four branches, forming quite a pretty head for a young tree; in-

deed, we have rarely seen the Seckel on the pear stock make so vigorous a growth, and we think the experiment well worth trial. By grafting close to the ground, and, when transplanting, placing the graft below or even with the soil, we doubt not the trees will live to a good age and produce abundant crops. Having secured several of the trees, we shall watch their progress and report hereafter. Mr. Pierce's whole stock is well grown.

Garden of W. H. Corcoran, Esq.—Mr. Corcoran has a very beautiful garden, situated opposite the large open square in front of the President's house. It occupies only about half an acre, but it is judiciously, as well as fancifully, laid out, and possesses more attractions than many places of greater extent. The garden is partially turfed over, with gravelled walks, and beds of roses and other flowers in figures upon the turf. At one end of the garden, is a very neatly constructed rock work, with a basin in the centre, supplied with water from a cistern placed at some distance, but which is only a few feet higher than the water. Small tubes project through the rock work, and, by turning a cock, the water is thrown up in several small jets and falls into the basin. Such fountains are constructed at very little expense, and in small gardens they afford much gratification. Four of the beds on the turf were edged with basket work, and had the appearance of being filled with a profusion of flowers. The gardener, Mr. Watts, appears to have a very good taste, and has carried out his plans with good effect.

Baltimore, October 20th.—We arrived here from Washington early in the morning; and we noticed that on all the low land throughout the route, a hoar frost covered the ground. The dahlias were all cut off in Washington on the 17th, and in Baltimore at the same time. We afterwards found, on our arrival home, that the dahlias were uninjured even to a later period than in the former places.

Garden of John Feast.—Since the fall of 1843, Mr. Feast has added an acre of ground to his premises, directly in the rear of his old garden, and also erected a range of houses upwards of 100 feet long. This we found well filled with plants, and principally with a collection of roses, including a very large number of seedlings which had not yet flowered,

but among which some good sorts were expected. The camellias were in fine condition and all neatly arranged. Mr. Feast has a large number of seedlings, and also a good stock of some new varieties, produced by Baltimore amateur cultivators.

Among the new things we noticed a new sempervivum from Rio, and a *Salvia* (*S. Rhodenwaldii*) from Texas, very handsome, of a neat habit, and an abundance of slender, bright scarlet flowers. Mr. Feast has also a white cactus, but it was not in flower.

In the open ground we saw a fine seedling *macrophylla* rose. *Paulownia imperialis* is perfectly hardy here, even very small plants. Mr. Feast uses the yellow *Banksia* rose, for a stock for the yellow tea, and the plants form fine heads in half the time that they do on the Boursault, sweet briar or dog rose. Since our visit, we have noticed, in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, that some cultivators in England have recommended the same stock, in preference to any other, for the yellow tea.

Nursery of Samuel Feast.—Many improvements have been made in the premises since 1843. Two new span-roofed greenhouses have been erected, which were now filled with camellias, including a great quantity of seedlings, and from which—from Mr. Feast's well known success in the production of seedlings of all kinds—many superb varieties may be hereafter expected. Great quantities of seedling azaleas completely filled one large house: grafting seedlings on the rhododendron, has not been a successful experiment with Mr. Feast; the plants do not grow freely.

The lateness of the season prevented our finding any thing very interesting in the open ground; the frost had already cut off the dahlias and all tender plants. We saw considerable quantities of rhododendrons, and also a good stock of that pretty variegated shrub, *Euonymus variegatus*, which is perfectly hardy around Baltimore, and we have no doubt would stand the cold much further north, if planted on a dry subsoil, and in a sheltered place. We have a plant which has stood out two winters, with scarcely any injury the last one, though quite unprotected.

Mr. Feast has lately raised one or two fine running roses,

one of which, a cream-colored flower, he has named Mrs. Henry Clay. Mr. Feast is now assisted, in the management of the nursery, by his son, who was formerly gardener to Dr. Edmonson.

Claremont Nursery, Messrs. Sinclair & Corse.—An invitation was long since extended to us, and often repeated, by our correspondent, R. Sinclair, of the Claremont nursery, near the city, to visit his establishment; but, during two visits, we have not found time to avail ourselves of his polite invitation. We were, however, determined to see the nurseries, and early in the morning we took a coach at the Exchange, and we reached Claremont after a pleasant half hour's ride. It is situated to the north of the city, on the Philadelphia road, distant three or four miles. The nurseries contain about seventy-five acres of land, covering a level surface, and surrounded on all sides by hills, densely clothed with a fine growth of trees. The entrance is from the north side, and the residences of the proprietors are on the slope of the hill to the south, overlooking every part of the premises.

Mr. Sinclair has been engaged in the nursery business a great number of years, and has now become so much advanced in life that he has given up the charge of the grounds to his partner and son-in-law, Mr. Corse, who conducted us through the nursery. We found every thing in very good order, and a good collection of fruit and ornamental trees. In the greenhouse department, less attention has been given than will hereafter be devoted to it. A small greenhouse we found stocked with plants; and in the open ground the tea and Bengal roses, which stand the winter here, were in full bloom.

Mr. Corse showed us a weeping ash ten feet high, which had been budded close to the ground, and had made that growth in one season. It is the usual plan with English cultivators to bud or graft standard high, but there is one objection to this, the grafts are likely to be broken off, and the tree is then ruined; on the contrary, if they are grafted at the ground, trained up ten feet to a straight stem and then allowed to branch, there is no danger of the loss of a tree by violent winds. The Fringe tree is cultivated here in large quantities, as the young seedling can be had in abundance

from the woods in the vicinity, and, when they have stood in the nursery two years, they are ready for sale. Every garden should have at least one tree. We here saw one of the finest weeping ashes; the tree is ten years old, and is twelve feet across, and twelve feet high, drooping on all sides to the ground.

The collection of fruit trees is very large, and Mr. Sinclair has spared no expense to procure all the new kinds, having received them from Messrs. Prince, Kenrick, Manning and others; but many gross errors and synonymes have been detected. Among the fruits cultivated, Mr. Corse mentioned the Gen. Hand plum as being new, large and fine; he showed us a drawing of it, which represents it as a large yellow plum, nearly round, with a suture on one side; three others cultivated as new, were Taylor's large blue, Cohen's No. 1 and No. 2; these were all found growing in and around Baltimore, and may prove kinds already introduced into the vicinity of Boston. Among the pears, Mr. Corse showed us one which he calls Moor's Pound, ripening here the middle of August, and measuring three inches long and three inches broad, with a yellow skin, flesh tender and good.

Having passed some time in hurrying through the nursery, we spent an hour in pleasant conversation with the senior proprietor, during which time he related to us some reminiscences connected with the early establishment of the place, and the difficulties of getting up a good collection of fruit. Our visit gave us great gratification, and we are happy to record a notice of the Claremont nurseries and our admiration of its respected proprietor, in our pages.

(To be continued.)

ART. II. *Details of a Mode of Transplanting Large Trees, with entire Ball of Roots, with some remarks on the utility of the plan.* By PETER HENDERSON, gardener to C. F. Spang, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.

PERHAPS there is no matter connected with horticulture that has been subjected to such division of opinion as the trans-

planting of large trees—some contending for the general utility of the practice, others denying it as being little less than chimerical, unless here and there in particular cases. In the late edition of Downing's *Landscape Gardening*, in treating of this subject, he seems to doubt its practicability, generally, in the climate of the United States. This opinion from such an authority will, unquestionably, tend greatly to dissuade from the attempt many who were otherwise disposed to try. Yet, with all deference to the opinion of the writer of that admirable work, I beg decidedly to differ from him in this instance; and the reason I give for this, perhaps seemingly presumption, is, that I have recently had *extensive* practical evidence that trees from 40 to 50 feet high may be transplanted with perfect facility, and grow as readily as those from 15 to 20. This assertion may seem to some rather incredible, but I will proceed briefly to detail the process and its results. My employer being anxious to plant trees of a large size near his residence, resolved, upon a perusal of "Stewart's *Planter's Guide*," to try the plan there recommended; accordingly, a "machine" was procured and the work commenced. Not, however, altogether in the manner described by Stewart, for, as the operations were conducted principally in winter, the "balls" were all in a frozen state.

Previous to the commencement of winter, the trees intended to be removed were dug around, below all roots, (at a distance from the trunk proportioned to the size of the tree,) cleared from leaves, grass, &c., and left exposed to the action of the frost. When thoroughly frozen, the "machine"—which is simply a pair of strong wheels and axle, with a stout pole attached—is then backed close to the trunk of the tree; the pole is next raised to and firmly fastened to the stem, and by means of blocks and tackle attached to a ring, near the extremity of the pole, the tree is drawn down to a horizontal position; a third wheel, constructed on the principle of a castor, is inserted into a socket near the end of the pole, which prevents, to a great extent, the branches from rubbing on the ground. The third wheel is deemed unnecessary by the author of the *Planter's Guide*, and no doubt is, in the system he describes; but in removing trees with frozen balls we have found it almost indispensable. Oxen

are much more useful in conveying the trees than horses, as they pull steadier; one pair is generally sufficient for trees of a medium size, say 35 feet, but for those of the largest size we have planted, (50 feet,) three pairs have been found necessary. The planting is performed in the usual manner, particular care being taken to have all the cavities under and around the ball properly filled up.

The trees transplanted were of various kinds; of evergreens, there were seven or eight handsome specimens of *hemlock spruce*, varying from 25 to 45 feet in height, and from 6 to 12 inches in diameter at the base of the trunk. The deciduous kinds embraced greater variety, including sugar and silver-leaved maples, elms, oaks, beeches, persimmons, &c., running from 20 to 50 feet in height. Of upwards of sixty trees, which were planted during last winter, only five have failed to start, and many of them are growing, apparently, with as much vigor as if they had never been disturbed. Still the circumstances, under which they were removed, were far from being favorable. The greater part of them were conveyed nearly a mile through 12 inches of snow over a bad road. And what by many would have been considered a serious objection, the deciduous kinds were almost in every instance destitute of what Sir H. Stewart calls the "protecting properties," being selected principally from shady woods, as no suitable trees could be procured from exposed parts.

Perhaps some of your readers, who feel interested in this matter, may wish to know with what expedition our operations proceeded; for the information of such I will state, that, on our first commencement, three men, with a pair of oxen, were unable to remove more than one or two medium-sized (35 feet) trees a day, but soon becoming accustomed to the work, they were enabled to bring home and plant three or four a day; and this, as I have before stated, under circumstances which in few places could be more unfavorable. Of course, the larger sized ones were less speedily removed, and also requiring additional hands.

From a view of these operations and their gratifying results, it would appear that the transplanting of large trees, for useful or ornamental purposes, *can* be successfully practised in the climate of the United States. The subject is certainly

more deserving of attention than has heretofore been paid to it. The advantage derived from the severity of our winters, in enabling us to remove a tree, with its roots embedded in a mass of frozen earth, makes success scarcely a matter of doubt. I am not aware that the "transplanting machine" has ever been applied before to remove trees with *frozen* balls of earth. Mr. Downing mentions that they may be removed when in a frozen state by "rolling them on a sled;" this we have found to be a troublesome method at best, and quite impracticable on an undulating surface, such as we have here, as our repeated failures previous to using the "machine" too well proved.

I cannot at all concur with the reasoning of Mr. Downing, in maintaining that trees of "extra size" cannot be as safely removed in this climate as in that of Scotland. He says, "the climate of Scotland, during four fifths of the year, is in some respects the exact opposite of the United States. An atmosphere which, for full nine months of the twelve, is copiously charged with fogs, mist and dampness, may undoubtedly be considered as the most favorable in the world for restoring the weakened or impaired vital action of large transplanted trees." It would seem that Mr. D., in allowing his imagination to dwell so much on the humidity of the Scottish climate, (which by the way he rather exaggerates,) has altogether lost sight of its temperature, which I am certain, during the spring months is, at the lowest figure, 15 degrees lower than that of the same months in the northern states of this country. Now every one who has had any experience in gardening operations knows, that the dormant or weakened energies of trees or plants, of almost every kind, are more quickly called into action, and more fully and healthily developed in a moderately high temperature than in a low one; and also that a cold damp atmosphere is ever accompanied with a languid vegetation.

Now if this is admitted to be a general law of the vegetable kingdom, why should large transplanted trees prove an anomaly? but certainly they do not. I have had considerable experience in planting, in Scotland and in the United States, and have invariably found my operations to be more successful here than there, and have ever believed the cause

to be, that the wet chilly spring months of Scotland, are more *unfavorable* for "restoring the weakened or impaired vital action of large" (or small) "transplanted trees" than the drier but warmer season in this country. And the success of the extensive removals before alluded to, has done much to confirm me in the opinion.

If you deem this worthy of a place in your valuable magazine you will oblige me by its insertion. Excuse all imperfections, as I am not much given to studying the niceties of composition, and my hand is more practised to the use of bulkier instruments than a pen.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 26th, 1846.

ART. III. *Descriptive account of Veronica Speciosa : its cultivation and treatment.* By the EDITOR.

AMONG the great number of plants which are annually introduced and figured in the periodicals of the day, few possess that striking beauty which soon render them universal favorites, and found in every collection of plants. Of this character, of recent addition, we may name the Japan lilies, the different species of *Achimenes*, *Thunbérkia chrysops*, &c. *Verónica speciosa* is not less brilliant than either of those. The handsome tribe of hardy herbaceous veronicas is well known, and the different kinds have long been favorites of every garden. *V. speciosa* is quite different in appearance, and until it flowers no one would suppose it could belong to this family, so unlike is it in habit and foliage.

The annexed engraving (*Fig. 13*) will convey some idea of this new species, when in bloom ; but as only one single spike of its brilliant blossoms could be well figured, it must be left to the imagination to picture a large plant, with broad, deep green, fleshy, shining leaves, clothed, at every axil, with a spike of its rich deep purple blossoms changing to white, and thus having the appearance of two colored flowers on the same plant. It forms an evergreen shrub, growing to the height of eighteen inches or two feet, with obovate, sessile

leaves, slightly curved inwards at the edges. The blossoms appear in very dense spikes, three inches long, and are thrown out at the axil of nearly every leaf; they are of the

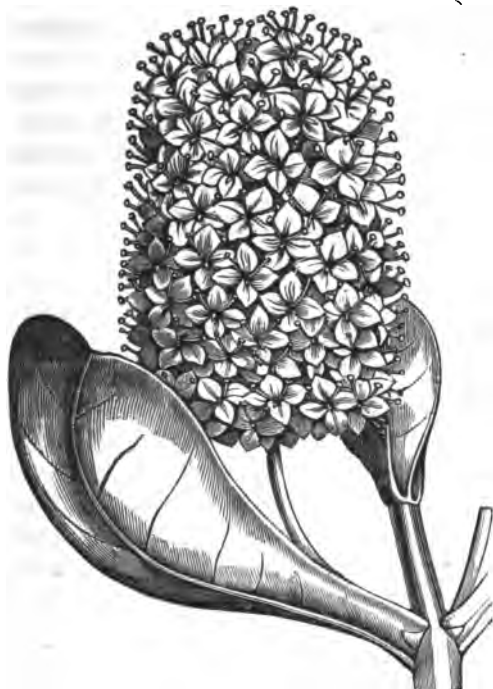


Fig. 13, *Veronica Speciosa*.

richest and deepest purple, and eight or ten days after expansion fade away nearly to white, in which state they remain some time, and contrast prettily with the freshly opened blossoms.

The *Veronica speciosa* was introduced into England in 1841. It is a native of New Zealand, and was first received by Mr. Knight, of the King's road, Chelsea, who first flowered it in August, 1843. We saw it in bloom, for the first time, in Mr. Groom's collection, in October, 1844, during our visit to England, and were struck with the appearance of the plant, whose beauty we had previously noticed (X. p. 64) and which we again alluded to in our notes on new plants (p. 412.) We selected two plants from Mr. Groom, which we brought

home in the autumn of 1844; and one of these specimens, as well as a younger one produced from it, we have now blooming in profusion, and with the appearance of remaining so until winter.

Some remarks on the cultivation of this plant have already been given in our last volume (XI. p. 262) from the *Gardener's Chronicle*; but having been successful in bringing a very beautiful specimen superbly in bloom, we are induced to throw out a few hints upon its treatment in our climate.

Most of the New Zealand plants are of rather delicate management, requiring, like the *Erica*, *E'pacris*, &c., a heath soil, cautious watering, and continued attention, to keep them in good condition. *Veronica speciosa*, on the contrary, has none of these peculiarities; as it flourishes well under the ordinary treatment of common greenhouse plants, and is neither liable to die off from neglect of watering, or from having an over supply of the same element. So, too, in regard to soil; for while it does best in one properly chosen, it will succeed even in the usual compost for mixed collections of plants. Its thick fleshy leaves are sometimes injured by the sun in the same manner as camellias, but this may easily be avoided by shading or coating the glass with whiting.

Supposing the plants to be six inches high, and in four-inch pots, the first work will be to shift them into six-inch pots, in a compost made of one third turfy loam, one third leaf mould, and one third heath soil, adding a little sand to make the whole more free. Give a good drainage, and after shifting, place the plants in a frame or greenhouse, keeping them rather damp for ten days, until they begin to throw out fresh roots, when they may be removed to a more airy situation. In five or six weeks, the plants will require shifting again, into a large size, or nine-inch pots, using the same compost as before, and giving the same treatment; the plants, if well grown, will now have attained the height of twelve or fifteen inches.

This was the treatment given to our plants in the spring of 1845, and under which they acquired a good size and vigorous appearance; the plants were kept in the greenhouse during the summer, but they did not form any flower buds, though constantly looked for on the imported specimen. Some

of the shoots had been stopped, with the hope of throwing them into bloom, while others were retained at full length, but neither showed signs of blooming. The plants continued to grow freely under ordinary treatment, and were wintered in the greenhouse with other plants. They were, however, kept rather dry, in order to fully ripen the young wood.

In the month of May, the house having been kept rather warmer than usual, to forward the grape vines on the roof, it was perceived that the veronicas had commenced a fresh growth, and as the temperature was slightly raised, after a quantity of plants had been removed to the open air, the flower buds made their appearance in long spikes at the axil of every leaf, near the ends of the shoots, and in three weeks, (at the time we write this,) we had the gratification of seeing the plants covered with two spikes of flowers on each branch, forming truly an object of great splendor; and as the buds continue to appear, it will probably remain in bloom all summer.

In *Paxton's Magazine*, it is said to require a temperature rather higher than that of the greenhouse; and to this fact, with the well ripened state of the wood, and careful watering in winter, we attribute the free flowering of our plants. An increase of 10° above the average heat is sufficient to excite the plants and throw them into flower.

Treated in this way, the veronica will give an abundant display of its brilliant purple flowers; and at this season of the year, when the greenhouse or conservatory is deficient in showy objects, it will form one of its most attractive features. It is unquestionably one of the most valuable plants of late introduction to our gardens.

The veronica is readily propagated from cuttings; these may be put in at any season of the year, when the new wood has just begun to harden, but the best period is in February and March; they will then root more freely and with greater certainty than later. If a slight bottom heat is at hand, it may be used, but if not, they may be placed in the greenhouse, in a shady place. The cuttings should be put into sand and the pots well drained; as soon as rooted, which will be in five or six weeks, they should be potted off and treated as above mentioned. The branches on the young plants, the

first season, should be shortened, as they proceed in growth, in order to make them compact and bushy, but the second spring they must not be pruned in, or the flower buds, which appear at the ends of the branches, will all be destroyed.

ART. IV. *Descriptions of three varieties of Verbenas.*

By the EDITOR.

IN our several volumes have been given full descriptions of all the fine verbenas which have been produced from seed by our amateur cultivators, as well as some of the best which have been introduced from England; they number in all *forty-eight* kinds, upwards of twenty-five of which are now among the finest varieties cultivated, while the others have given way to new and more beautiful seedlings. In our volume for 1843, (X. p. 226,) we described thirteen new varieties, since which period several kinds have been raised; but we have added only four to our collection which possess sufficient merit to be recommended for general cultivation. These four are already tolerably well known among amateurs, but as we wish our magazine to be a complete record of every new production, we add full descriptions of each.

Royal Purple.—Flowers, rich, dark purple, with distinct, light purple eye; petals, smooth and flat; umbels, large, compact, and of good form; habit, moderately strong; foliage rather large. This variety is the nearest approach to a blue verberna, and is decidedly the best which has been raised; the color is not so rich as Gazelle or Purple perfection, but its blue shade and lighter eye form a beautiful contrast, and render it a most desirable variety. It was raised by Mr. Samuel Feast, of Baltimore, who has been very successful in producing new sorts.

Feast's Crimson.—Flowers, rich, bright crimson; petals, slightly undulated and little starry; umbels, large, rather loose, and nearly flat; habit, vigorous and nearly erect; foliage deeply serrated, abundant and good. This variety was also produced by Mr. Feast, and is the best crimson variety

we have seen. If the petals were smooth and flat, and the umbels more circular it would be difficult to surpass it.

Feast's White.—Flowers, white, slightly tinged with pearl; petals, large, broad, nearly smooth, and slightly cupped; umbels, very large but rather flat; habit, tolerably vigorous, similar to *delicatissima*; foliage, light green and pubescent. It is slightly fragrant. This is the best white variety that has been produced; it has no pink or yellow tinge, as is the case with most of the white varieties, but inclines to a pearly shade, which always gives the flowers a clear appearance. A pure white, of good properties is yet a desideratum. This variety was also raised by Mr. Feast.

Julia.—Flowers, bright rosy pink; petals, very large, good form, nearly smooth, and little cupped; umbels, very large, loose, and rather long; habit, moderately vigorous and nearly erect; foliage rather narrow, slightly pubescent. Raised by Mr. Buist of Philadelphia, and is one of the best pink varieties we have seen; the color is very lively, and the large flowers, as well as large umbels, render it exceedingly showy. It a great improvement over other varieties of similar color.

ART. V. *Ipomœa Learii* as a summer flowering climber in the open ground. By the EDITOR.

NOTHING can exceed the beauty of this species, the most brilliant of the *Convolvulus* tribe, when planted out in the ground and trained up in a pyramidal form. Its bright blue flowers are produced in the greatest profusion, hundreds being open at once, on a moderate-sized plant. No garden with a foot of spare ground should be without this most elegant climber.

The plants may be turned out at any time in June or July, and as soon as they begin to run, three stakes may be put up to each, in a triangular form, about a foot apart, and tied together at the top. On this the shoots should be carefully trained up; and so rapid is its growth that in a few weeks it will run to the top, and form a pyramid of foliage studded with azure blossoms, forming the most beautiful, as well as the most conspicuous, object of the garden.

REVIEWS.

ART. 1. *European Agriculture and Rural Economy, from personal observation.* By HENRY COLMAN. Vol. II., Part 6, pp. 104. Boston. 1846.

THE first number of the second volume of this work is before us, and is devoted to a continuation of the subjects commenced in the last. They are as follows:—

XC. Paring and Burning; XCI. Burning Land; XCII. Admixture of Soils; XCIII. Improvement of Peat Lands; XCIV. Warping; XCV. An Experiment; XCVI. Straightening a River; XCVII. Work in Ireland; XCVIII. Drainage; XCIX. The Drainage of Farms; C. National Characteristics—a Digression; CI. Tile and Pipe Draining.

The subjects are subdivided under numerous heads, and fully illustrate the practice of each. The improvement of peat lands has already been much discussed in our agricultural periodicals, and the subject is well understood by our farmers, and numerous very successful experiments have been already published; a knowledge of the mode in which operations for the same purpose are carried on by skilful English agriculturists cannot, however, but prove of great advantage. The subject of drainage is not so well understood, though not less important, and but little attention has been devoted to the improvement of lands by this system, which has recently attracted so much attention in Scotland. Mr. Colman's remarks, therefore, are highly useful, as he discusses the matter in full, accompanying his observations with plans and sections of all kinds of drains, as well as engravings of the tools with which the operations are performed. We have had occasion to lay some thousands of feet of drains, in a stiff clay sub-soil, and can appreciate the importance of drainage, which has so essentially changed the aspect of thousands of acres of land in England and Scotland; and we commend the observations of Mr. Colman to all who wish to follow the example of eminent agriculturists abroad; it will be the means, if properly carried out, of bringing into cultivation large quantities of land, in the vicinities of our large cities

which are now completely worthless. We have but little space to devote to this number, but we cannot omit one extract, which Mr. Colman denominates the "Important points in Draining:"—

"Some most important points in draining seem to have been but recently established. The first is, that water enters the drain from the bottom, rather than from the top; that is, its tendency is always to seek the lowest level. The second point, which seems well determined, is, that pipes of an inch bore are sufficient, when laid down at proper distances, for the rapid and effectual removal of any quantity of water from the land, which is the effect of rain upon the land. The third point is, that deep draining, though the drains be less frequent, is much more effectual than shallow draining, and that where drains of two feet deep have failed to run, or even drains of three feet have been ineffectual, drains of four feet on the same land have shown the presence of large quantities of water in the land, which otherwise would not have been removed. I have seen this completely demonstrated; and the testimonies on this subject are so multiplied within my own knowledge, that it may almost be affirmed that a single drain of four feet in depth will be more effectual in the drainage of a soil, than two drains of the same size laid at any depth less than three feet. The Duke of Portland, when I had the pleasure of examining his magnificent improvements at Welbeck Abbey, pointed out to me some land, which had been deemed sufficiently drained, and indeed much more deeply than was usual, but which, notwithstanding, continued to occasion rot to the sheep which were fed upon it; and the evil was not effectually removed until the drains were sunk to the depth of eight feet.

"Several respectable and intelligent farmers in Kent, who have laid drains very deeply in clays and stiff soils, assert that the flow from the deepest drains invariably commences and ceases sooner than from shallower drains after rain." This is a curious fact. That it should flow more copiously in such deep drains is to be expected, from the fact of a deep drain's affecting a larger extent of land than a shallow drain; but, as the gentleman who states this fact suggests, it is not so easy to account for the water falling upon the surface appearing in a drain four feet deep sooner than in one two feet deep. The fact, however, seems well established." (p. 101.)

ART. II. *Abstract of a Meteorological Journal for the year 1845, kept at Marietta, Ohio.* Lat. 39° 25' N. long. 4° 28' W. of Washington City. By S. P. HILDRETH, M. D.

WE have received from our correspondent, Dr. Hildreth, of Marietta, a copy of an article, under the above title, which

appeared in the May number of *Silliman's Journal*. It contains a table of the temperature; the quantity of rain; the number of fair and cloudy days; a barometrical record, and the course of the prevailing winds. This is followed by six or eight pages of interesting remarks relative to the weather, the crops, &c. for the year.

Comparing the temperature, as given by Dr. Hildreth, with our own tables, recorded in our first and second volumes, it appears that the mean temperature of the climate in southern Ohio, is about 10° above that of Massachusetts, in the vicinity of Boston. The mean of Boston being 41° to 43° , while that of Ohio is 52° $73'$. The greatest fall of the thermometer in Marietta, the last winter, was 2° below 0, in December, and the highest temperature was 90° in June, July, and August.

The year of 1845 was one which "will long be remembered in the annals of Ohio," for the cold drying winds and late frosts which attended the spring months and the excessive drought of the summer. Owing to the warm weather of February and March, vegetation commenced rapidly; but in April frosts set in, and on the 9th of that month the thermometer fell as low as 15° . Consequently apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries, were an entire failure, and in the immediate vicinity of Marietta even grapes, gooseberries and strawberries, were nearly or quite destroyed.

We quote the conclusion of Dr. Hildreth's remarks upon the year:—

"The mean temperature of the year 1845 was $52^{\circ}73'$, which is about the average for a series of years. The Author of nature has so arranged the seasons that the amount of heat in any one year does not materially differ from that of another, although to a careless observer it may seem not to be so. It is oftentimes distributed in a different manner; one spring being warmer than another, and one summer much cooler, thus causing an exceeding great variety in the seasons, for all wise and beneficent purposes. Yet amidst all this diversity, the wisdom of God is displayed in the exceeding regularity and certainty of the laws which govern the temperature of the year, not only in the same, but in different climates. 'Summer and winter, seed-time and harvest,' we are assured, shall regularly return so long as the earth continueth.

"The amount of rain and melted snow was 33.90 inches, being about 6 inches less than the mean annual average for this climate. Here also the same beautiful laws which regulate the heat, govern the quantity of rain which is needed to supply the necessities of plants and animals, being

nically adapted to the moderate or rapid manner in which it is evaporated by the heat of the climate. In the cold regions of the north, a few inches supply all the wants of the vegetable kingdom; while in the tropics it is poured down in torrents, amounting in some places to twelve or fourteen feet annually. Who but an atheist could fail, in this law, to see the guiding and directing hand of the great Architect of the heavens."

The seasons of winter, spring, summer, and autumn of the year, are particularized, and some comparison may be made between those of the East and the West.

"*Winter.*—The mean temperature of the winter months was $36^{\circ}60'$, which is more than two degrees warmer than in 1844. The mercury was at no time down to 0; the coldest day being the 7th of February, when it fell to 8° above. The Ohio river was not frozen over, and steamboats continued to run all winter, with the exception of a few days about the 20th of December. No ice was formed of sufficient thickness for laying up in ice-houses, and only a scanty supply was procured from floating fragments in the Ohio, at the breaking up of the Alleghany, in February. The amount of snow was small, the greatest quantity at any one time being three inches, which was in December—it being remembered that in making up the temperature of a winter, this month is always attached to that of the following year, where it properly belongs.

"*Spring.*—The mean temperature for the spring months was $53^{\circ}89'$, which is 2° less than that of 1844, and nearly five less than that of 1842. The months of February and March were each nearly a degree warmer than those of 1844, and brought forth vegetation at a rapid rate, so that the garden crocus was in bloom by the 20th of the former month, and until the 20th of the latter, there was every prospect of an early and favorable spring, but after that time, the frequent frosts of April and May destroyed all the flattering prospects of the flower garden and orchard.

"*Summer.*—The mean temperature of the summer months was $71^{\circ}16'$, which is a little higher than that of 1844, and was favorable in this part of Ohio to vegetation. In June and July, there fell nearly as much rain as in the five preceding months, and produced a rapid growth in Indian corn, potatoes and oats. The wheat crop was a tolerable one, and the grain generally ripened well. Nearly all our summer fruits were destroyed, such as strawberries, gooseberries, currants, peaches and grapes. Melons, of both varieties, planted after the first of June, produced fine crops, and partly compensated for the loss of the fruit. Apples and pears were very scarce, and what few there were generally proved defective and rotted soon. For winter use, there were very few orchards that produced any, which was a serious loss to many farmers near Marietta, who put up annually for market from five hundred to two thousand barrels of the choicest varieties.

"*Autumn.*—The mean temperature of the autumnal months was $52^{\circ}25'$. This season was very pleasant while it continued, but terminated rather abruptly the latter part of November; the last nine days were quite cold,

and the ground was covered with snow on the 30th. December commenced with great severity; on the morning of the first day, the snow which fell on the last night of November, was nine inches deep; and the morning of the 2d, the mercury sunk to 0. The rivers were filled with floating ice, and on the 5th of December the Ohio was frozen over, and the navigation of boats remained obstructed into January, 1846. The thermometer has been below 0 on several mornings, and the season is thus far the coldest we have had for several years."

The article, which is highly interesting, closes with some account of the severe drought of the northern part of Ohio in the summer and autumn.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. General Notices.

Watering out of Doors.—Some persons are for morning watering and others for evening; all, however, will agree in the propriety or even necessity of a timely application of this most important element. For my own part, I like the morning as a general rule; more especially for such things as have been recently planted out, such as bedded plants in the flower garden, and young vegetables transplanted from the seed beds in the kitchen garden. To saturate the soil in such cases is, in my opinion, highly improper, as leading to a considerable waste of the accumulated ground heat, and also as tending to exclude the genial influence of the atmosphere. With regard to young stock of this kind, frequent sprinklings are all that is required; in fact, a kind of cutting treatment, chiefly in order to prevent undue perspiration in the leaf. If this waste is prevented through the day by early morning watering, the plants may safely be left to the dews during the night. Fine rosed pots should at all times be used, and light sprinklings repeated will prevent the soil from becoming puddled. (*Gard. Chron.* 1846, p. 343.)

Papaver bracteatum.—Those who wish to produce a gorgeous feature in the flower garden will find this plant perfectly adapted to their purpose. It is biennial in its duration, blooming perfectly but once from plants of the previous season's growth, and for which purpose it should be sown in May or June, and transplanted in summer or autumn to its intended position. In habit it assumes the form of a large crown of leaves sitting upon the ground, from which the flower stems arise, attaining from 3 to 5 feet in height, having on their summits immensely large, deep scarlet, cup-shaped blossoms, expanding by sunlight from 9 to 14 inches in diameter. The succession of bloom is limited, but the effect (compared with any other plant) is magnificent. I remember seeing a large flower bed occupied by

this plant solely, about 15 years ago, in the then richly adorned flower garden at Bretton Hall, Yorkshire. The impression of that gorgeous pyramid, as it then appeared, is not forgotten. Where such an object is desired, it should be placed towards the back-ground. *P. bracteatum* thrives in any garden soil. The strongest plants should be placed in the centre of the bed, adding a quantity of rich leaf-mould to each, which will heighten the effect by insuring a pyramidal outline, or progressive elevation of growth from the margin to the centre. (*Gard. Chron.*, 1846, p. 356.)

Results obtained in the Jardin des Plantes from seeds prepared by Mr. Bickes.—Many landowners and farmers in the neighborhood of Cassell, in Belgium, and Franckfort-on-the-Maine, according to Mr. Bickes's prospectus, appear to have obtained extraordinary results from seeds prepared by him, even when sown on sandy, bad soils of the worst description in those countries. In order to afford Mr. Bickes an opportunity of submitting his experiments to the test of public inspection, some borders were employed in the Jardin des Plantes, in which the prepared seeds were sown by Mr. Bickes himself, in April, 1845; and adjoining, in the same kind of soil, similar portions of ground were sown with seeds which had undergone no preparation. The seeds were sown in garden soil, and also in an artificial sandy soil. They consisted chiefly of the cereals—maize, wheat, rye, oats; and some clover, lucerne, turnip, beet, flax, hemp, haricot; in short all kinds which, under the procedure, are stated to yield four times the produce derived from sowings made in the usual way. The result of the experiment was, that all the plants came up and grew as in ordinary cases; no difference having been observed between those from prepared seeds and those from seeds not prepared. The haricots, having been sown in the beginning of April, were partly decomposed in the ground, perished by the wet and cold, and consequently no result was obtained from them. The other plants exhibited their ordinary degree of development; they flowered and ripened their seeds at the usual periods, without realizing any of the advantages announced in Bickes's prospectus. (*M. Pepin, in Revue Horticole, translated in Gard. Chron.*, 1846, p. 359.)

Stopping Vines.—Although much stress is continually laid on the stopping of vines during the growing season, yet this important process has its limits, the passing of which will lead to weakness in the constitution of the vine. Two reasons seem to exist in favor of the process; the one, concentration of the powers of the vine for a period in the immediate neighborhood of the fruit, thereby increasing its size; and the other the prevention of the secondary shoots of the vine from overlapping and smothering the principal leaves. After these points are duly accomplished, vines, especially young ones, may be allowed to ramble freely, more especially in the period between the first and last swelling, or during what is termed the stoning process. It is by no means uncommon to see young vines nearly destroyed by overbearing, especially the Muscats. These "show" in an extraordinary way, on strong young canes in newly-made borders; but if the fruit be allowed to remain, and close stopping be resorted to, the constitution of the Muscat will be completely broken up. Let such, however, be

allowed to make as much wood as they please, and I will venture to predict a very different result. (*Gard. Chron.*, 1846, p. 359.)

[We commend these remarks to the attention of grape growers; for we believe that the lateral shoots of vines are often stopped too soon and too short. Much judgment is necessary to do this judiciously, but it is best to leave too much wood rather than too little.—*Ed.*]

Syringing Grapes.—The preservation of a fine bloom on grapes is in general deemed of the highest importance, in fact, they cannot be considered first rate, however large or well colored, unless they possess an untarnished bloom. The constant use of the syringe will be sure to destroy it; but some people have an impression that this cannot be dispensed with, on account of that destructive insect, the red spider. Such, however, is not the case, as I have proved for years. Those who persist in the use of sulphur on the pipes or flues according to directions in the Calendar a few weeks since, and add to that a cleanly system of cultivation, accompanied by an abundant use of water on all walls, floors, or other cool surfaces, will seldom or never be troubled with red spider. The syringe, however, ought in my opinion to be most liberally applied during the budding of the vines, and up to the period of flowering, after which it should be entirely dispensed with. (*Gard. Chron.*, 1846, p. 287.)

Oxalis floribunda.—This beautiful plant which is generally grown in the greenhouse, forms a beautiful object in the open ground, and the following on its treatment will, we hope, induce cultivators to make a trial of it as a border plant in summer.

Were I desired to select the most picturesque plant, yielding a long continued and profuse crop of flowers without artificial attention to its after-growth, I should without hesitation fix upon this. It is a dwarf, tuberous, herbaceous plant, rising from two to four inches in height, each plant forming a terminal crown of leaves (similar to a small-growing clover,) from the centre of which arises a profusion of bright rose-colored flowers, continuing in succession from June until September.

The principal precaution required for its successful management consists in adapting the soil to the tuberous structure of its roots, which differ from most others in their thick, fleshy, unbranched form, capable of absorbing an excessive amount of fluid, beyond what is required for the support of the simple crown of leaves upon their summit. Stiff and retentive soils (when not absolutely cold) are generally favorable to an excess of growth, and *vice versa*. A diminished circulation of fluid, by a restricted supply of nutritive stimulants, or by a lower temperature, less favorable to growth, are necessary means to be taken where great fertility is sought, especially in those plants whose organs (whether roots or otherwise,) are remarkably adapted for assimilating an excess of food under ordinary means of culture.

As a general rule, the amount of soil, and the nutritive properties which it contains (when applied to plants) should always bear a strict relation to the extent of growth which they are capable of maturing during the current year. Every degree beyond this is an evil, which lessens the vital energy of their organs.

To induce greater fertility in the plant to which these remarks refer, an artificial soil should be prepared in equal portions of old light garden loam, heath mould, and well washed river or silver sand, and well incorporated with finely broken brick refuse, equal to one third of the whole amount. Thus treated, it forms a very beautiful object, either for edging or in the parterre, and when seen expanding its bright blossoms for successive weeks, it appears as one of the few objects of which it may be remarked, that it has "few equals and no superiors." In common with some others, this interesting plant is much degenerated by the inferior varieties from seed which have almost supplanted the original species, the former being much less compact in their growth, and less brilliant in their flowers. The latter is known by its leaves, being not more than from two to three inches in length, and by its flowers being uniformly circular, and firm in their texture, varying from bright to darker shades of rose color, and, when found in favorable situations, the profusion of bloom almost covers the foliage. (*Gard. Chron.*, 1846, p. 284)

Drainage of Pots.—Almost every body who writes on growing plants in pots recommends good drainage; but how this is to be effected, and of what sized materials the drainage is to be composed, is seldom mentioned. Now, as the health of the plant in a great measure depends on the free circulation of water through the soil, it is essential that the strictest attention be observed in the formation of drainage. The materials for this purpose should be perfectly dry and free from dust, whether these be crocks, charcoal, or sandstone; they should be broken into different sizes, each size being placed separately by itself; thus, if I were using three-inch pots, I should first clean the pot well inside, if required, then place a piece of crock at the bottom, nearly as large as will cover it, but concave so as to allow the water free egress; on this I would place a layer of broken crocks, or other material, about the size of beans, and on this again a slight layer about the size of peas. And when I used pots of a larger size, I would use larger pieces, always keeping the coarsest at the bottom and the smallest at the top, and, with few exceptions, the plants will be benefited by placing a thin layer of turfy loam or peat over the drainage, as this keeps the smaller particles of earth from being carried down among the drainage. Although there is no fear of the drainage being impaired, if properly constructed, yet, to make doubly sure, let each pot be crocked as regularly as possible, one having no more drainage than another, so that in the next shift each may get the same proportion of soil as well as drainage. Pieces of sandstone mixed with the soil are very useful in drainage for hard-wooded plants, as are also pieces of charcoal and bone-dust for soft-wooded ones; in either case, the roots will be found closely adhering to these lumps. There are many gardeners who say, "I have no time to attend to such a routine of breaking and layering;" but crocks do not spoil by being broken and sorted in the coldest day in winter, nor yet if done in wet weather, when nothing can be done out of doors. The different sizes may be placed in large pots, and put somewhere out of the way, where they will be dry until the crocks are wanted for use, which is generally in spring

and summer seasons, when work is pressing ; thus time is saved by having crocks previously prepared, and plants are benefited by judiciously arranged drainage, which is sure to be effectual. (*Gard. Chron.*, 1846, p. 389.)

Destruction of Aphides with Carbonate of Ammonia.—Elsewhere will be found various receipts for the destruction of the aphides which are swarming in our gardens. The efficacy of each receipt is vouched for by its advocate, and, we doubt not, in all cases truly. Tobacco-water, tobacco-dust, soap-suds, and gas-water, all have their admirers. We patronize smelling-salts.

We doubt not, however, that complaints may and will come of the inutility of all these applications. People fancy that it is enough to throw or trundle the fluid over the infested bushes, once for all, and the thing is done. They forget that no application whatever can reach the insects that lurk in the folds of the leaves ; that others will be missed even on the surface ; and that these creatures multiply at a rate somewhat greater than even the population of London. Thousands and tens of thousands may be destroyed to-night, and to-morrow others fall into the ranks and recruit the legions.

One or two applications of any sort can be productive of little relief. They must be frequently repeated, and skilfully, by sharp and quick expulsions in small quantity from a fine-rosed syringe. If that is done, we guarantee the riddance of the pest by means of carbonate of ammonia ; for we have removed it ourselves within the week.

As to the proportion of carbonate of ammonia (smelling-salts) which it is expedient to use, that depends upon its quality. If bought fresh of the *wholesale* chemists, half an ounce to a quart of water is enough ; but it is often much weaker.

It has the great merit of being *clean* and *effectual* ; besides which it improves the health of the foliage very much. All the other washes, although they be as powerful, are dirty, and therefore objectionable in flower gardens. (*Gard. Chron.*, 1846, p. 371.)

Starch a remedy for Scale Insect.—T. G. sends a bit of bark cut from the branch of a Brown Beurré pear, to show how efficacious a remedy for the muscle-scale is a little thin starch applied to the tree by the garden engine ; but it will also be observed from the accompanying twig that all the scale insects do not come out at the same time, and therefore it is desirable to repeat the operation every day or two for a week at least. [Nothing can be more satisfactory.] (*Gard. Chron.*, 1846, p. 372.)

Management of New Holland Plants.—Now is the time to encourage a rapid and sturdy growth in correaes, epacrises, pimeleas, chorozemas, leschenaultias, polygalas, Ericas, &c. &c. A constant stopping of gross shoots will be necessary, in order to equalize the sap and encourage the lower parts of the plant. Let liberal shifts be given betimes in the season, in order that the pots may be tolerably filled with roots before the approach of winter ; thereby guarding against stagnation in the soil. As a general compost for most of these tribes, I would recommend three parts of a fibrous heath soil in a lumpy state, and abounding in sharp grit, to one part of a free turfy

oam; a good sprinkling of charcoal from the size of a pea to that of a broad bean, with a portion of pounded crocks of similar size, should be added to the mass. I need hardly urge the necessity of thorough drainage; let it, however, be thorough. Crocks carefully placed to provide various outlets for the water—these protected in return by a smaller size of pounded crocks and charcoal; and, finally, the rough of the compost to place the ball on, will be found, although apparently troublesome at first, to be by far the least trouble in the end. This mode of arranging the parts of a compost, as also the drainage, will be found most essential, if not absolutely necessary, where liquid manure is constantly used. (*Gard. Chron.*, 1846, p. 392.)

ART. II. Domestic Notices.

Buffalo Horticultural Society.—The first exhibition of this Society for 1846, took place on the 18th of June, and, according to the report which has been sent us, was highly creditable to the taste and skill of the cultivators of the city and vicinity. According to the report of the committee, over "one hundred and fifty bouquets, of exceeding beauty and richness, were presented" by fifty ladies and gentlemen, whose names are given. Our correspondents, Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, contributed fifty choice roses, including the Persian yellow. Among the new plants which have already found their way to Buffalo, and which were exhibited, we notice *Achimenes picta* from the garden of Mr. W. Webb.

The show of strawberries was very large and fine, Hovey's seedling being the most prominent. Every exhibiter—eleven in number—but one, having it in their collection, and, according to the report, "very large, fine, and rich flavor."

We congratulate our friends in Buffalo upon the success which has attended their efforts in establishing a society, and enlisting the aid of amateur and practical cultivators in contributing to its exhibitions. If the same zeal should continue to manifest itself, the best results will follow the establishment of the society.—*Ed.*

Flowering of the Agave americana, or Century Plant.—We learn that a large specimen of the *Agave*, brought from the West Indies, will soon be in flower in Boston, and will be exhibited at the old conservatory belonging to the Public Garden, as it was formerly called. We have not seen the plant, but understand the flower stem is about twenty-five feet high. The plant was taken up carefully after the flower stem appeared, and brought to Boston, by Mr. Whitmarsh, who has been for some time a resident of the West Indies, where he cultivated to considerable extent the *Morus multicaulis* and established the manufacture of silk.—*Ed.*

Magnificent specimen of Prairie Rose.—We have now in flower a splendid specimen of the Baltimore Belle rose, which in our opinion more than rivals the Queen. It has only been planted two years, and has now upon it

more than a hundred clusters of buds, each cluster containing from *ten to forty* buds and flowers. It is the most beautiful object we ever saw.—*Ed.*

The Means Grass.—I send you a package of seed of what is known here as the "Means grass," and is celebrated for its extraordinary productiveness and nutritive qualities, when used for "*soiling*," especially milch cows. As it is nearly allied, botanically, to the sugar cane, it may have a very large amount of saccharine material in it. I received this seed from Dr. Bachmann of Charleston, who is much interested in it. He says it is *Sorghum* Halepenn of modern botanists, *Hólcus* of the elder. It is perennial and spreads in the ground very fast by its stolones or *rattoons*, and if too tender to endure your winters, may be taken up and kept in the cellar; may be planted four or five feet apart. It grows four or five feet high, as strong as the Gama grass, and may be cut in Carolina four or five times a year. Pray distribute it among any members of the Horticultural Society who may wish it. Mr. Camak has got at last a few live roots of the true *muskeet* grass from Texas—very curious. I may be able to send you some next season.—*Yours, respectfully, M. A. Ward, Athens, Ga., May, 1846.*

The Hog Artichoke of Tennessee.—I intended to have sent you some tubers of the true hog artichoke of Tennessee, with remarks, but they are too much grown. Suffice it at present, that I am astonished that no one has yet corrected the mistake which has gone and is going the rounds of agricultural periodicals, calling it the Jerusalem artichoke—the *Solanum tuberosum*. It is a *solanum*, certainly, and very closely allied to the *tuberosum* but specifically distinct, as a single glance at the tubers would convince any one—they being long and shaped more like an inverted parsnip than any thing else; there are other distinctive characters, but I had better send you the thing than attempt to describe it. What the species is, perhaps nobody but Dr. Gray or Torrey can tell, but it is certainly not the old *tuberosum*. It was, as far as I can learn, brought first from the Red River country into Mississippi, then to Tennessee, and probably is a native of Texas or Mexico.—*Very respectfully, yours, M. A. Ward, Athens, Ga., May, 1846.*

[We trust Dr. Ward will not omit, at the first opportunity, to give us a more full account of this artichoke. We shall also be pleased to receive a few of the tubers the coming autumn.—*Ed.*]

Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.—The character of your Seedling strawberry has been long established at the North and at the West. I can now safely report that, so far south as this, it withstands our summer droughts and (what is perhaps a severer trial) our winter's sun, at least as well as any other variety now in cultivation. I have now a plant with one scape, having nine perfect berries on it—four of which already exceed three inches in circumference, and two measuring three and three quarter inches.—*Yours, M. A. Ward, Athens, Ga., May, 1846.*

Whyte's New Deep Red Blood Beet.—This superb variety of the beet should be introduced into every vegetable garden. A correspondent who tried it last year, states that nothing can be finer than this variety, being sweet and of the deepest blood red.—*J. W. J.*

Cereus cœrulœscens, cylindricus, extensis, and some other new kinds, will be in flower in July, in our collection. The two former are about eight feet high; the flowers are white, very large, and beautiful. *C. cœrulœscens* has a very handsome bluish stem, set with jet black spines, from whence its name.—*Ed.*

Spurry or Spurry Grass.—You will perhaps recollect that I had some conversation with you when in Boston respecting *spurry seed*. It has awakened some considerable attention among farmers in this vicinity, who have used it very successfully in reclaiming sandy lands. It was introduced here about a year since by Dr. Flint, a physician of some eminence, who also takes great interest in agriculture. He had read of spurry in some foreign works, and was anxious to try the experiment on some sandy land which he owned, but could find none in the country. As he was acquainted with Mr. Thorburn, of New York, he got him to send to Germany for a small lot, which was sowed last summer, and the result far exceeded his expectations. From four pounds of seed he raised one hundred pounds, part of which I sold for him this spring, and from what I learn, all who tried are delighted with it. This spring he sowed another lot, the seed of which is now ripe and ready for sowing. I enclose you a communication from a gentleman respecting its cultivation, &c.—*Yours, B. K. B., Springfield, Mass., June, 1846.*

[The communication came to hand too late for insertion in this number, but will appear in our next. In the mean time, we would advise a trial of it, and the seeds may be successfully sown now, and a good crop raised this year. Messrs. Hovey & Co. have the seeds for sale.—*Ed.*]

ART. III. Retrospective Criticism.

Errata.—In our May number, in preparing our article on new pears, we inadvertently overlooked a brief description of the Sieulle pear in Prince's *Pomological Manual*, although we had the book before us. Judge Hoadley of Cleveland, Ohio, to whom we are indebted, has reminded us of this error, which we hasten to correct:—

The Sieulle Pear.—Your May number, I read last evening, and I noticed your observations concerning the Sieulle pear. There is some account of it in Prince's *Pomology*, 1st vol. 156th page. I received a tree from Flushing in November, 1835. It bore fruit in 1837, corresponding with your description. In 1840 or '41, I gave the tree to a friend, who thinks it a first rate fruit.—*Yours, Geo. Hoadley, May, 1846.*

The Dix Pear, (p. 181.)—I see in your magazine it is stated "the Dix pear tree was some years ago cut down or removed, and the place where it stood is now covered with dwellings." This I take to be an error. I was led to a tree on the late Dix estate this spring, and informed it was the original Dix pear tree; from it I took grafts and have inserted them extensively. I understood the present owner of the estate intended to let the

tree remain, and it is tolerably well situated for continued production of its fine fruit.—*Your obt. st., S. Tudor, May 15th, 1846.*

[Our mistake arose from our having been informed, by a near relative of Madame Dix, at the time the estate was sold, that the tree would be destroyed. Since the receipt of Mr. Tudor's note, we have made inquiry respecting it, and find the purchaser of the estate, on being made aware of its excellence, so arranged the new buildings as to leave the tree standing. We are glad to correct our error.—*Ed.*]

The Ortley Apple.—Some of your correspondents, I perceive, seem to think that Mr. Downing's *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America* is not the most correct book of fruit that was ever published. There are scarce any of our good old sorts that we used to know to be found in the book; plenty of new names, which few know any thing about, or old kinds of fruit dressed out with new names—even these are scarce intelligible. The Ortley apple—a box of the apples I sent to the Horticultural Society of London in the year 1825, description of the fruit made by the society and appears in the *Horticultural Transactions*, vol. 6, p. 415, and for which I had the honor to receive their silver medal, undoubtedly an American apple—Mr. Downing, on the authority of Thompson, (as he says,) makes it a mere synonyme of some English apple which he calls Woolman's long. His description is curious enough. My description of this apple, *Guide to the Orchard*, p. 57, No. 151, "*Fruit very much resembling the yellow Newtown pippin, but a little more oval.*" Downing says, p. 142, No. 171, "*Fruit of medium size, OBLONG or oval,*" so that it may square up with his Woolman's long—an apple which I presume he has never seen.—*Yours, M. Floy, Haarlem, New York, March, 1846.*

The New York Virgalieu Pear and the White Doyenné.—Our New York Virgalieu pear, which we have cultivated over forty years, and still have correct, Mr. Downing has converted into a synonyme of the white Doyenné.

I have written to Mr. Downing concerning our Virgalieu, claiming it to be perfectly distinct from the white Doyenné. He has replied to my letter, "that he can prove, beyond the shadow of doubt, that the New York Virgalieu pear and White Doyenné are synonymous." His strongest proof is this: he says, "While on a visit the past summer at Montgomery place, the country seat of the late Edward Livingston, Esq., I saw a row of half a dozen of pear trees, planted fifteen or more years since, brought from France, as the genuine White Doyenné; it was September, and they were full of fruit, and while some of them bore fruit precisely the shape of the genuine French Doyenné, others were most entirely the Virgalieu, so well known on this river, &c."

Now the truth of the whole matter is, that we sold Mr. Livingston these very identical pears—they were four New York Virgalieu and two Seckel pears—nineteen years ago last November, as our books will show. We should be glad to know which of these has changed to White Doyenné, which into French Doyenné, and which of them to the New York Virgalieu; hoping, however, that the two Seckel pears did not change to French Doyenné. There is not a *White Doyenné* among them: is this proof?

I am now getting out a new edition of my *Guide to the Orchard*, with a supplement. The *Cydonia sinensis* having bore fine and beautiful fruit last fall, I have procured a lithograph of it, which will accompany the book. The fruit is large, 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, smooth, perfectly oval, of a deep lemon color, it weighed 1 lb. 3 oz. avoirdupois. The tree when in full fruit appears like a large lemon tree, and is very beautiful.

I have also procured a copy of the Bolmer's Washington plum, from the original drawing, made in 1818, when we first brought this plum into notice. This will also accompany the book; it is now ready for binding and will soon be published. I shall send you a copy.—*I am sir, very respectfully, your obt. st., Michael Floy, Haarlem Nursery, March 9th, 1846.*

ART. IV. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, May 30th, 1846.—Want of room in our last, rendered it necessary for us to omit the premiums awarded at the exhibition of this day. They were as follows:—

PANSIES.—For the best twelve varieties, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co. of \$3.

A gratuity of \$2 to the Hon. J. S. Cabot, for several fine seedlings.

PLANTS.—First premium for six pots in plants, to W. Quant, of \$2.

Second premium for the same to Messrs. Walker & Co., of \$1.

A gratuity of \$1 to Thomas Needham, for six fine fuchsias.

BOUQUETS.—Best bouquet, a premium of \$2 to W. Quant.

Second best bouquet, a premium of \$1 to Messrs. Winship.

[The following report of fruit and vegetables was omitted.]

Fruit: Grapes and peaches, from J. F. Allen.

Vegetables: Three brace of cucumbers from O. N. Towne. Two brace of Windsor Prize cucumbers, very fine, from W. Quant. One brace of cucumbers and six very superior heads of lettuce, from T. Needham.

June 6th. Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President of the Society, eight pots of seedling calceolarias, six pots of fuchsias, viz: Vesta, Queen Victoria (Smith's), Colossus, Britannia, Baudoin, the two first very pretty light colored varieties; also, *Erica tricolor* and *ampullacea*, and *Azalea*, var. *Danielsiana*. From W. Meller, some very fine seedling pelargoniums. From S Walker, some very beautiful varieties of *ranunculus*. From C. Newhall, handsome specimens of the Fringe tree and tulip tree. From Messrs. Winship, fine specimens of the Fringe tree, and a great variety of azaleas, loniceras, &c. From W. Quant, six pots of fine fuchsias, but we did not receive the names.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited twelve greenhouse plants, as follows:—*Achimenes picta* and *longiflora*, *Gardènia florida*, *Erica Savileana* (elegant), *Babingtonia camphorasmæ*, *Polygala latifolia*, *Cytisus* sp., *Nuttalia* sp., from Texas, *Diplacus puniceus*, *Mahérnia odorata*, seedling *Crassula* and *Boronia viminea*; six fuchsias, viz, formosa elegans, Chauvièreni, Defiance,

New globe, Britannia and magastica; six new cereuses, and a variety of cut flowers. From William Doyle, gardener to J. A. Lowell, Esq., twelve greenhouse plants, six good pelargoniums, six cactuses, &c. Bouquets and cut flowers, from P. Barnes, J. Breck & Co., W. B. Richards, A. Aspinwall, S. Walker, Walker & Co., J. L. L. F. Warren, Miss Russell, &c.

Premiums were awarded as follows:—

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—For the best display of twelve greenhouse plants, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co. of \$8.

For the second best twelve greenhouse plants, a premium to W. Doyle of \$5.

A gratuity of \$5 to the President of the Society for a fine display of plants.

CACTUSES.—For the best six varieties of cactus, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co. of \$3.

For the second best six cactuses, a premium to W. Doyle of \$2.

PELARGONIUMS.—For the best six, (having reference to previous exhibitions,) to W. Quant a premium of \$6.

For the second best six pelargoniums, to W. Doyle, a premium of \$4.

CALCEOLARIAS.—For the best four varieties, to W. Quant, a premium of \$3.

FUCHSIAS.—For the best six varieties, to W. Quant, a premium of \$6.

For the second best six varieties, to Messrs. Hovey & Co., a premium of \$4.

BOUQUETS.—For the best, to Messrs. Winship, a premium of \$2.

For the second best, to Miss Russell, a premium of \$1.

Fruits: J. F. Allen exhibited ten varieties of grapes, all well grown, and in fine condition, viz, Black Prince, Black July, Black Hamburg, Macready's Early white, Chasselas Bar sur aube, Grizzly Frontignan, Miller's Burgundy, Muscat of Alexandria, Pitmaston white cluster; also the Tawny nectarine, Coolidge's Favorite and Royal George (Cling) peaches, and Green Gage plums. From T. Motley, Jr., Black Hamburg and White Chasselas grapes, and Early Virginia strawberries. From J. L. L. F. Warren, Willey's seedling, Mottier's Seedling, Hudson (?), and Early Virginia strawberries; also, Black Hamburg grapes.

Vegetables: From Joseph Lovett twelve stalks of Victoria rhubarb, weighing twenty-three pounds, very finely grown specimens. A brace of cucumbers from John Galvin. From T. Galvin, Newport, R. I., two brace of Roman Emperor cucumbers.

June 13th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

Mr. Walker read a copy of a letter forwarded to N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati.

Adjourned two weeks, to June 27th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President of the Society, four new and beautiful pelargoniums, viz, Sophia Matilda, Grand Monarque, Excelsa, and Duchess of Sutherland; also, Fuchsia Miller's Queen Victoria, and

Venus Victrix. From Hon. J. S. Cabot, fifteen new and fine varieties of herbaceous pæonies, among which were formosa, amemoneiflora striata, elegans, claptoniensis, speciosa striata, Victoire modeste, Reëvesii, Pottsi bicolor plena, grandiflora carnea plena, &c. We have descriptions of these and several others, which we shall soon give to our readers. From A. Aspinwall a large and fine collection of roses. From P. Barnes, a fine plant of *Lilium japonica*, and other flowers. From S. Walker, beautiful ranunculus and other flowers. From J. A. Kenrick, a superb flower of the noble *Magnolia macrophylla*, together with roses and other plants.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., a large and fine collection of roses, including several moss, hybrid perpetual, Bourbon and other kinds. From J. Breck & Co., fine roses in variety, beautiful ranunculus and anemonies, and numerous cut flowers. From Messrs. Winship a pyramid of cut flowers, roses, azaleas, and other flowers, in great variety. From W. Meller, six plants in pots. Bouquets and flowers from W. Kenrick, Mr. Warren, S. R. Johnson, Walker & Co., F. W. Macondry, W. Doyle, John Hovey, W. Quant, O. N. Towne, John Dunklee, E. M. Richards.

The following is the award of premiums:—

PLANTS IN POTS.—For the best six plants, a premium to W. Meller of \$2.

For the second best six plants, a premium to P. Barnes of \$1.

BOUQUETS AND DESIGNS.—For the best bouquet, a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren of \$2.

For the second best bouquet, a premium to P. Barnes of \$1.

For a handsome design, a premium to Messrs. Winship of \$3.

Fruit: From J. F. Allen, fine specimens of the following grapes:—Pitmaston white cluster, Black Hamburg, Black July, Muscat of Alexandria, Chasselas Bar sur Aube, Grizzly Frontignan, White Frontignan, Black Portugal,—some of them exceedingly handsome and well ripened. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., Boston Pine and Hovey's seedling strawberries. From A. Aspinwall, extra fine Hovey's seedling strawberries. From Josiah Richardson, Hovey's seedling and seedling strawberries of his own production. From Isaac Fay, seedling strawberries of fair size. From John Gordon, Brighton, Hovey's seedling and Early Virginia strawberries. From Mr. Warren, Bishop's Orange, Early Virginia, Hudson (?) Jenney's seedling, Willey's seedling, Mottier's seedling and Hovey's seedling strawberries. From F. W. Macondry, a dwarf apple tree in a pot, containing twenty-eight apples. From P. Barnes, Royal Scarlet strawberries.

Vegetables: Prince Albert peas, very fine, from F. W. Macondry. From John Gordon, a fine cucumber.

June 20th. Exhibited.—The display of roses to-day was remarkably beautiful; we even doubt whether a greater number of cut flowers, of new and splendid kinds, was ever seen together. Among them the *La Reine* stood conspicuous, as also *Chénérolé*, a rose surpassingly fine. As it was the day appointed for premiums on roses, pæonies and pinks, a greater number of these flowers were brought together than usual, and it was gratifying to see so many competitors for the liberal prizes.

From the President of the Society a very beautiful display of roses, in great variety, including a dozen kinds of moss, many hybrid perpetuals, and new hardy kinds, numbering a thousand blooms; also cut flowers of new and fine pelargoniums, including Sophia Matilda, Lady Sale, Constellation, Beauty Supreme, Symmetry, Nestor, &c., and seven pots of fuchsias. From John Hovey, three pots of *Lilium japonicum*, well grown. From Hon. J. S. Cabot, new pæonies, viz, *Heriartiana*, *féstiva*, *elegantissima*, *Húmei*, &c., and a fine seedling. From Joseph Breck & Co., a great variety of hardy roses, including six varieties of moss, hardy perpetuals, and many other superb kinds; fifty varieties of anemonies, fine ranunculuses and pinks; also, *Phlox Van Houttei*, and numerous perennials and annual flowers.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited upward of five hundred varieties of hardy roses, including twenty kinds of moss, thirty of hybrid perpetual, several new spotted and striped roses, five kinds of Prairie, and many others,—in all nearly two thousand blooms. The following are the names of the thirty prize flowers;—*Gallica*—Boula de Nanteuil, Mazeppa, Jean d'Albret, Franklin, Neron, Bizarre Marbree, Duc de Bassano, La Ville de Gand, Letitia, Phæricus, Pergolese, De Laage, Czar, Mariè Antoinette: *Hybrid Province*—Latour L'Auvergne, Louise Leker, Mad. Henriette, La Ville de Londres: *Provence*—Cabbage, Pauline Garcia, Princess Clementine, La Ville de Bruxelles: *Hybrid China*—Chénérolé, Vandael, Grilony, d'Audigne de la Blanchaire: *Hybrid Bourbon*—Chas. Duval, Paul Perras, Ernest Ferray, Elize Mercœur; among the mosses, Catharine of Wurtemberg, Celnia, Ponctué, Princess Royal, Charlotte du Sor, and Asepala, and among the spotted and striped roses, Euralie la Brun, Mecene, Donna Sol, Œillet Parfait, Jean Bart, Antiope, &c.; also, the following plants:—*Verónica speciosa*, a large specimen, two feet high, with ten of its spikes of brilliant flowers—some blue and others nearly white, fully expanded, *Erica Savileana*, profusely covered with blossoms, *Achimenes picta* and *longiflora*, a seedling *Crassula*, Maid of Orleans Jasmine, and *Gloxinia macrophylla variegata*.

From Messrs. Winship, a large trisule (three pointed) bouquet, of singular appearance, containing an immense quantity of flowers; also a fine display of Queen of the Prairie, Perpetual pink, Baltimore Belle and Superba roses, with numerous other roses and cut flowers of various kinds. From Messrs. Walker & Co. one handsome tree rose in a pot, four cactuses and one crassula. From R. West, Salem, a handsome bouquet. From T. Needham, beautiful specimens of *Phlox Van Houttei* and other flowers. From Mr. Warren, roses in variety, bouquet composed of pansies and numerous cut flowers. Bouquets and cut flowers, from W. Mel-ler, Mrs. Ellery, P. Barnes, D. Crowley, W. Quant, W. Kenrick, W. E. Carter, J. Dunklee, Capt. Macondry, and S. Walker.

The award of premiums was as follows:—

ROSES.—For the best thirty varieties, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co. of \$8.

For the second best thirty varieties, a premium to J. Breck & Co. of \$6.

For the best twelve varieties, a premium to D. Crowley of \$5.

For the best six perpetual roses, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co. of \$4.

For the second best six perpetual roses, a premium to J. Breck & Co. of \$3.

For the best display of roses, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co. of \$3. To the President a gratuity of \$5 for his display of roses.

To Messrs. Winship a gratuity of \$4 for a display of Prairie roses.

RANUNCULUSES.—For the best display, a premium to S. Walker of \$5.

For the second best display, a premium to J. Breck & Co. of \$3.

ANEMONIES.—For the best display, a premium to J. Breck & Co. of \$5.

For the second best display, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co. of \$2.

PÆONIES.—For the best six varieties, a premium to Hon. J. S. Cabot of \$5.

For the second best six varieties, a premium to J. Breck & Co. of \$4.

For the best display of flowers, a premium to W. Kenrick of \$3.

PINKS.—For the best six varieties, a premium to W. Meller of \$4.

For the second best six varieties, a premium to J. Breck & Co. of \$3.

For the best display, a premium to W. Meller of \$2.

PLANTS.—For the best six plants, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co. of \$2.

For the second best six plants, a premium to Walker & Co. of \$1.

A gratuity of \$5 to Messrs. Hovey & Co., for a superb specimen of *Veronica speciosa*.

BOUQUETS AND DESIGNS.—For the best bouquet, a premium to W. Kenrick of \$2.

For the second best, a premium, to Mr. Warren of \$1.

A gratuity of \$2 to Messrs. Winship, for their trisulc design or bouquet.

Fruit: The show of strawberries was by far the best ever exhibited in the hall, and we think we may venture to say the best ever seen any where. And as our own seedlings occupied a prominent place on the tables, we depart from our usual plan, and give the entire report of Mr. Walker, the chairman, which has been drawn up with care, after a trial of all the varieties exhibited, by the whole of the Committee on Fruits. The report is as follows:—

The Messrs. Hovey presented four large baskets of strawberries, two of Hovey's seedling and two of Boston pine. The berries were very large and the flavor delicious. Hovey's Seedling is well known to cultivators through the length and breadth of the land, and we shall be greatly mistaken if the Boston Pine is not found, in a few years, in every good collection. It is perfect in its organs, and when grown within twenty feet of Hovey's Seedling, will ensure a certain and large crop. We recommend both the varieties as deserving of extensive cultivation.

William Gordon, of New Bedford, by the politeness of Benjamin Rodman, Esq., a box of Gordon's Seedling, color and size fine, flavor only second rate.

Otis Johnson, of Lynn, three boxes of Hovey's Seedling strawberries.

Joseph Richardson, Cambridgeport, three boxes Hovey's Seedling, and two boxes of Seedling strawberries. We think somewhat favorable of these seedlings, but wish further specimens before we give an opinion.

Fine specimens of Hovey's Seedling, and also a large dark colored Seedling by Mr. Fay.

William Meller, of Roxbury, Seedling Wood strawberries.

J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton, Jenney's Seedling, Mottier's do., Hovey's do., Willey's do., also Red and White Wood strawberries. The specimens of the White Wood were the best we ever saw. The Jenney's and Mottier's Seedling are very acid and are not worthy of cultivation. These two varieties, as also the Willey's, we think are better adapted to a southern climate. Mr. Warren also presented specimens of the May Duke and Early Bigarreau cherries.

J. Fisk Allen, of Salem, again graced our tables with a choice collection of his early greenhouse grapes. The color and bloom of his specimens of Black Hamburg was very fine. The Grizzly Frontignan is one of the highest flavor and quality; to the lovers of fine and high flavored fruit, this variety will commend itself when compared with the Black Hamburg. We will only add it is one of the best.

Mr. Allen also exhibited specimens of the Zinfindal grapes. Two varieties of peaches, also, fine nectarines and figs.

Vegetables: From Thomas Motley, Jr., cucumber of extra size. From J. A. Kenrick, Victoria rhubarb. From J. Hovey, six heads of cabbage lettuce.

June 27th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

No business of importance was transacted, and the meeting was dissolved.

[The stated quarterly meeting will be held on Saturday, July 4.]

Exhibited—Flowers: From Messrs. Hovey & Co. a large variety of new and fine roses, among which were, Moss Celina, Catharine of Wurtemberg, Princess Royal, French crimson, Ponctué, Précoce and others; Prairie roses, Queen, Superba, Baltimore Belle, Pallida, Anne Maria, and Milledgeville; also, Euralie la Brun, Marceau, Pauline Garcia, Jean Bart, Dubois Dessauzais, Donna Sol, Zhera, Pergolese, Marié Antoinette, Jeanne d'Albret, and many others; also one superb bouquet. From Messrs. Winship, Prairie and other roses in variety, with a quantity of perennial plants. From J. A. Kenrick, a superb flower of *Magnolia macrophylla*.

From W. Quant, very fine cut flowers of *Stephanotus floribundus*, *Tecoma jasminoides*, and *Mandevilla suaveolens*—the former a great addition to hothouse climbers; also, a seedling cereus, very beautiful, the flower having the deep tinge of speciosissimus, and the foliage robust and good. From Joseph Breck & Co., fifty anemones, several of them very fine, Martagon and other lilies, and a variety of perennial and annual flowers. From R. West, Salem, a fine seedling pelargonium and a handsome bouquet. Bouquets and cut flowers from P. Barnes, D. Crowley, Mr. Warren, Walker & Co., W. Kenrick and W. Meller.

The premiums were awarded as follows :—

BOUQUET AND DESIGNS.—For the best design, a premium to Walker & Co. of \$2.

For the best bouquet, a premium to Miss Russell of \$2.

A gratuity of \$2 to R. West for a handsome design.

A gratuity of \$3 to W. Quant, for superb specimens of *Stephanôtus floribundus*.

The pot plants were not considered by the judges worthy of a premium.

Fruit: The display of grapes was one of the best ever made so early in the season. Messrs. Haggerston and Quant exhibited most superb specimens, excellently colored and well grown: the Muscat of Alexandria of Mr. Haggerston having unusually large and fully ripened berries, and the St. Peters of Mr. Quant being perfectly black and covered with bloom. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Allen also showed some very fine grapes, not so large clusters as the above, but well colored and ripe. From J. P. Cushing, Esq., Black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, Poonah, white Frontignan, Grizzly Frontignan, and white Chasselas grapes; the committee pronounced them delicious. From Hon. T. H. Perkins, Golden Chasselas, Grizzly Frontignan, White Frontignan, Black Frontignan, St. Peters and Frankindale grapes. From S. Motley, Jr., Black Hamburg, White Chasselas, and Muscat of Alexandria grapes. From J. F. Allen, twelve varieties of grapes, the same as exhibited at a previous meeting, also Washington peaches. From O. Johnson, Zinfindal and Black Hamburg grapes; also, four boxes of large and fine Hovey Seedling strawberries, and one box of Black Tartarian cherries, not quite ripe. From J. T. Buckingham, White Wood and Hovey's seedling strawberries.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited five large baskets of strawberries—two of Hovey's seedling, two of Boston pine, and one of Deptford pine, all extra large and fine; also, a small box of Princess Alice Maud; the Deptford pine will prove a valuable late variety. The committee state that the "Boston pine fully sustains its good character." From Messrs. Winship, White Bigarreau cherries, and a seedling raised by Mr. T. Munroe of Brighton. From George Walsh, four boxes of the New Black Bigarreau cherry, very handsome. From Isaac Fay, specimens of his strawberry, supposed to be a seedling, as it was found growing in his grounds among other kinds; it is of good size, but second quality. From Josiah Richardson, one basket and three boxes of Hovey's Seedling, very handsome. From Mr. Warren, Red and White Wood, Methven, Jenney's seedling, Willey's Seedling, and Bishop's Orange strawberries. From G. Merriam, Black Tartarian cherries. From J. A. Kenrick, fine Black Tartarian cherries. From J. G. Thurston, Lancaster, large white gooseberries.

Vegetables: A peck of early potatoes from A. D. Williams. From F. W. Macondry, a basket of early potatoes. From A. D. Williams, three heads of cabbage, two bunches of carrots, and three heads of lettuce. From J. Hovey, Roxbury, six heads of lettuce. From W. Quant, one dish of tomatoes.

ART. V. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>			<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>		
	From \$ cts.	To \$ cts.		From \$ cts.	To \$ cts.
Potatoes, old :			Squashes, per cwt. :		
Chenangoes, { per barrel,	2 25	2 50	West Indies,	3	4
{ per bushel,	75	1 00	Summer bush, per doz.	37½	50
Common,.... { per barrel,	1 75	2 00	Pumpkins, each,	—	—
{ per bushel,	50	75			
Carter's,..... { per barrel,	3 00	3 50	<i>Fruits.</i>		
{ per bushel,	1 25	—	Apples, dessert and cooking :		
Long Reds,.. { per barrel,	2 25	2 50	Baldwin, per bbl.	—	—
{ per bushel,	1 00	—	Russets, per bbl.	5 00	5 50
New, per bushel,	2 00	—	Common, per bbl.	—	—
Turnirs : new, per bushel,	4	6	New, per bushel,	2 50	3 00
Onions :			Dried Apples, per lb.	5	6
White, per bunch,	3	—	Cherries, per quart,	—	—
New White, per bunch,	3	6	Downer's, red,	12	17
Yellow, per bushel,	—	—	Common,	10	12½
Beets, per bunch,	4	6	Strawberries, per quart :		
Carrots, per bunch,	4	6	Hovey's Seedling,	31	37
Parsnips, per bushel,	—	—	Early Virginia,	20	25
Salsify, per doz. roots,	25	—	Wood,	25	—
Horseradish, per lb.	10	12½	Currants, per quart :		
Radishes, per bunch,	3	6	Red,	6	—
Garlic, per bunch,	8	10	White,	6	—
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>			Blueberries,	17	20
Cabbages, per doz. :			Raspberries, per quart,	37½	50
Early York,	—	—	Gooseberries, (green) per qt.	12½	—
Early Dutch,	—	—	Peaches, per doz. :		
Brocolis, each,	—	—	Forced,	2 00	3 00
Cauliflowers, each,	—	—	Watermelons, each,	25	75
Lettuce, per head,	3	6	Cucumbers, each,	10	12
Rhubarb, per pound,	2	—	Small, per dozen,	37½	50
Beet tops, per peck,	12½	—	Tomatoes, per doz.	37½	50
Cabbage sprouts, per peck,	16	—	Cranberries, per bushel,	5 00	5 50
Peas : per bushel,			Grapes, (forced,) per lb. :		
Marrowfat, extra,	1 00	1 25	Black Hamburg,	1 00	1 25
Marrowfat, common,	75	1 00	Sweet water,	75	1 00
String beans, per peck,	50	—	Muscats,	1 50	—
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr. gal.	25	—	Other sorts,	1 00	—
Peppers, (pickled) per gal.	37½	—	Fresh Figs, per dozen,	50	75
<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>			Oranges, per doz. :		
Parsley, per half peck,	37	—	St. Michael's,	25	37
Sage, per pound,	17	20	Havana,	—	—
Marjorum, per bunch,	6	12½	Sicily,	25	37
Savory, per bunch,	6	12½	Sicily, per box,	3 50	4 00
Spearmint, per bunch,	3	—	Lemons, per doz.	17	20
			Pine Apples, each,	12½	25
			Chestnuts, per bushel,	—	—
			Walnuts, per bushel,	1 50	1 75
			Cocoanuts, per hundred,	4 00	4 50

REMARKS.—The warm and favorable weather of April and May has been succeeded, as all very early springs usually are, by a cooler summer. A greater part of June has been cool, cloudy, misty, and rainy, and at this period vegetation is probably but little in advance of last year, though at least ten days earlier by the middle of May. Not a large quantity of rain has fallen, but in consequence of the damp, cool temperature, crops have been highly benefited and now promise a good harvest.

Vegetables.—Since our last, new potatoes have appeared, and now there is a very good supply of early whites as well as some chenangoes ; the

stock of old ones remains about the same ; good long reds have advanced a shade in price, but in other sorts there is no alteration ; crops look exceedingly well, no appearance of the rot having yet been seen ; it is hoped that later crops will be equally free from the disease. Old turnips are gone, but to supply their place there is a plentiful supply of very finely grown ones of the new crop. Last year's crop of onions is all gone. Beets and Carrots of the new crop are now tolerably abundant by the bunch. Radishes plentiful for the season. Cabbages of the new crop have come to hand, and of very good size and quality ; they are chiefly early York and early Dutch. Lettuce plentiful and very fine ; indeed the market has rarely been stocked with heads of so fine growth. Rhubarb well supplied and in good demand. Greens are all gone, with the exception of cabbage sprouts. Peas are now plentiful, and marrowfats of the finest quality are brought in. String beans are also abundant. Parsley is more freely brought in. Some new squashes have been received from New York and sold at our quotations ; West Indies yet remain on hand.

Fruit.—The demand for fruit has been good and the supply only moderate. Some fine russet apples yet remain, and in excellent order. Cranberries in less demand, and the stock nearly exhausted. Strawberries tolerably abundant, though prices have been very well sustained. Hovey's Seedling has been in great demand, at an advanced price over others ; this variety, the Early Virginia, and the Wood, are the only three kinds which are raised to supply the market ; the Boston Pine will soon be added to these. Gooseberries scarce and in demand. Currents very abundant. Tomatoes have come to hand from the south and sell quickly at our quotations. Grapes are more abundant, and prices have fallen off ; Malagas are about gone. Cherries are rather poor in consequence of so much damp weather ; what few there are, of good quality, are quickly taken. Oranges are little higher. Arrivals of Pine apples have kept the market well filled. In lemons no alteration.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, June 29th, 1846.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR JULY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines.—Early vineries will now need but little attention ; the grapes being well swelled from the late timely rains, the shouldering having all been done, the superfluous laterals pruned, and danger of mildew being about over, attention will be only required to the proper airing of the house ; this, it is true, will require constant care, on account of sudden changes, yet the critical period is over, and the latter part of the month the berries will begin to color ; keep the house well damped night and morning. In later houses attention will be more necessary, as the vines will be in the same

state as those in earlier houses were last month, and the directions then given by us must be followed. Vines in pots for fruiting next year must be kept tied up and well watered, occasionally using liquid guano. Vines in the open air will now need much pruning; nip off all bearing wood not wanted for next year's crop to within one or two eyes of the fruit, and when too crowded, entirely cut out all weak laterals.

Strawberry beds must be looked after; weed and clean new beds, and lay in the first strong runners, clipping off the others as they appear. Old beds may be renovated by digging in part of the last year's roots, and allowing the remainder to make new roots where the others were turned under.

Budding cherry and plum trees may be commenced about the middle of the month.

Fruit trees of all kinds may be summer-pruned now—that is, pinching off the tips of the young growing wood; this will soon throw them into fruit.

Attend to the destruction of insects, particularly the aphid and the pear slug; two or three good syringings with oil soap, will effectually stop their ravages if begun in time.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias will now require some attention; the late favorable rains have given them a good start, and the prospect now is of a good bloom. See that they are properly staked and tied up at least once a week, at the same time pruning off all laterals but two.

Pelargoniums may still be propagated from cuttings.

Chorizemas may now have another shift into larger pots.

Azaleas may yet be shifted, if not already done.

Cinerarias may be turned out into a rather dry border, where they will make fine suckers for potting.

Verbenas for flowering in pots, in the autumn, should now be shifted into larger size.

Roses for flowering early in pots, next winter, should now be plunged in the open border, and mulched with some strong manure.

10-week and Victoria stocks should now be sown for flowering in winter.

Mignonette should now be sown in pots for flowering in November and December.

Camellias may now be potted; grafting may also be commenced soon.

Tree Pæonies should be grafted this month.

Hardy Roses of all kinds should now be layered, either in pots or in the ground.

Fuchsias should be kept cool and shaded from the hot sun, and occasionally watered with liquid guano.

Carnations and Picotees should be layered this month.

Chrysanthemums should be topped this month to make the plants bushy and compact.

Pansy seed may be sown this month for flowering in the spring.

Oxalis hirta should be potted this month.

Heliotropes may now be propagated from cuttings for next winter stock.

Orange and lemon trees should be budded soon.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

AUGUST, 1846.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes of a Visit to several Gardens in the Vicinity of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, in October, 1845.* By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 248.)

Philadelphia, October 21st, 1845.—We arrived here early in the morning, from Baltimore, and had but a short time to remain in the city; this we improved by a visit to the principal nurseries and gardens.

City Garden of G. Pepper, Esq.—The limited space of Mr. Pepper's garden prevents the erection of additional houses, or we presume he would soon have better accommodations for many of the fine specimens which now make up the collection; many of them are suffering for room, particularly the large palms. Considering, however, the crowded state of the plants, they looked remarkably clean and healthy.

The camellias were remarkably vigorous and healthy. Mr. Chalmers, the gardener, fully understands the management of this splendid family, for we have rarely seen more luxuriant growth and well colored foliage, at the same time abundantly covered with buds. They are kept in the house the year round, being shaded by a light curtain of grass cloth. They are potted in July and August, and receive a top dressing in autumn when arranged for the winter.

Mr. Chalmers has raised several seedlings, one or two of which are said to be very fine; he has also become part owner of a fine seedling raised by an amateur in the city; the two former are named *Emily* and *Pépperi*, and the latter, *Chalmèrii perfécta*, which has already been offered for sale.

Emily, if our memory serves us, being a striped variety, of good shape. *Chalmérii perfécta* is a well formed, deep red flower, of good habit and desirable in every fine collection.

The cactuses, which embrace some large specimens, were in fine order; every thing showed the unwearied attention of Mr. Chalmers, the excellent gardener.

Exotic Nursery of R. Buist.—Since 1843, Mr. Buist has made several additions to his ranges of glass, which now cover many thousand square feet. A small house, heated on the gutter system, has been erected, which Mr. Buist informed us had worked exceedingly well. One of the greenhouses is heated with a boiler on the plan of Messrs. Burbidge & Healy, which we shall soon describe, with engravings. To show the economy of the plan, we need only state, that the house is 122 feet long, and is heated from one boiler, during the winter, with a consumption of only about *four tons* of coal. The heat can be got up in twenty minutes; the pipes are four inch and of cast iron.

In the Moyamensing grounds, Mr. Buist has added a new rose house since our last visit; this is a most convenient structure for blooming tender roses in perfection in our climate, and as they can be erected at a moderate expense, we hope to see them in the gardens of amateur rose fanciers. The house is about fifty feet long, fifteen wide, and six feet high in the centre, with a span roof, and a single flue, side of the path, which runs through the middle from end to end under the ridge. The roses are planted out in the ground, and during the summer season the sashes are taken off; as soon as frosts set in, in October, they are put on again, and, with occasional fires when cold weather occurs, the plants are kept in full bloom until January; after this, shutters are put on, and the plants allowed to rest, no fires being required only in extreme cold and then not sufficient to raise the thermometer above 32°. By the first of March the shutters are taken off, the plants pruned, and in May they commence blooming again, and continue until the succeeding January, when they are again allowed to rest. In this way the China, tea, Noisette, and Bourbon roses, are flowered in the greatest perfection. We should not omit to say the house is only about two feet high on the sides, and consists merely of posts

set into the ground, and planked or boarded up. In the months of November and December, Mr. Buist is enabled to cut hundreds of roses every day.

Many additions have been made to the collection of plants, especially camellias; but at this season but few were in bloom. A bed of *Phlox Van Houttei*, now showing its last flowers, had been very brilliant. Noisette rose *Ophire* stands the winter here, and a plant three feet high had several of its fawn colored flowers fully expanded. It will undoubtedly prove hardy in the latitude of Boston, with a light covering of leaves or strawy manure.

Mr. P. Mackenzie's Garden.—A new camellia house, 120 feet long, had just been erected, completing a *full square* of houses, with Mr. Mackenzie's dwelling in the rear. This house we found well filled with fine large specimens, a portion of them part of the importation the previous year, which we have already noticed. Among the new ones were *Löwii Alexina*, *Lady Henrietta*, *Napoleon*, &c.; we noticed some remarkably fine specimens of *Donckelaërii*, *candidissima*, *tricolor*, &c. The camellia house is heated with a flue.

The Philadelphia potters now manufacture the largest sizes that are needed for plants. We saw here several *two feet* in diameter and of good proportion; they are far better than the unsightly looking boxes which are every where used, and we hope to see these pots introduced in their place; they can be obtained for about two and a half to three dollars each, and they are so well made that, with careful handling, they will last any length of time; besides being far more beneficial to the plants than pots, their neat and appropriate appearance must commend them to the attention of all amateurs.

The stock of young camellias here is very large and well grown; the stock of azaleas is also large and contains a quantity of seedlings. The miscellaneous plants were in fine order, and arrangements were making to remove the whole to their winter quarters.

Nursery of Ritchie & Dick.—The proprietors of this establishment are extending their nursery department, and in walking through the grounds we saw quantities of young trees coming on. The camellia receives the usual attention, and we saw large quantities of young plants, many just in-

arched, and others covered with flower buds. The plants are well grown, and in fine vigor. Great quantities of all the double varieties are grown from single eyes or cuttings on their own roots, and in two years they are ready for sale; one long pit was filled with plants raised in this way. One value these plants possess is, that in case the top is accidentally broken or dies, a sucker is immediately thrown up from the roots.

The roses were yet flowering in the open ground, but with a fading beauty, owing to late severe frosts. Many new kinds have been recently added, but from their rarity we did not note any strong enough to bloom well.

Landreth and Fulton's Nurseries, Federal Street.—Our first and only visit to these nurseries, previous to last autumn, was in the fall of 1831, then well known as the establishment of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, who for many years had obtained the reputation of the most extensive nurserymen in the country. A few brief notes taken at that time, appeared in the first volume of our magazine (p. 201) in the spring of 1835. A great change has been made in the premises since that period; then we only found one or two small greenhouses, but now they number five or six, and all well stocked with a very fine collection of plants, more particularly camellias and cactæ. The neighborhood of the nurseries has also greatly improved. We now found it hemmed in on all sides with dwellings, where in 1831 only extensive fields and pastures spread out, nearly two miles from the thickly populated part of the city.

Referring to our account above mentioned, we particularly alluded to the fine hedges of the arbor vitæ which existed here, and recommended this fine tree as peculiarly well adapted for screens or hedges to shut out one part of the garden from another, or hide disagreeable objects. Twelve years' experience has convinced us of the correctness of our remarks, and we may still urge them upon the attention of our readers. The arbor vitæ is unquestionably one of the finest of ever-green trees, and far superior to any other for forming hedges or screens.

The same old tree of the *Maclura aurantiaca*, which we then saw in fruit, produced the last year upwards of *twenty-six bushels* of fruit. It is now an unusually large tree and

has lost none of its beauty by age; male blossoms to fertilize the flowers were brought two miles. We saw some fine specimens of the *Thuja plicata*, a very desirable species or variety, with fine foliage, and forming a handsome tree. It is raised in quantities from seeds. *Magnolia conspicua* stands fifteen feet high. There is a good stock of *M. macrophylla*, *grandiflora*, and *purpurea*; and fine specimens of many trees and shrubs, among which we noted *Virgilia lutea*, *Chimonanthus virginica*, &c.

Immense quantities of camellias are raised here, and one or two houses are entirely devoted to their cultivation. A small house is wholly devoted to cactuses, and we do not recollect of seeing so large a collection in so good order; among the number were several quite new to us. Mr. Fulton informed us that he had found the old *heptagonus* to be the very best stock for all the *Echinocactus*s; its stout stem fully supports the largest top. *Cereus serpentinus* is, he has also found, the best for the *mamillarias*. One plant of *Echinocactus Eyriesii* was more than thirty inches in circumference. Grafting the *Echinocactus* is done by simply cutting off the stock to a smooth surface, the globular head is also smoothed on the under side; it is then placed on the stock, and after turning it round repeatedly in one direction, to unite the sap vessels of each, it is tied down by means of matting or strings; in this way it becomes firmly attached.

The collection of miscellaneous plants is large, but we had not time to take down the names of particular specimens. The neat and systematic arrangement of both the houses and nurseries highly pleased us.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. II. *Spurrey*, (*Spergel*)—an annual grass, adapted to light soils, with remarks on its cultivation. By F.

AN annual grass, extensively cultivated in some parts of Germany, Belgium and France, as a soiler to reclaim their sandy, sterile lands, also as a green fodder for their dairies.

It grows luxuriantly on exhausted, worn out sandy soils, where no other grass will vegetate. It ripens in two months from sowing, of course will grow three successive crops in a season. When the ground is prepared it should be sown like clover—ten or twelve pounds of seed to an acre.

It is very succulent, and all grazing animals are exceedingly fond of it and eat it with avidity. Cows fed on spurrey are said to yield one third more milk and make one third more butter, and of very superior quality. For soiling, spurrey may be sown, we think, early in May, and turned under when the seeds begin to fall from the lower tendrils in July; again in September; and the third turning as late as possible before frost, if a good crop is looked for in the spring. For seed it should be cut just before or as soon as the seeds begin to drop; and when carefully and sufficiently dried it should be thoroughly thrashed and will yield from ten to twenty-five pounds of seed per acre. It is said to be superior to clover for soiling and unsurpassed as green fodder for the dairy, especially the latter part of the season when other feed fails.

Though spurrey is an annual grass, its seeds will survive the winter if turned under late in the fall. Spurrey grows about ten or twelve inches in height, and when fully grown, it covers the ground like a mat.

Little or nothing is known of this extraordinary grass in this country, and the remarks above are given from some experiments of the last year and this only.

Springfield, Mass., June, 1846.

Spurrey is the *Spergula arvensis* L. of botanists, a native of Britain and northern parts of Europe, where it is considered as a weed, unless especially cultivated. As a forage plant, it is highly valued on the continent, and Von Thaer, the celebrated writer on agriculture, considers it a most nutritive herb. In the *Farmer's Dictionary*, reviewed in a late number (p. 221,) is a short account of this plant; it is there stated, that "its growth is so rapid that in five or six weeks it acquires its full height, which seldom exceeds twelve or fourteen inches. The crop is of course a light one, but is considered of great value, both as supplying a certain quantity of provender, at very little cost, and as being the best

food for milch cows to improve the quality of butter." We should like to see it more extensively tried in our climate, and on very light soils its introduction must be of much benefit.—*Ed.*

ART. III. *Pomological Notices; or notices respecting new and superior fruits worthy of general cultivation. Descriptions and engravings of six varieties of pears.* By the EDITOR.

DESCRIPTIONS and engravings of forty-eight varieties of pears have been given in our series of articles under the above head, in the last three volumes of the magazine, and ten other engravings have accompanied the notices and descriptions of new varieties by Mr. Manning and other correspondents. A larger portion of them have been new and rare kinds, of recent introduction, and first presented to pomologists in our pages. It will be our aim to continue to offer descriptions and engravings of every new pear, as soon as its merits shall be fully established, and what, with the aid of Mr. Manning, Col. Wilder, and other amateurs in the vicinity of Boston, and our own collection, we shall possess facilities which will enable us to do so at the earliest opportunity. We are now gratified in offering the descriptions and engravings of six pears, which, with one exception, have never before appeared in any periodical or pomological work; and as rapidly as our space will permit, we shall describe other valuable kinds of which we have a large number of drawings.

49.* PARADISE D'AUTOMNE. LON. Hort. Soc. *Cat.* 3d Ed.

Very few of the more recently introduced pears combine so much merit as the Paradise d'Automne, (*fig.* 14.) To say that it is superior to the Beurré Bosc, which it greatly resembles, is sufficient to convey to all lovers of fruit the best idea of its excellence. It first fruited in this country in the pom-

* Owing to a typographical error in the enumeration of the varieties of pears described in our last article, (p. 171,) numbers 37 to 42 were duplicated; they should have numbered 43 to 48.

logical collection of Mr. Manning, of Salem, in 1844, to whom the public are already so highly indebted for the first introduction of our choicest pears, and a brief account of it was

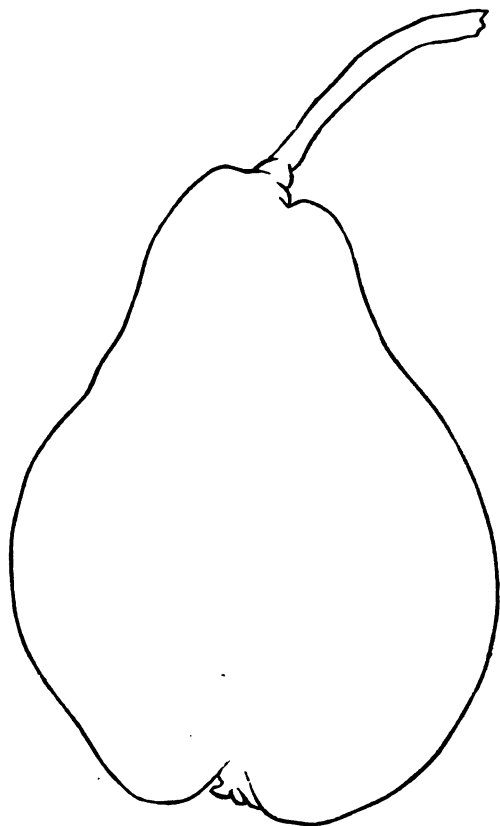


Fig. 14. Paradise d'Automne.

given in a late number (p. 149) by Mr. Manning, who sent us two outline drawings, one from the fruit produced in 1844, and another—from recollection—of the fruit of 1845, when the tree bore a large quantity, and which Mr. Manning thought the more general form of the variety; we fortunately had made a drawing from one of the very handsome specimens exhibited last September, and given us by Mr. Manning, an engraving of which is annexed.

The Paradise d'Automne is supposed to be of French origin, and was received, we believe, from England, through Mr. Kenrick, who brought scions with him on his return from Europe in 1840 and '41. The very correct account he has given of it in the *Orchardist*, we presume he received from Mr. Thompson. We esteem it very highly. Mr. Manning states that it is "much more" vigorous than the Beurré Bosc, and Mr. Kenrick, that it produces "great crops;" and we can add that it is of more delicious flavor than the Bosc—qualities which will render it a most desirable pear in the most limited collection of fruit.

The tree is of very vigorous growth, with upright shoots, which afterwards become straggling and pendulous; the wood is of a deep reddish brown shade, distinctly covered with very large whitish gray specks.

Size, large, about three and a half inches long and two and a half in diameter: *Form*, pyriform, slightly irregular and uneven, large and full in the middle, above which it is little contracted, tapering to, and ending obtusely at the stem: *Skin*, slightly rough, dull yellow, profusely covered with bright russet, thickest on the exposed side: *Stem*, long, about one and a half inches, moderately slender, uneven, brown, with pale russet specks, and obliquely attached to the fruit by a fleshy, and oftentimes wrinkled, base: *Eye*, rather large, open, moderately inserted in a much furrowed basin; segments of the calyx long, reflexed: *Flesh*, yellowish white, coarse, buttery, melting and juicy: *Flavor*, rich, sprightly, perfumed and delicious: *Core*, small: *Seeds*, medium size, very long and pointed. Ripe in September, and will keep two or three weeks.

The great resemblance of this variety to the Beurré Bosc has induced some cultivators to think they are synonymous; they are, however, quite distinct in shape, as well as in leaf and wood. The form of the Beurré Bosc is more regular than the Paradise d'Automne, the latter often having the knobby appearance peculiar to some of the Bon Chrétien.

50. FONDANTE VAN MONS. Hort. Soc. Cat. 3d Ed.

This fine pear is well known in the vicinity of Boston, from the very handsome specimens which have annually been

exhibited the last three or four years, by Mr. S. Walker of Roxbury; and from a specimen selected last autumn from upwards of a barrel of pears, produced on the tree in Mr.

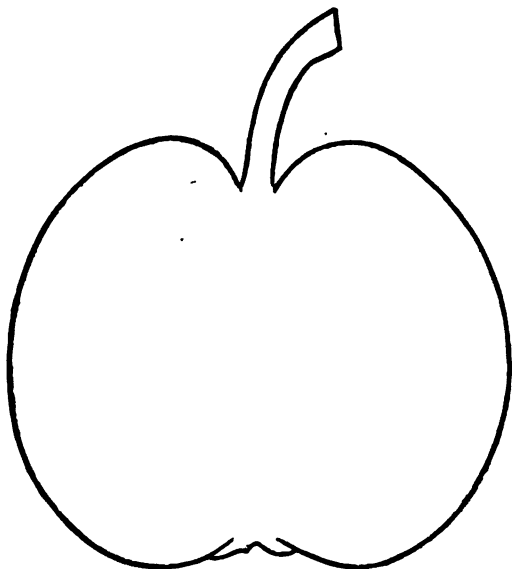


Fig. 15. Fondante Van Mons.

Walker's garden, our drawing (*fig. 15*) was made. Wishing to ascertain the period of the introduction of this variety, and other particulars respecting it, we addressed a note to Mr. Walker, who kindly sent us the following account—so full, as to render any remarks of our own unnecessary:—

“The first specimens I ever saw of this pear, were from a tree on the estate of the late William B. Sweet, Esq., about twelve years ago. I understood Mr. Sweet to say that he obtained the tree from Messrs. Prince & Co. of Flushing, L. I. I afterwards purchased a part of said estate, with the tree thereon, and exhibited specimens of the fruit, at the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, some two or three years; and it was not until the late Mr. R. Manning, of Salem, fruited and presented specimens of it, that I could obtain its name.

“The tree is a free grower, a good bearer, and every other

year produces a very large crop. The fruit is roundish, second in size; color of the skin, pale yellow. When fully ripe it is the most *buttery* fleshed pear I ever tasted; yet it does not rot at the core, and will keep, in its ripe state, for several days. The skin can, (when the pear is fully ripe,) be taken off like the skin of an orange, leaving a mouthful of delicious, juicy, buttery, sweet flesh. It has a peculiar perfume and flavor, to some persons very grateful. It ripens in October, and were it not that we have so many delicious pears, in eating, in that season, the Fondante Van Mons would be classed among the best. I place it as a good second rate pear; but by those who love a sweet pear, with its peculiar flavor, it will be esteemed and cultivated."

Mr. Thompson ranks it *first* quality, in the last edition of the Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*; and from repeated trials of several specimens, in successive years, we should not hesitate thus to class it, though we must admit that it is not quite equal to the Marie Louise and some other first rate pears. Mr. Downing states that it was first introduced by Mr. Manning, but this is an error, as will be seen by Mr. Walker's communication.

Size, medium, about two and a half inches long and two and a half in diameter: *Form*, roundish, very regular and slightly depressed: *Skin*, fair, smooth, thick, greenish yellow at maturity, marbled with red on the sunny side, and very regularly covered with large pale russet specks: *Stem*, medium length, about one inch, stout, curved, smooth, light brown, with russet specks, and deeply inserted in a round open cavity: *Eye*, large, open, little depressed, in a round shallow basin; segments of the calyx long, pointed, reflexed: *Flesh*, yellowish white, coarse, melting, buttery, and juicy: *Flavor*, sweet and pleasant, with a slight, musky perfume: *Core*, large: *Seeds*, large, dark brown. Ripe in October and keeps to November.

51. COMTESSE DE LUNAY.

One of the best pears which we tasted last season was the Comtesse de Lunay, (*fig. 16.*) This beautiful variety we received from our correspondent, Col. Wilder; and it was one of several fine specimens exhibited by him at the annual

exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in the autumn of 1845. It is entirely new, and does not appear to have been known to any pomological writer, neither do we

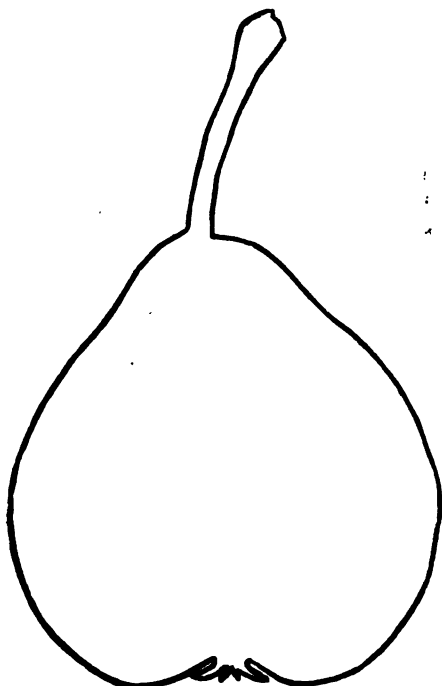


Fig. 16. *Comtesse de Lunay.*

find the name in any catalogue in our possession. We learn from Mr. Wilder that he received it from Orleans, in France, with other new sorts, in 1841 or '42, and the tree produced a few fruit, for the first time, in 1843; and last year it bore in sufficient quantity for exhibition.

Few pears possess the beauty, combined with great excellence, of this variety; too often the fairest looking pears are of very inferior quality; and, as a general rule, indifferent looking sorts are among the finest fruit,—such, for instance, as the *Fondante d'Automne*, *Glout Morceau*, *Beurré d'Arenberg*, *Ne Plus Meuris*, &c. &c. The *Comtesse de Lunay* will compare with the most beautiful pears,—even with the *Forelle*

in its best condition,—possessing a remarkably waxen skin, delicately marked with crimson on the sunny side.

This variety is not to be confounded with the *Compte de Lamy*—a most excellent pear, and ripening at nearly the same season. When the former fruit came under our notice we supposed there was an error in the name; both varieties, however, were exhibited together by Col. Wilder last fall, so as to leave no doubt of their distinctness. The *Compte de Lamy* is of rounder form, with a shorter stem, and does not possess the beauty of the present variety.

Size, medium, about two and a half inches long, and two and a quarter in diameter: *Form*, obovate, regular, full around the eye, and tapering to an obtuse point at the stem: *Skin*, fair, waxen, smooth, pale yellow, thinly washed with red on the sunny side, little russeted at the base of the stem, and covered with reddish russet specks, thickest where exposed: *Stem*, long, about one and a quarter inches, wrinkled, slightly curved, much enlarged where it joins the branch, and very slightly inserted in a cavity, little swollen on one side; *Eye*, large, open, sunk in a round smooth basin; segments of the calyx, long, reflexed: *Flesh*, white, coarse, exceedingly melting and juicy: *Flavor*, rich, sugary, perfumed and very delicious: *Core*, medium size: *Seeds*, rather large, brown. Ripe in October.

52. VICOMTE DE SPOELBERCH. *N. E. Farmer*, Vol. X.

Despoilberg, of some French collections.

Among the numerous varieties of pears produced by Dr. Van Mons, perhaps few have received a higher commendation, from his own pen, than the *Vicomte de Spoelberch*, (*fig. 17.*) It was among the scions of seventy varieties which he first sent to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1831, and which selection he stated “to possess the greatest merit and of recent introduction.” None of those scions, however, lived; and though scions were subsequently forwarded, with numerous other varieties, to Messrs. Manning and Kenrick, we are not aware that this variety ever survived. It appears to be quite unknown to English cultivators, and the name is only found in two or three catalogues which have ever come into our possession.

The tree which we have in our collection, was received in the spring of 1843 from Jersey, under the synonyme above quoted, of Despöilberg, and last season it produced four or

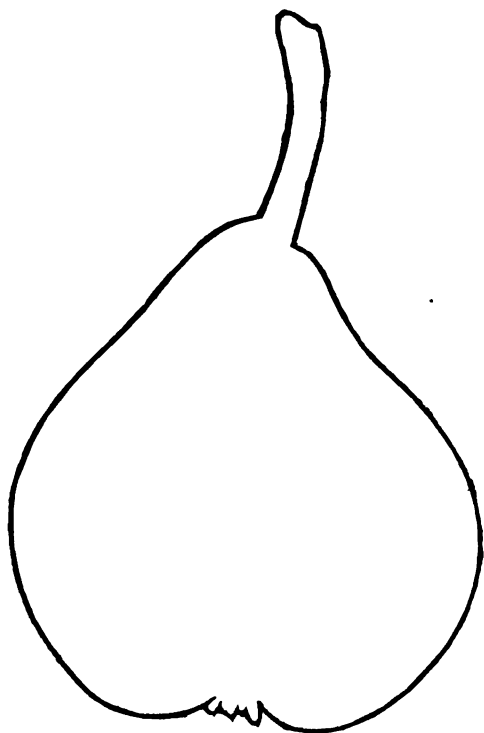


Fig. 17. *Vicompte de Spoelberch.*

five pears, from one of which our drawing was made; the present season the tree also has upon it about the same number; it is a dwarf upon the quince, and has not yet attained a sufficient size to allow it to produce any quantity, as it would prevent the growth of wood for the increase of so desirable a sort.

In the *New England Farmer*, above quoted, is a full description of this variety, translated by Gen. Dearborn; this description corresponds with the fruit, but probably owing to the age of the tree they have not acquired the size they will hereafter, which Van Mons states is "very large," though

"varying in size according to the quantity produced," and intermediate in form between the Beurré gris and Bezi de Chaumontelle; and its resemblance to the latter induced him to call it the Bezi de Spoelberch. He named it in honor of the Vicomte de Spoelberch, one of the trustees of the University of Louvain. An engraving of this pear, with several others, was presented with the scions, and is in the library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The tree is moderately vigorous, with upright branches, inclining towards the stock; the wood is yellowish brown, and finely speckled with whitish gray specks; the leaves are rather large, irregularly dentated and folded, with a slender petiole.

Size, large, about three inches long and two and a half in diameter: *Form*, obovate, full and slightly flattened around the eye, swollen in the middle, and contracted near the stem, where it is also little flattened: *Skin*, fair, slightly rough, greenish yellow, becoming lemon yellow when mature, washed and marbled, or blotched, with purplish red on the sunny side, somewhat russeted in patches extending from the stem, and covered with small greenish brown specks: *Stem*, rather long, about one and a half inches, stout, curved, and obliquely attached to the fruit by a slightly fleshy junction: *Eye*, medium size, moderately sunk in a shallow round basin; segments of the calyx short and stiff, projecting: *Flesh*, white, fine, buttery, melting and juicy: *Flavor*, rich, sprightly, saccharine, and delicious, with a very high perfume: *Core*, medium size: *Seeds*, medium size, dark, nearly round. Ripe in December and January.

Dr. Van Mons states it to be decidedly a winter fruit, sometimes keeping till spring; probably this is true, as all pears were very premature, owing to the warm and dry summer of 1845. Even the d'Aremberg scarcely kept till January.

53. PLOMBGASTEL.

Dusnas, of some French collections.

Last autumn we received from J. C. Lee, Esq., of Salem, a very handsome and excellent pear, called the Plombgastel, (*fig.* 18,) and subsequently another specimen was sent us

from the Pomological Garden; both the name and the variety were new to us, and we could not find any description of such a pear, or even the name mentioned in any of our nu-

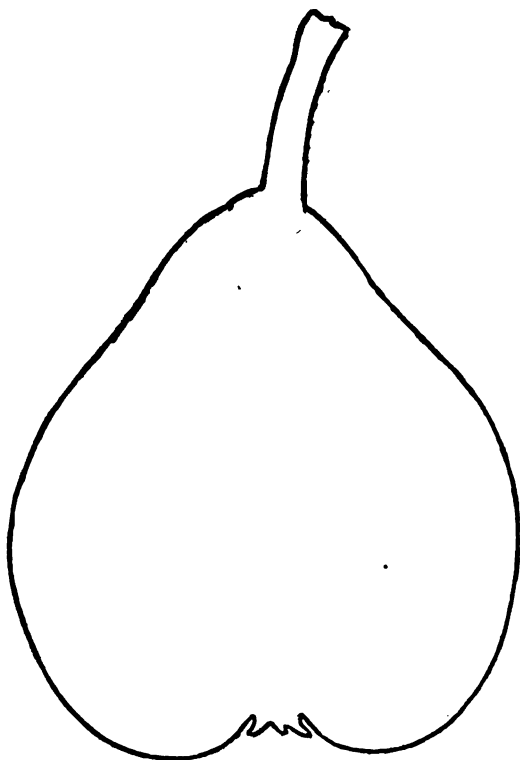


Fig. 18. Plombgastel.

merous catalogues. We were informed the tree was received from Vilmorin, of Paris; though we had sent to him for every new pear, in the spring of 1842, but did not have this among the number. Wishing to know the source from whence it was obtained, as well as the proper orthography of the name, having seen it reported in several ways, we addressed a note to Mr. Manning, who sent us the following reply:—

The Plombgastel was imported from Vilmorin about 1840, by Mr. Lee, from whom my father received scions. The tree is vigorous and of very upright growth. Mr. Lee, in copying it from the French invoice, wrote it Plumbgartel; but the

writing of French nurserymen is often so hard to read, that I place more dependence upon the printed catalogues, and Mr. Lee does the same. I find it in the *Catalogue* of Jamin, for 1838, Plombgastel, 1st size, September and October. Oudin Aine, 1841, has it Plombgastel. In his *Catalogue* for the autumn of 1845 and spring of 1846, he has it Plougastel. This last is different from all others, and so different that I think it must be a misprint. Plombgastel appears to me to be the most used, and it is that which I have myself adopted."

The *Catalogue* of Jamin for 1843 does not include this name, though Mr. Manning finds it in that of 1838.

Under the name of Dusnas it has been received by Mr. Manning, as he has stated at page 150, where, by some error, we have it "Deasnas." A pear is described and figured in the *Pomological Report* of the Horticultural Society of Rouen under the name Juzils, which answers perfectly to the Plombgastel.

This variety is a large and excellent pear; not first rate, but possessing a peculiar spicy perfume, which will rank it high among those of second quality.

Size, large, about three inches long and two and a half in diameter: *Form*, pyriform, regular, large in the middle, slightly contracted near the stem and tapering to a point: *Skin*, fair, smooth, greenish yellow, faintly tinged with red on the sunny side, regularly covered with greenish russet specks, and peculiarly marked with an irregular circle of russet, extending one fourth the length of the fruit from the base of the stem: *Stem*, medium length, about an inch, stout, smooth, inserted without any cavity, but having some slight projections around the base: *Eye*, large, open, deeply inserted in a moderate sized basin; segments of the calyx, long, reflexed: *Flesh*, white, rather coarse, half melting and juicy: *Flavor*, rich, with a highly perfumed peculiar aroma: *Core*, large: *Seeds*, large, brown. Ripe in September and October.

54. SAINT ANDRÉ.

The late Mr. Manning, in his notes on new pears, in our magazine, (Vol. VIII, p. 57,) enumerates the St. André among the names of thirty-nine varieties, which first fruited in his

collection in 1841—a large portion of which were the unnamed sorts received from Dr. Van Mons.

The St. André, Mr. Manning informs us, was received by

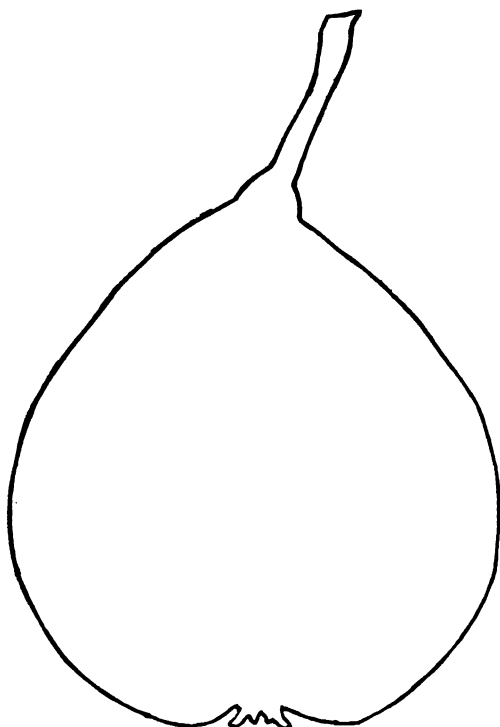


Fig. 19. Saint André.

his father from Messrs. Baumann, of Bolwiller, in the spring of 1836, at the same time with the Rostiezer; and it stands on their *Catalogue* for the autumn of 1838 and spring of 1839 as the Poire St. André.

The specimen from which our drawing was made, (*fig. 19*.) was received from the very large and extensive collection of the Hon. J. S. Cabot, of Salem, and was one of several fine specimens exhibited by him at the annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, last September. It is a very excellent pear, of good size and fine appearance.

Size, large, three inches long and two and a half in diameter: *Form*, turbinate, slightly irregular, and tapering to the

stem : *Skin*, fair, smooth, yellowish green, regularly covered with dark green specks, and finely spotted or rather marbled with dull red on the sunny side : *Stem*, medium length, about one inch, green, with a swollen and fleshy protuberance where it adjoins the fruit, which is slightly upon one side : *Eye*, medium size, open, little depressed, in a very shallow basin ; segments of the calyx short and round : *Flesh*, greenish white, fine, buttery, melting and juicy : *Flavor*, sprightly, with a peculiar delicious perfume : *Core*, small : *Seeds*, medium size, very pointed, light brown. Ripe in September and October.

Mr. Manning states that it ripened September 17th, in 1841 ; last year, which was remarkably early for pears, our drawing and description was made the last week in that month.

ART. IV. *The Fastolff Raspberry : an account of its origin, qualities, &c., with an engraving of the fruit.* By the EDITOR.

THE first information we have of this very superior raspberry, is an advertisement by Messrs. Youell & Co. in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, offering the plants for sale ; this was in the autumn of 1842. In the summer of 1843, specimens of the fruit were exhibited before the London Horticultural Society, for which a premium was awarded ; specimens were also sent to Mr. Robert Thompson, who stated that it was "very large, obtusely conical, and of rich flavor, far exceeding, in this respect, some other new and large varieties."

In the fall of 1844, when in England, we made many inquiries concerning this new variety, and of those too who had seen the fruit ; and we every where heard it so highly spoken of that we immediately wrote to Messrs. Youell & Co., and engaged a quantity of fine plants. With their answer to our letter, they also sent us a beautiful drawing of the fruit, a copy of which (*fig. 20*) we now annex.

This variety is said to have originated, long since, in a garden in the neighborhood of Yarmouth, on the eastern coast

of England, where it was found growing in an old laurel hedge; from the size and appearance of the fruit, as well as its excellent quality, young plants were removed to a favora-



Fig. 20. The Fastolff Raspberry.

ble place, where they produced abundantly and showed the very valuable properties which have given it so high a reputation. The place where it was found growing was a garden attached to an old castle, which was formerly the residence of Sir John Fastolff, from whence its name.

In the season of 1844 and 1845, the Fastolff raspberry was again exhibited by Messrs. Youell & Co., and again received the prize; thus testing its merits before such a tribunal three successive years.

The vines in our garden were set out last year, and but

little can be expected from them until they get well rooted, and throw up strong shoots 6 to 8 feet high ; then will be the opportunity to see how valuable it will prove in comparison with the Franconia—a variety which does not appear to be known in England. They have, however, borne a sufficient quantity to show that its merits have not been overrated, and to warrant us in recommending its extensive cultivation.

The Fastloff is very large, nearly the form of the Franconia, with very large grains, and of a bright and rich color : the flesh is tender, high flavored and excellent, and will compare in this respect with the Antwerp. It is not so solid a fleshed fruit as the Franconia and does not carry so well, and for the market, perhaps, it may not be quite so valuable as that variety ; but all who wish for a most delicious fruit, and at the same time an abundant crop, will prefer the Fastloff. It ripens about ten days earlier than the Franconia, and has the merit of bearing in long succession.

To ensure good crops, high cultivation is necessary ; the ground should be sufficiently good to induce the plants to throw up shoots to the height of 6 or 8 feet. These should be headed partially down in the spring, when they will throw out very large clusters of fruit. Plantations may be made in October or April ; but if at the former season, they had better be covered with a little coarse manure, and a small crop will then be produced the first year. For further directions on the cultivation of the raspberry, we would refer to our previous article, (Vol. VIII. p. 364.)

ART. V. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals ; with remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to eight plates ; with additional miscellaneous information relative to new plants. In monthly numbers ; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley, Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine, in monthly numbers. By Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, K. H., &c., 3d series, vol. 1, 1845. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5.

The Journal of the London Horticultural Society. In quarterly numbers, octavo, 5s. each.

Botanical and Floricultural Intelligence. New Botanical work by Prof. Gray.—We learn that Prof. Gray is about to publish the *Genera of the United States Flora illustrated*. It will form a large octavo work with two pages of letter press to each genus, and the descriptions in English. The drawings will embrace analyses of all the parts of the flower and fruit, made under the microscope, and the engravings will be executed upon stone. The work will appear in entire volumes of about 100 plates each and 200 pages of text, all arranged according to the Natural System, as in Torrey and Gray's *Flora*. When complete, it will form 8 or 10 volumes. Two volumes will appear each year until the whole is finished. The price to subscribers will be \$6 per volume.

New Fuchsia, from Peru.—Messrs. Veitch & Sons, of Exeter, have recently introduced a new species of *Fuchsia*, found by their collector in Peru. It is called *macrantha*. It is described as perfectly distinct from any other introduced species, having flowers of a cylindrical form, from 4 to 6 inches in length, of a delicate rosy red color, produced in profuse clusters. It is of dwarf habit and a most abundant bloomer. At a late exhibition of the London Horticultural Society, it was awarded the large silver medal.

Cùphea cordata.—A new and beautiful greenhouse, also introduced by Messrs. Veitch from the hills of Peru. It is figured in *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, and is stated to be a profuse bloomer, with crimson panicles, of from 6 to 8 inches long at the termination of every shoot; it will probably prove a valuable plant for turning out into the border in summer.

Achimenes patens.—A new and most beautiful species of this fine tribe has recently flowered in the garden of the Lon-

don Horticultural Society; it is called *A. patens*. It proves to be one of the loveliest of the genus; the color of the flowers somewhat resembles *A. longiflora*, but is much deeper and brighter, and the flowers themselves are smaller; it will probably be much better, as the bulbs were only sent home, by post, a few weeks previous. It was found by Mr. Hartweg, since his return to California.

Campanula grandis, which we shall give an engraving of in an early number, has proved quite hardy in our garden, and flowered splendidly, producing several of its spikes of large deep blue bells. It is a great acquisition.

Yellow Tree Pæony.—Owing to the non receipt of some of the numbers of our foreign periodicals, we have deferred noticing this great acquisition until we could give a full description of such a novelty. In our next number, we hope to be able to do so. A true yellow pæony has been at last discovered. It was introduced to England in 1842 from the Crimea, and such a rarity is it that 25 guineas have been offered for a single plant in some of the continental nurseries. It is figured in the *Botanical Register*.

Aquilegia Skinneri and *glandulosa* var. are both in flower in our collection; the former we have already noticed, (Vol. IX. p. 418.) It is a very fine species, quite distinct; growing to the height of three feet, with strong spreading stems, much branched and rather pendulous, and terminated with very large flowers, having long spurs, which are of a brilliant scarlet. It is quite hardy, having been planted out last year when just received from England, and was slightly protected with a covering of two inches of strawy manure.

A. glandulosa var., plants of which we raised from seeds procured in the autumn of 1844, in London, is just showing a few flowers; the plants are still in pots, and are not three inches high; supposing it might not be perfectly hardy, and being very rare and beautiful, we kept the plants in *thumb* pots, in a frame, during the last winter. They will not flower strong till another season. The flowers are blue and white, and when of full size, nearly as large and spreading as the passion flower; it grows to the height of twelve inches. If hardy, of which we have no doubt, it will be a great acquisition to our hardy perennials.

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *The Charter, Constitution and By-laws of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, with a Report of its Transactions, for 1843, '44, '45, List of Members, &c. Part I.* Pamphlet, 8vo., 68 pages. Cincinnati. 1846.

THE Cincinnati Horticultural Society has only been organized three years, yet we have here a very interesting pamphlet of its transactions during this period, of upwards of 60 pages. Even some of our older associations would find it difficult to compile a greater amount of really useful intelligence, separate from the long and wordy reports of exhibitions. A great deal of the information we have already anticipated, and many of the new or supposed western fruits, which are described, will be found noticed in a previous volume, (X. p. 205.) Enough, however, of interesting intelligence remains to devote a few pages to a brief review of its contents. Such varieties of apples, pears, peaches, cherries; grapes, or other fruits, as appear to be quite new or little known, not before mentioned, we shall, as usual, hereafter notice in our pomological report, where they may be easier referred to.

The first meeting for the formation of the society was held on the 17th of February, 1843. It was soon organized, and a constitution and by-laws established. During the spring, summer, and autumn of 1843, meetings were held every Saturday; the members increased rapidly, a correspondence was opened with distinguished horticulturists in various parts of the Union, and many superior varieties of seeds, scions, &c., exchanged and disseminated.

The first report is a notice of a variety of fruits cultivated in the west; all but five or six of them have been noticed in our last three volumes. The committee preface their report with the following remarks:—

“The soil and climate of the Ohio valley seem to be peculiarly well adapted to the culture of this fruit. Eastern fruits, when cultivated here, grow so much larger and fairer, as scarcely to be recognized as the same varieties. With so fine a climate, and the production of so many valuable

seedlings, it is not strange, that large quantities are raised and shipped, of a quality that cannot be rivalled in any part of the Union. The early settlers of Ohio, then without any of the facilities of communication of the present day, and unable to bring trees hundreds of miles over rough roads and through an uninhabited wilderness, provided themselves with large quantities of seeds which were promiscuously sown. This accounts for the large number of excellent seedlings found at the present day. It is well known that American apples, generally, are so much superior to those grown in Europe, that they are now a regular article of export."

Among the extracts from correspondents is a list of cherries which have been tested in Ohio by Dr. Kirtland, and a list of pears tested by our correspondent, George Hoadly, Esq., of Cleaveland. The varieties which Mr. Hoadly has found, after long experience and observation, to succeed well, are the Madeline, Bloodgood, Dearborn's Seedling, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Napoleon, Marie Louise, Seckel, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Stevens's Genesee, Duchesse d' Angouleme, Hunt's Connecticut, (for baking,) Winter Nelis, Easter Beurré, and Uvedale's St. Germain, or Pound, (for baking.) These he recommends to gentlemen wishing for a small and choice collection.

The report for the season continues with an account of the public exhibitions—one in June and one in September.

In 1844 weekly exhibitions were held, and also one public spring show in May, and another in September. At the May exhibition Mr. S. S. Jackson, who was one of the first to introduce Hovey's Seedling strawberry into Cincinnati, exhibited "several baskets of berries, *ranging four to five inches in circumference.*"

After the report of the Fruit committee for 1844, follow communications to the society. The principal of these relate to the fire blight, and the entire article of our correspondent, Mr. Beecher, is included. Nothing new, however, is elicited but what has been noticed by Mr. Beecher, whose communication is of a subsequent date.

In the report for 1845 is an interesting article on the vineyard of Mr. Resor, showing the actual produce of the crop, and the profit to be derived from the growth of the grape; we copy the article entire:—

"Upon referring to some memoranda of my father, I find amongst others, the following account kept of the produce of his vineyard since 1837. As

several of our members are cultivating the vine, I thought it would be interesting, as it is difficult to obtain a statement of the kind, kept minutely for a series of years.

"It shows the actual produce and the certainty of the crop before any other fruit in this latitude, and the difference between the Catawba and Isabella, as to the yield and certainty. The Isabella having borne a first rate crop for nine successive years, the Catawba failing occasionally from rot and the effects of insects.

"The vineyard has a southern exposure, fronting on the Ohio river; it was planted with rooted plants in 1834, and contained at that time, 1775 vines, placed in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet distance in the row—the ground being previously trenched and the stones taken out to the depth of 2 feet.

"In the fall of 1837, the first crop was picked as follows:—163 bushels grapes, from which was made 667 gallons wine. At this time there were 1,125 Isabella and Cape vines, yielding 113 bushels, making 460 gallons, and 630 Catawba, yielding 51 bushels, making 198 gallons.

1838, Vintage, September 10, produce	. . . . .	327 galls.
1839, " " 5, "		440 "
1840, " " 20, Isabella,		240
Catawba,		65—305 "

"This year, (1840,) most of the Catawba rotted on the vines. From this time there were 2300 vines, about one half of each kind.

1841, Vintage, September 15, produce	. . . . .	237 gallons, Catawba.
" " " " "		275 " Isabella.
		512 "

1842, Vintage, September 12, produce	. . . . .	166 gallons, Catawba.
" " " " "		319 " Isabella.
		485 "

1843, Vintage, September 15, produce	. . . . .	250 gallons, Catawba.
" " " " "		238 " Isabella.
		538 "

1844, Vintage, September 15, produce	. . . . .	108 gallons, Catawba.
" " " " "		306 " Isabella.
		414 "

1845, Vintage, September 9, produce	. . . . .	283 gallons, Isabella.
" " " " "		349 " Catawba.
		632 gallons.

"About one eighth of the Catawba grapes were destroyed by bees and other insects after ripening.

"The quantity eaten by three families is not taken into this account.

"The ground has always been thoroughly hoed in the spring, and kept free from weeds, and never manured until last winter, when the ground was

covered and in the spring dug in. From the result this season, manuring would seem to pay well, as the vines are in better condition than they ever were after yielding a heavy crop.

"The vines have been trained to stakes and the bearing wood cut out, after having borne one season, leaving two shoots, trained the same season—one to form the bearing hoop or bow and the other cut to two eyes—to propagate wood for the next year; the vine never having but the hoop and the two eyes left for fruit each year growing at the same time.

"This year the ends of the vines have been nipped, and the suckers taken out four different times.

"The following estimate I have made from what it has cost this year, and it is not far from the actual expense, although the labor has been done by the hands doing the other work on the farm; and in making wine, extra hands were always employed. By planting cuttings, and preparing the ground by subsoil plowing, when it can be done, the expense would be lessened. The price is what the wine was sold at from the press this season, and is a low estimate:—

ESTIMATE.

2,300 vines, at 6c.,	138 00
2,300 poles, at 2c.,	46 00
1,000 " replaced,	20 00
Trenching ground and planting,	80 00
Manuring last fall,	30 00
Two months' work, each year, 9 years,	225 00
Extra work in making wine,	150 00
Interest on investments before crop,	15 00
	<hr/>
	704 00
Cr. by 4,300 gallons wine, at 75c.,	3,229 50
	<hr/>
	\$2,525 50

"The expense of cultivation, previous to the first crop, is not accounted for, nor are the press, casks, &c.; but the actual expense of cultivating an acre of grapes, where persons are hired to attend to other work, would amount to but very little, as but a short time is required to attend to clearing the vines during the season."

The spring exhibition for 1846 was held on the 28th of May, and was crowded with visiters; the only articles particularly specified, are "several dishes of Hovey's Seedling strawberries, 3½ to 4 inches in circumference, exhibited by the President of the Society, George Graham, Esq., and Phlox Van Houtteii, by Thomas Winter. A long report succeeds on the vineyards of Hamilton County, Ohio, from which it appears that there is an aggregate of 83 vineyards, containing about 250 acres—114 being in bearing, and producing 23,219 gallons of wine last year.

Perhaps the most important, is the concluding "report on the cultivation of the strawberry," made June 13th, which is as follows :—

"The committee appointed two years ago, at the request of N. Longworth, Esq., to investigate the character and habits of the strawberry, having had the subject under consideration, beg leave to report :—

"That after numerous experiments made by the members of the committee, relative to the character of the plant, and its productive qualities, they have unanimously arrived at the following conclusions :—

"1. That strawberry plants raised from seed, like many other plants, are liable to run into diversified varieties, and a peculiarity in these varieties, is the irregularity of the reproductive or sexual organs.

"2. That a few varieties have the flowers perfect in the sexual organs, and present the stamens and pistils both fully developed in each flower. Such flowers may produce a good crop of medium sized fruit, as we have witnessed this season, in the cultivation of the La Grange, (a variety of the Haut Bois,) in the White Pine, and in the Monthly Alpine.

"3. Another class, which is numerous and embraces the best varieties cultivated in this neighborhood, has the female or pistillate organs fully developed, and the male or staminate organs so imperfect, that at first glance they appear to be wanting ; but a critical examination and dissection of the flower will disclose them, few in number, and so imperfect in anthers and pollen, that they appear incapable of fertilizing the stigmas ; consequently, they are termed pistillate or female plants, and require a staminate plant near them to furnish the fertilizing powers ; for without staminate plants the crop will be small and the berries imperfect. Hovey's seedling plant will illustrate this class.

"4. Other varieties are perfect in the male or staminate organs, with the pistils imperfect. Such plants will produce an imperfect crop, although some flowers may have perfect pistils, and produce the berries of large size ; but under the most favorable circumstances they will fail to mature an abundant crop of fruit.

"It may be proper here to state, that these varieties have a strong growth, producing vigorous runners, and when planted with pistillate plants, within two or three years, they occupy all the ground, and the cultivator, who is ignorant of their habits, generally concludes that his productive plants have become barren ; when, after proper examination, he would see that the pistillate plants had been displaced by the rapid growth of the staminate, and the quantity of fruit proportionately diminished.

"There are other varieties so defective in the pistils or female organs, as to be completely sterile, and fail to produce fruit, either in their native state or under the most careful cultivation.

"A majority of the committee also express the opinion, that the varieties mentioned never change their character, so as to be transferred from one class to another, but continue their original distinction in the runners and remain the same under all circumstances of cultivation.

"The minority of the committee think that sufficient experiments have not yet been made, to demonstrate fully the truth of this opinion.

"Your committee, therefore, relying upon their own experiments, and those made by other cultivators, freely state, that to insure an abundant product of large fruit, the principle of hybridizing must be adopted, and such varieties selected to bear fruit as exhibit the female organs or pistils largely developed, with the male organs or stamens, defective or undeveloped. To fertilize the female plant with the necessary pollen, the pistillate plants must be accompanied in the same bed, or near to it, with male or staminate plants.

"This rule being strictly observed, in all favorable seasons abundant crops will reward the careful cultivator.

"As further evidence that this is the most successful mode for the cultivation of the strawberry, your committee beg leave to refer to the quantity of strawberries sold in the Cincinnati market this season, which were furnished principally by those who have adopted the system of planting female or pistillate plants, with a proportion of about one tenth male or staminate plants for fertilizing.

"The amount sold has been ascertained by a committee appointed by the Horticultural Society. The committee reported the quantity in market each day during the most productive portion of the strawberry season, commencing on the 19th of May and ending on the 12th of June—a period of 22 days—in which time they state the aggregate amount at 4,150 bushels, being an average of nearly 200 bushels per day. Other estimates make the quantity much greater.

"This product of fruit, compared with other markets, and the quantity of ground cultivated, furnishes conclusive evidence of the success in attending to the cultivation of staminate and pistillate varieties."

The report is signed by Jacob Hoffner, W. Smith, R. Buchanan, George Graham, A. H. Ewing, A. H. Ernst, J. G. Anthony, S. Mosher, S. S. Jackson.

We entirely agree with the opinion of the committee, with one exception, and that the last paragraph of the 4th proposition, in which they state that those "varieties (the male or staminate with the pistils imperfect) have a strong growth, producing vigorous runners, and when planted with pistillate plants, within two or three years, they occupy all the ground," &c. &c.

Now, we do not know what varieties the committee allude to; we have tried every sort introduced into the country, and never have yet seen any varieties which would displace either Hovey's Seedling or the Boston Pine; and we venture to assert, notwithstanding the views of the committee, that, if

they will make a bed, of *one* plant of each, of all the kinds of strawberries known, and leave it to itself, merely keeping down weeds, at the end of five years, the predominating sorts will be those we have already named. We are inclined to think the committee jumped at the conclusion of the 4th proposition; we certainly wish they had stated whether their opinions were founded on actual experience.

Accompanying the pamphlet is a paper, read before the Society, by Mr. Longworth, on the grape and the strawberry, and published by order of the Society. This we shall particularly notice in another number.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Foreign Notices.*

ENGLAND.

June exhibition of the London Horticultural Society.—The second exhibition of the society for the present year was held on the 11th of June. The show was one of the finest ever held, and the whole report would fill 10 or 15 pages. We cannot, however, omit recording that part of it which must be interesting to every reader, particularly as showing to what perfection the science of gardening has attained. The editor of the *Chronicle* has the following remarks on the exhibition :—

With respect to the exhibition itself, we may state that although the gay azaleas of May were missed by every body, yet that the general effect was as good as ever. The pelargoniums were in their glory. Orchids were magnificent; who, for instance, ever beheld such a bank of these plants as was at that time brought from Mr. Rucker's garden, among which was an *Aerides odoratum*, to have produced which alone would have made the reputation of any gardener. Then the fruit, which was so meagre in May, did honor to the skill of English gardeners, and so the Pacha seemed to think, although, from the remarks of a correspondent in another column, it appears that the judges were of a different opinion. The heaths were better than before, and a single plant of *Erica ventricosa purpurea*, from the garden of Sir George Stanton, was as fine a thing in its way as the *Cyrtopod* of the previous exhibition. Of such things as these we can only say that high gardening can go no further.

More novelties were present than before. The Royal Botanic Garden at Kew sent the charming *Torenia asiatica*, whose indigo stained flowers every body stopped to admire, although by some oversight it had not been

properly marked. Mr. Veitch furnished a beautiful little long-spurred balsam from Java, with the *Æschynanthus pulcher*, a good and new form of that fine genus.

Considering that the thermometer had stood near 82° for the previous fortnight, that it ranged as high as 86° in the shade and 97° in the sun, during the exhibition, and that the plants can hardly be said to have felt it, so fresh and unflagging was their appearance, we should wish to ask how we are to measure the skill of the exhibitors who had successfully contended with such adverse circumstances?

There were no accidents among the ocean of carriages, but it took a long time to find the latter, so that either from that circumstance, or an unwillingness to leave the coolness of the garden for the heat of London, many visitors lingered till the evening had nearly closed in. The exact number of visitors was 13,421, exclusive of supernumeraries:

The second great exhibition of the season took place in the garden at Chiswick on Saturday last; and was scarcely inferior to the grand display in May. The day was all that could be desired, although the garden was somewhat parched by the late dry weather. The exhibition was inspected by Ibrahim Pacha, who appeared to be highly gratified with the scene. In large collections of 40 stove and greenhouse plants there was no competition; Mr. Robertson, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, being the only exhibitor. In this group were several matchless specimens of first rate cultivation; indeed, nothing inferior to those produced by the same exhibitor in May. At the back stood a *Clerodendron fallax*, with 7 large spikes of scarlet flowers, and on either side noble plants of *Stephanotis floribunda*, especially one neatly 6 feet in height, loaded with bloom. Supporting these again were *Erica metulæflora bicolor*, a splendid plant, covered with a profusion of red and white tubes; *Clerodendrons paniculatum* and *fallax*, and a fine *Statice macrophylla*. In the same collection were also *Phænocoma proliferum*, 4 feet through and as much in height, exceedingly well grown, but scarce of flowers; and near it another of the same species, equally good. Associated with these were *Epacris grandiflora*, and large bushes of *Coleonema pulchrum*, and *Pimelea decussata*. In front were *Manettia cordifolia*, 4½ feet high and as much through, profusely covered with red blossoms, which contrasted well with the deep green foliage; the well known and generally well grown *Leschenaultia formosa*, 18 inches in height and 2 feet in diameter; a small *Erica gemmifera*; *Pimelea decussata*, a depressed bush finely in flower; *Clerodendron Kämpferi*, with one strong spike rising about 18 inches above the ample dark green leaves; *Statice arborea*, with seven spikes of bloom, together with a rather bare *Leschenaultia Baxteri*; and a small *Ixora coccinea*, with eight gaudy clusters of scarlet flowers. Along with these were two plants of *ventricosa coccinea minor*; *Azalea Danielsiana*, in good condition, considering the season; *Cyrtoceras reflexum*, with numerous bunches of pale green and lemon-colored flowers; two tolerably good plants of *Rondeletia speciosa*; a neat *Eriostemon buxifolium*; *Erica Cavendishii*, measuring 2½ feet in height and as much through; and *Tabernæmonta coronaria*, a plant not often seen in collections, remarkable

for its glossy deep green leaves and handsome yellow eyed snow white flowers. In the same group with these were *Ixora coccinea*; *Epacris grandiflora*, 5 feet in height and 4 feet in diameter; a fine bush of *Erica tricolor elegans*; *Clerodendron fallax*; a small *Azalea variegata*, pretty well bloomed; *E. perspicua nana*; a badly bloomed blue *Leschenaultia*; *Boronia denticulata*, in fine condition, measuring 3 feet in height and as much in diameter; and a famous *Leschenaultia formosa*, 2 feet through and as much in height, with its branches hanging gracefully over the pot.

Collections of 20 plants were contributed by Messrs. Frazer of Leabridge Road; Mr. Ayres, gardener to J. Cook, Esq., of Brooklands, Blackheath, and by Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, of Bromley. The Leabridge group contained as usual superb specimens of cultivation. Arranged along the back was *Clerodendron splendens* which has been formerly noticed; an exceedingly neat *Aphelexis humilis*, 2½ feet in height and as much in width; a very handsome *Sollya linearis*, 5 feet in height, quite a thicket of pale blue flowers and deep green leaves; and *Crowea saligna* in the most robust health, but hardly sufficiently in bloom; and not less remarkable were handsome specimens of *Ixora coccinea* in most luxuriant growth, producing nearly 40 gorgeous scarlet heads of flowers; and a large mass of *Coleonema pulchrum*, 5 feet in height and as much in diameter, covered with little pink stars. In the same collection were also *Statice arborea*, with 7 flower spikes; and a splendid *Erica Bergiana*, literally a mass of small round deep purple blossoms. In front were *Clerodendron squamatum*, a noble plant of that showy genus; a splendidly grown *Phænocoma proliferum*, 3 feet in height and as much in width, but scarce of bloom; *Pimelea hispida*, a mass of white flowers; a large and fine *Polygala acuminata*, about 5 feet in height and as much in diameter, a mass of purple flowers; the same *Pavetta caffra* formerly mentioned, a plant we should like to see oftener in collections; and a small specimen of the lilac-flowered *Franciscea acuminata*. Along with these were *Aphelexis speciosa*, a paler flowered and perhaps less handsome species than *humilis*; a small plant of the yellow blossomed *Gompholobium splendens*, and several *Heaths*, including *tricolor elegans*, a handsomer variety than *tricolor*, which likewise formed part of the group, as did also a pretty *E. ventricosa*. Mr. Ayres's set, which was next in point of merit, comprised two noble *Clerodendrons*; the same *Allamanda cathartica*, formerly described, again produced in first rate order; as was also the noble *Gloriosa superba*, alluded to on a former occasion. Along with these were *Crowea saligna*, finely in bloom, and promising to become still better; the larger and best variety of *Aphelexis spectabilis*; a small plant of the comparatively new *Cyrtoceras reflexum*; *Leschenaultia formosa*, forming a low spreading bush, 18 inches in height and about 2 feet across, together with a very handsomely grown and finely bloomed *Polygala oppositifolia*. In the same collection were, moreover, a small plant of the pale flowered *Aphelexis sesamoides*; a very fine *Phænocoma proliferum*, 3 feet in height and nearly as much in diameter, well flowered; and a fine bush of *Pimelea decussata*, 3 feet in height and as much in width, together with *Erica Bergiana*; *tricolor*, with its

variety *elegans*, and a pretty *E. ventricosa*. In Mr. Hunt's collection we remarked a small but finely bloomed *Aphelexis humilis*; *Dillwynia splendens*, 3 feet in height and nearly as much in width, finely bloomed; a small *Erica ventricosa superba*; *Boronia serrulata*, 2½ feet in height and 2 feet in width; *Clerodendron squamatum* in luxuriant health, but not well bloomed; *Crowea saligna*, 2 feet by 2, in robust health, just coming into blossom, and a large rather thin bush of *Pimelea decussata*. Associated with these were *Erica ventricosa purpurea*, a famous plant about 3 feet in height and 2 in width; a small but fine *Pimelea hispida*; *Phænocoma proliferum*; a small *Leschenaultia Baxteri*, in fine health and bloom; and a small but finely grown *Pimelea decussata*. At the back, stood *Clerodendron paniculatum*, a single stemmed plant, 6 feet in height, having a noble panicle of flowers; a very neat *Pimelea spectabilis*, 2½ feet in height, and 3 feet in width; the same fine *Leschenaultia formosa* formerly mentioned; a small *Erica depressa*; *Polygala cordifolia*, 2 feet in height, and as much in diameter, rather "leggy;" a splendid *Ixora coccinea*, 5 feet in height, producing 17 heads of bloom, and several Heaths, including *perspicua nana*, and a very large plant of *tricolor elegans*.

[The collections of Orchids we pass over, as they are less interesting to our cultivators than other plants.—*Ed.*]

Collections of Cape Heaths were numerous, and made a fine display; but with one or two exceptions there was nothing particularly striking among them. A noble single specimen of *ventricosa purpurea* was produced from the garden of Sir George Staunton, Bart., and, occupying the place of the noble spotted *Cyrtopod*, (*Cyrtopodium punctatum*), produced at the previous exhibition, was a worthy rival of that fine plant, as far as good cultivation is concerned. Another particularly handsome plant was a *metulæflora bicolor*, in Mr. Fairbairn's collection from Clapham. This variety is generally loose and straggling; but the specimen in question—a plant about 3½ feet high, and as much in width—was very compact, and a mass of long rosy pink blossoms passing into pure white at the tips, the two colors forming a striking and agreeable contrast. Collections of 20 plants were shown by Mr. Hunt, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Ayres, and by Messrs. Fairbairn and Rollison, of Tooting. In Mr. Hunt's group were observed a good *Cavendishii*, a large plant of *tricolor*, and a red variety of that species, a good *depressa*, the useful *ventricosa*, the pretty white flowered *odore rosæ*, the larger variety of *retorta*, a fine *Massoni*, *perspicua nana*, nearly 4 feet in height, and as much through, a mass of bloom, which was beginning to fade, and a good plant of *Halicacaba*, with curious drooping pale green flowers. In Mr. Robertson's collection were *inflata*, a very large plant, rather bare of flowers; a very fine *gemmafera*, 3 feet in height and about 4½ feet in width, covered with blossoms down to the pot; a fine *ventricosa carnea*, rather thin, but a mass of flowers; a famous *Cavendishii*, finely bloomed plants of *ventricosa superba*, and a *coccinea minor*, the latter a lovely object. In the same group were *tricolor elegans*, hardly sufficiently in bloom, which was also the case with a good *metulæflora bicolor*. In addition to these, the collection contained a large *splendens*, *densa*, and sev-

eral others. Mr. Ayres's group was composed wholly of small plants, which were all in excellent health and finely bloomed. Among them were *jasminiflora*, a handsome species; *gemmaifera*; *tricolor elegans*, with flesh colored green tipped flowers; *ventricosa alba*, *metulæflora*, and its more striking variety *bicolor*, a very pretty *Westphalingia*, and a neat *Bergiana*. In the group from Clapham were a *Massoni* in excellent condition; the comparatively new *Vernoni superba*, *impulsa*, covered with long delicate pink tubes; various varieties of *tricolor*; the fine *metulæflora bicolor* above alluded to; *Bothwelliana*, a mass of bloom; the curious little *sanguinolenta*, with deep red flowers, shaded with violet; varieties of *inflata* and of *ventricosa*, and a large *jasminiflora*. In the group from Messrs. Rollisson we observed a pretty little *Massoni*, a dense bush of *Daphnæflora*, and several other well grown plants; all of them were, however, somewhat deficient in regard to bloom.

Collections of 12 Heaths were shown by Mr. Green, Mr. May, and Mr. Barnes, and among nurserymen by Mr. Dawson, of Brixton Hill, Messrs. Veitch & Son, of Exeter, and Messrs. Frazer, of Lea-bridge. Mr. Green's plants, which were large and well grown, contained *Westphalingia*, covered with a profusion of richly colored red tubes, a fine *inflata*, a beautiful plant of *elegans*, *Cavendishii*, in good condition, and a pretty *ventricosa superba*. Mr. May also sent excellent plants, among which were *Westphalingia*; a fine *tricolor*, loaded with blossoms; a small *elegans*; *ventricosa alba*, a mass of white flowers; a very fine *Massoni*, 2 feet in height and quite as much in diameter, covered with blossoms; and an excellent plant of *odorata*.—Mr. Barnes's plants were large and finely grown; among them were *odore rosæ*; the singular looking *Plukenetiana*; a large *ventricosa*, *tricolor*, the pretty pink flowered *infundibuliformis*; and a large *ventricosa superba*.—Mr. Dawson's group was composed of neat, small plants, which were, however, not different from what has been already mentioned.—The Exeter group came in excellent order; it contained a large *tricolor*; *gnaphaloides*; several varieties of *ventricosa*; and small plants of *gemmaifera* and *Coventryana*, the latter covered with little pink stars. In the Messrs. Frazers' group was a fine plant of *tricolor elegans*; several varieties of *ventricosa*; and a fine *daphnoides*.—Groups of six plants were produced by Mr. Bruce, Mr. Jack, and Mr. Malyon. Mr. Bruce sent *Bergiana*, in capital condition, as also a fine *tricolor*; and a pretty *depressa*, together with *tricolor elegans*, and a variety of *ventricosa*. Mr. Jack sent six well managed plants; and so did Mr. Malyon; in the latter group was a neat *depressa*, *Cavendishii*, and three varieties of *ventricosa*.

Of Roses, both cut and in pots, there was a fine display. Those in pots were even superior to what was produced at the May exhibition; and this is the more remarkable when we consider the fleeting character of the "Queen of Flowers," under the bright sunlight and excessive heat we have experienced for the last fortnight or three weeks. In the amateur's class for 12, there were two exhibitors: Mr. Terry, gardener to Lady Puller, Youngsbury; and Mr. Slowe, gardener to W. R. Baker, Esq., of Bayfordbury. Mr. Terry sent the following:—*Tea*: *Napoleon*, pale pink;

Nina, pink; Madame Bréon, pale rose; Comte de Paris, pale blush; Cels Multiflora, blush. *Gallica*: Boule de Nanteuil, shaded crimson; Henri Barbot, bright rose; La Moskowa, shaded crimson. *Bourbon*: Paul Perras, rose; Queen, blush. *Hybrid perpetual*: Duchess of Sutherland, pale rose. *Noisette*: Lamarque, white.—Among Mr. Slowe's plants were:—*Bourbon*: Edouard Desfosses, bright rose; Gloire de Paris, crimson, shaded with purple; Armosa, purple. *Tea*: Safrano, bright fawn; Elise Sauvage, pale yellow, orange centre; Nina, pink. *Hybrid perpetual*: Fulgorie, deep rose, tinged with purple; Pauline Plantier; Princesse Hélène, deep purplish red; Queen Victoria. *China*: Mrs. Bosanquet, pale flesh. In the nurseryman's class, for 18 varieties, there were four exhibitors, viz., Messrs. Lane & Sons, of Great Berkhamstead; Mr. Dobson, foreman to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth; Messrs. Paul & Son, of Cheshunt; and Mr. Francis, of Hertford.—Mr. Lane sent:—*Tea*: Adam, rose, very large; Diana Vernon; Moire, rose, shaded with fawn; Le Pactole, lemon, with bright yellow centre; Abricote, rosy fawn. *Bourbon*: Madame Nerard, blush; Armosa, purple; Celimène; Phœnix, reddish purple; Thérésita; Souvenir de la Malmaison, pale flesh. *China*: Abbé Moiland; Fabvier; Eugène Beauharnais, bright amaranth; Madame Bureau, white. *Gallica*: Boule de Nanteuil, large, crimson purple. *Provence*: Illustre Beauté. *Hybrid China*: Comtesse de Lacépède, silvery pale blush.—In Messrs. Paul's group were—*Tea*: Roussel; Pauline Plantier; Julie Mansais, white with lemon centre. *Hybrid China*: Madame Plantier, white; Dombrowski; Velours Episcopal; General Kleber; Belle Marie. *Hybrid Perpetual*: Madame Laffay, rosy crimson; Louis Bonaparte, crimson. *Gallica*: Reine des Français. *Hybrid Sweetbrier*: Madeline, white, shaded with pink. *Alba*: Félicité Parmentier. *Bourbon*: Augustine Margot; Paul Perras, shaded rose; and Chenédolé, large crimson.—Mr. Francis produced *Hybrid Perpetual*: La Reine, brilliant rose; Madame Laffay, rosy crimson; Madame Damène, lilac rose; William Jesse, light crimson, tinged with lilac. *Hybrid China*: Madame Rameau, bright crimson; Reine des Hybrides; General Allard, rosy red; Velours Episcopal; Blairii, No. 2; General Weber. *Noisette*: Smith's Yellow. *Gallica*: Laura. *Bourbon*: Charles Duval, bright rose; Augustine Margot; Armosa, purple. *Tea*: Niphotos, large white. *Moss*: De Metz, bright rose. As a single specimen Mr. Slowe sent Pactolus, a fine plant with upwards of 30 pale yellow blossoms, and Mr. Dobson sent a pretty standard plant of Belle Marie. Famous boxes of cut flowers were exhibited by Mr. Betteridge, Mr. Terry, Messrs. Lane, Paul, and Cobbett; also by Mr. Bunney, gardener to J. H. Slater, Esq., Mr. Milton, gardener to C. S. Chauncey, Esq., Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Cole of Bath. The blooms preserved their freshness well, and engaged that share of attention which the beauty and fragrance of this fine flower deserves.

Collections of tall Cacti were produced in fine condition, considering the season, by Mr. Green and Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., of Cheam. Mr. Green sent a large *Cereus speciosissimus*, a remarkably fine specimen of *Epiphyllum speciosum*, at least 7 feet in height and a mass of

blossoms, the larger variety of *E. Ackermanni*, *E. aurantiacum*, and *Jenkinsoni*, the latter in lovely condition. Mr. Falconer's plants were little inferior to these; they were for the most part finely in bloom, and altogether the two collections made a most brilliant display. Mr. Green sent a group of azaleas; but the glory of these, with the advance of the season, had almost departed; they, however, had their admirers, and were wonderful when we recollect that the thermometer has stood at about 84° in the shade for the last fortnight.

Of single specimens, of superior cultivation, Messrs. Veitch & Son sent the purple blossomed *Mirbelia illicifolia*, and a noble plant of the comparatively new *Siphocampylus coccineus*. Mr. Mylam, the fine *Aerides odoratum* already mentioned. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, two specimens of *Erica Massoni*, and a fine plant of the well known *Pelargonium tricolor*. Mr. W. P. Ayres, an enormous overgrown *Clerodendron paniculatum*, 7 feet in height, in the most luxuriant health. Mr. Robertson, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, sent a fine *Clerodendron fallax*. Messrs. Fairbairn, a very handsome *Erica tricolor*. Mr. Pamplin, *Campylia* (*Pelargonium*) *holosericeum*. Mr. Wells, of Walthamstow, *Vinca alba*. Mr. Green, a noble *Ixora coccinea*. Mr. Wiltshire, *Gloxinia Cartoni*. Mr. Jack, a fine plant of *Achimenes longiflora*; also *Clivia nobilis*, and *Crinum amabile*. And Mr. Barnes, *Cypripedium spectabile*, and *Ardisia hymenandra*. From Mr. Epps was a beautiful specimen of the red variety of *Erica tricolor*, and Mr. Hunt sent a fine *E. Massoni*. Mr. May, of Woodford, sent *Dracophyllum gracile*. Mr. Wells, *Vinca rosea alba*; and Mr. Pope, of Wanstead, *Pimelea decussata*.

Of new plants, more were present than at the previous exhibition. Mr. Robertson's deep violet flowered *Tetratheca verticillata* was a beautiful object; and so was a fine rosy lilac long spurred *Balsam* from Messrs. Veitch & Son, who likewise sent the beautiful deep purple flowered *Calandrinia umbellata*, a useful plant for rockwork; also *Chirita zeylanica*, and *Æschynanthus pulchor*, the latter a new and striking addition to that handsome genus; and, finally, the same nurseryman sent a small plant of the neat white flowered *Ligustrum japonicum*, and a tall plant of *Dichorizandra ovalifolia*, having a terminal spike of violet flowers just beginning to expand, much resembling *D. thyrsiflora*. Mr. Glendinning, of Turnham Green, sent *Cryptomeria japonica*, the scarlet-flowered *Ruellia macrophylla*, which had been overforced, and was consequently seen to disadvantage. And from Mr. Mylam was a new form of *Nepenthes*, an interesting plant of its kind. Mr. Carson sent the rare *Cattleya granulosa*; and Mr. Green, a large coarse pale green flowered *Tropæolum polyphyllum*, more curious than beautiful.—Mr. W. P. Ayres sent *Aotus gracillimus*, a Swan river species, having small yellow flowers.—Mr. Dods, gardener to Sir G. Warrender, Bart., *Goodenia grandiflora*, with pale yellow blossoms of little beauty; and a small plant of a pendulous *Thuja* was shown by Mr. Scott, of Poole. We also observed a *Barkeria*, something like *B. Lindleyana*; and last, but not least, was *Torenia asiatica*, a charming species, from the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew. This lovely object was the admiration of every body. It

forms a branching plant, with opposite sessile ovate leaves, from whose axils are produced two-lipped flowers, the ground color of which is bluish lilac; the corolla is divided into four segments, the two lateral and the lower one being stained by a deep velvety porcelain blue blotch, which, with the deep blue stained throat, gives the flower a very striking appearance.

For collections of hardy evergreens in pots, a large silver medal was awarded to Mr. H. Waterer, of Knap Hill, near Bagshot. In this group we remarked *Ilex speciosa*, *ciliata*, *Maderensis*, and *latifolia*; *Arbutus macrophylla* and *Bakeri*; a very handsome broad leaved Box; *Pinus strobus*, var. *pumila*; a silver striped Ivy; *Quercus insignis*; *Q. Ilex*, var. *latifolia*; *Q. Ballota*, and *Q. virens*; together with *Andromeda tetragona*, *Cryptomeria japonica*, and a Silver Cedar. In the same group were also *Euonymus fimbriatus*, *Juniperus pendula*, *J. squamata*, *Daphne Aucklandi*, *Pernettya pilosa*, *Thuja filiformis*, *Taxodium sempervirens*, *Taxus elegantissima*, *Berberis cuneata*, a variegated *Vaccinium* and *Podocarpus elongatus*. Another collection came from Messrs. Lane & Son, the chief features of which were small plants of a silver and gold striped Yew; *Juniperus excelsa*; *J. Daurica*; *Cupressus torulosa viridis*; *Quercus glauca*; a variety of *Aucuba japonica*, with large yellow blotches in the centres of the leaves; and various others. In the group by Mr. Francis, of Hertford, were *Abies Smithiana*; *Cupressus thurifera*; *Juniperus alpina*; *Arbutus procera*; *Ilex platyphylla*; *Taxus adpressa*; *Quercus glabra*; and various others. Mr. Scott, of Poole, sent, among others, *Abies religiosa*; *Pinus nobilis*; *Cupressus Lamberti*; and *Juniperus pendula*. Another group was also shown by Mr. Cutter, of Slough.

Of miscellaneous objects were a pretty plant of *Cereus flagelliformis*, from Mr. Bruce; and a small white flowered Cape Heath, from Mr. Barnes. Mr. Carson sent an *Aerides odoratum*; Mr. Scott, of Bury-hill, a pan of hybrid *Alstroemerias*; Mr. Groom, of Clapham Rise, deep orange Lilies, named *Voltaire*, *Emperor Alexander*, *Talisman*, *Prince Albert*, *Rubens*, and *Ibrahim Pacha*, and a white *Pæony*; Mr. Wiltshire, a group of *Achimenes*; Mr. Beaton, flowers of *Beaumontia grandiflora*; and Mr. Street, large specimens of *Champion Cucumber*.

On no former occasion has there been brought together so large and so splendid a collection of *Pelargoniums*—considerably more than the accustomed space was allotted to these favorites. The general appearance was enlivening and attractive, and throughout the day the tents were crowded with ardent admirers, who to the last lingered over their beauties. For 12 new and first rate varieties the gold Banksian medal was awarded to Mr. Cock, whose collection contained *Mars*, *Ate*, *Margaret*, *Lucifer*, *Pearl*, *Orion*, *Hector*, *President*, *Rosy Circle*, *Zenobia*, *Desdemona*, and *Negress*. The second collection in this class was not considered by the judges to contain sufficient new and first rate flowers; it was in consequence awarded the third prize. The best of the new flowers were *Nameless*, *Titus*, *Magog*, and *La Polka*. First in this class among nurserymen was Mr. Dobson, foreman to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, who received the gold Banksian

medal for the following new varieties :—Rosy Circle, Orion, Hebe's Lip, Othello, Adolphus, Hindoo, Gigantic, Queen Pomare, Arabella, Isabella, Margaret, and Competitor.—Mr. Gaines obtained the silver gilt medal, and among the best and newest of his flowers were Hector, Medusa, Duchess of Leinster, Pamela, Arabica, and Pompey.—Mr. Catleugh received the large silver; Hector, Rosetta Superb, Pearl, Orion, Aggripina, and Magog, were the most conspicuous for novelty and beauty. This class, which is the most interesting of any, merits much better support than it has hitherto received from the nurserymen; Mr. Beck is the only grower who has supported it in the true spirit in which it originated; his collection consisted entirely of new flowers, either of his own raising, or with one or two superior sorts selected from the new and successful seedlings of others. A mutual advantage between amateurs and nurserymen promised to arise from the establishment of this class; the purchaser would see what was coming out, and the seller afforded an opportunity of exhibiting that which he had to dispose of. We are borne out in these remarks by the catalogues annually published, containing long lists of new varieties, and it is from these lists we expect to see Class A supplied. For pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties in 8-inch pots, Mr. Cock, in the amateur's class, received the gold Banksian medal for the following fine and well-grown varieties :—Duchess of Leinster, Orion, Repeal, Queen Aggripina, Rosy Circle, Hector, Shield of Achilles, Sir R. Peel, Katinka, Emma, Rosetta, and Duke of Cornwall. To Mr. Robinson, gardener to J. Simpson, Esq., was awarded the silver gilt, in whose collection Duke of Cornwall, Erection, Aurora, and Priory Queen were the best. Mr. Coysh, gardener to R. Hudson, Esq., received the large silver medal; these plants were grown short with abundance of bloom. Mr. Staines received the silver Knightian, and the silver Banksian medal was awarded to Mr. Moseley. In the nurserymen's class, Mr. Dobson received the gold Banksian for Marcus, Mustee, Rosy Circle, Pulchellum, Isabella, Ragged Robin, Mark Antony, Pauline, Zenobia, Orion, Matilda, and Margaret. To Mr. Catleugh was awarded the silver gilt, and to Mr. Gaines the large silver for their respective collections.—For pelargoniums, in collections of 6 varieties, in 12-inch pots, Mr. Cock received the large silver medal, and to Mr. Slowe the silver Knightian was awarded; and Mr. Gaines received the large silver for his collection in the nurserymen's class. (*Gard. Chron.* 1846, pp. 407 to 409.)

[Owing to the extreme length of the report, we are compelled to omit the exhibition of fruit till our next.—*Ed.*]

ART. II. Domestic Notices.

Verónica speciosa.—This new species will flower beautifully turned out into the flower bed, and grow robust. Try one so.—*Yours, G. C. T., Astoria, N. Y., June, 1846.*

Ipomœa Learii.—This is running up the frame like *Jack's bean*; this is the ornament of the convolvulus, which every one should have. It grows out of doors as freely as scarlet runners, and flowers in thousands, well repaying early risers.—*Yours, T., New York, June, 1846.*

The English Sky Lark.—Do you know that the English sky lark has become acclimated to Long Island? I am credibly informed that they have been heard and seen in goodly numbers, in the neighborhood of Williamsburg, (L. I.,) this season, and numbers have come over from New York, in the mornings, to hear their sweet song. The American Institute has sent word all over King's county not to shoot them through ignorance, and in the neighborhood where they are, watchers are employed to protect them. If all this is true, what an acquisition! They were, it is said, introduced by a cage full escaping accidentally, a year ago, from the deck of the Great Western steamship—the birds betaking themselves to Long Island, as the western dock is just opposite (or nearly) Williamsturg.—*G. C. T., Astoria, L. I., N. Y., June, 1846.*

The Cushing Raspberry.—At the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, of June 2d, Dr. W. D. Brinkle presented specimens of a seedling raspberry which he has called the "Cushing." Nothing is said respecting its merits.

Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.—We see by the reports of exhibitions, which have reached us, that our seedling has, as usual, everywhere taken the premium. Even in Philadelphia, Mr. Engleman carried off the prize for the best strawberries, which were Hovey's Seedling. At the semi-annual exhibition of Long Island Horticultural Society, on the 11th and 12th of June, Mr. Huntsman was awarded the premium for three dishes of Hovey's Seedling.—*Ed.*

Rochester Horticultural Society.—This new society held its first exhibition last month, and the display was as good as its most sanguine friends could anticipate. Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry exhibited upwards of 80 varieties of roses and 70 pots of plants. The show of strawberries was not large.

Semi-annual Exhibition of the Long Island Horticultural Society.—This new society held its exhibition on the 11th and 12th of June. The principal exhibitors were Messrs. Valk & Co., Parsons & Co., and Prince & Co. Messrs. Valk were awarded the premium of \$6 for the best 50 cut roses, and \$8 for the best 32 roses in pots. Messrs. Parsons & Co. \$3, for the best 12 roses in pots, and Messrs. Prince and Co. \$3, for the best 24 summer roses, also a premium of \$3 for upwards of 20 varieties of moss roses. Mr. Huntsman received a premium of \$2 for Princess Alice Maud strawberry, and W. R. Prince & Co. \$2, for the best six varieties of strawberries, which were Hovey's Seedling, Crimson cone, Prince's Early Seedling, Prince's Prince Albert Seedling, Royal Scarlet and Hudson's Bay. G. W. Huntsman, \$3, for the best strawberries, Hovey's Seedling.

Stoddard's Alpine Strawberry we perceive will turn out, as we supposed it would, to be only the common Wood strawberry under high cultivation.

We had learnt from Col. Wilder, who had plants in bearing, that it showed no evidence of the superiority attributed to it in the account which went the rounds of the papers last autumn, and we now perceive that Mr. Barry, in the *Genessee Farmer*, states that it has no "*fixed superiority*," being merely a seedling, "that will retain its astonishing productiveness only so long as it receives Col. Stoddard's superior management." If amateur cultivators will believe all the accounts of remarkable fruits which they read in the newspapers, they must make up their minds to frequent disappointment as well as loss of time and money. We see some cultivator in Ohio has raised and exhibited 50 varieties of seedling strawberries this year, several of which are *larger and better* than Hovey's Seedling. How much of this statement do intelligent cultivators believe?—*Ed.*

Marchioness of Ormonde, and other new Dahlias.—Marchioness of Ormonde is coming fine this year; so is Marc Antony, (this was wretched last season,) and will I trust, as also Emp. of the Whites, (which has lately given me a superb specimen,) redeem the high name and flourish of John Bull's trumpeters last season, on their being ushered into the new world. Marchioness of Ormonde is superb. I have a specimen just now out, that assures me it is all you and your friends abroad have said of it. I hope Sir E. Antrobus will have on his "Sunday suit" next month. I have three fine looking specimens out, which appear very promising. Alphonse is fine. Brown's Arethusa is in flower and is excellent, and of unsurpassed thrifty habit. I have received Orlando, and will give it a good place in my show ground, which consists, in front of the house, of over 1800 select plants, and as many more in another place—season so far, A. 1.—*Yours, G. C. Thorburn, Astoria, L. I., July, 1846.*

The Blight of the Pear Tree, its Remedy, &c.—The pear does remarkably well with us, *barring* the blight, which, however, has only shown itself within the last two years. One of my neighbors, who has a very large tree, some two feet through, generally supposed to be the Bartlett, (Williams's Bon Chrétien,) discovered it to be attacked, and was not aware for some time what was the matter. It was so far gone that he had to cut it in, to a mere skeleton. He then bored holes in the stem, filled with sulphur, and plugged up last winter. It is now growing vigorously and without a speck. He has thus saved several; whether or no they will *stay saved* is a query. Mine, as yet, show no symptoms, as I keep them growing very vigorously; I think this is the true secret of prevention. Many of my new Flemish and French pears, grafted on 12 year old apple trees, (the only ones I had, gave them a full head,) have fruit on them this season. They were grafted two years ago; the Seckel, Williams's Bon Chrétien, and Julienne, are loaded.

We have an abundant supply of fruit this year. There will be vast quantities of peaches sent to New Orleans.—*Yours, tru'y, Thomas Affleck, Washington, Miss., May, 1846.* [We hope our correspondent will keep us informed of the health, product, and growth of the pears grafted on the apple.—*Ed.*]

ART. III. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, July 4th, 1846.—The quarterly stated meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

Voted, That the provisions of the Constitution which conflict with the code of By-Laws, adopted at the stated meeting in April, be, and hereby are, repealed.

Adjourned one week, to July 11th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From Jos. Breck & Co., a variety of herbaceous plants, double anemones, &c. From W. Quant, six plants in pots, including *Achimenes* and *Vinca álba*. From D. Crowley, two plants of *Verónica speciosa*. Bouquets and cut flowers, from P. Barnes, W. Meller, and W. B. Richards.

Fruit: From W. Quant, two very superior green-fleshed Persian melons, exceedingly rich and delicious. From Josiah Richardson, Hovey's Seedling strawberries. From O. Johnson, four boxes of extra fine, Black Tartarian cherries. From F. Tudor, Nahant, a large basket of Hovey's Seedling strawberries. From C. Newhall, a large basket of very fine Knevet's Giant raspberries. From Messrs. Winship, Fastolf raspberries. From I. Fay, two baskets of his strawberry, which, the committee state, "were large, but lacked in flavor." From George Walsh, New large black Bigarreau cherries. From W. Jenney, two boxes and a large dish of Jenney's Seedling strawberry, which the committee pronounce "extremely rich." In a former report they considered them very inferior, but the specimens came to hand in poor order, having been gathered when the fruit was wet.

July 11th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

Several copies of a treatise on the Grape and Strawberry, by Mr. Longworth, were presented by Mr. Ernst, and the thanks of the Society were voted for the same.

The following members were admitted:—

Thomas Groom, Franklin King, and D. S. Greenough, Dorchester; S. H. Cleaveland, Freeman Fisher, Lewis Bullard, J. W. Mandell, H. S. Waldo, Dorrance Davis, John Fassell, and William Seaver, Roxbury; Lewis Davenport, Henry Liversedge, and Thomas Liversedge, Milton; D. C. Baker, Lynn; B. G. Loring, Kimball Gibson, Harvey D. Parker, Henry Robins, Theodore N. Hall, J. M. Blaney, Cyrus W. Jones, B. C. White, S. A. Elliott, and George H. Gray, Boston.

J. A. Wight, Chicago, Ill., and Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belgium, were elected corresponding members.

Adjourned four weeks, to August 1st.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From Messrs. Hovey & Co., six plants of *Gloxinias*, viz.:—*rúbra*, *macrophylla variegata*, two seedlings, and the rare *Cartoni* and *tubiflora*; also, *Aquilegia Skinneri*, *Potentilla Murrayana* and *Barbati*, and other flowers. From Messrs. Winship, a fine cluster of Perpetual pink rose, having twenty-six full blown flowers; also, *Yucca filamentosa*, and other flowers. From W. Meller, a fine display of seedling *Picotees*,

some of them very fine ; also, dahlias and other flowers. From Messrs. Walker & Co., several very good dahlias, and a variety of perennial and other flowers. Bouquets and cut flowers, from J. Breck & Co., Wm. Kenrick, Mr. Warren, W. B. Richards, T. Needham, John Hovey, James Nugent, and R. West.

The following premiums were awarded :—

PLANTS IN POTS.—To Messrs. Hovey & Co., for six fine Gloxinias, a premium of \$2.

BOUQUETS AND DESIGNS.—To R. West, for a design, a gratuity of \$1.

To J. L. L. F. Warren, for a bouquet, a gratuity of \$1.

Fruit : From O. Johnson, very fine specimens of Black Tartarian, and Bigarreau Napoleon cherries. From J. F. Allen, Black Hamburg, Wilmot's New Black Hamburg, (fine,) Zinfindal, Black Portugal, and Bar Sur Aube grapes. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., fine Fastolf raspberries. From E. E. Bradshaw, five boxes of Franconia raspberries, and two of gooseberries. From C. Newhall, two boxes of Knevet's Giant, and branches of Nottingham Scarlet raspberries. From A. McLennan, two boxes of fine gooseberries. From S. and G. Hyde, two boxes Seedling cherries, and a variety, supposed the Black Tartarian. From Jonathan French, Roxbury, gooseberries. From Messrs. Winship, Franconia raspberries. From John Gordon, Brighton, four boxes of fine gooseberries. From John Hovey, gooseberries. From Mr. Warren, Fastolf and Franconia raspberries, and Honeyheart and Transparent cherries. From J. Stickney, Seedling cherries. From George Walsh, Seedling cherries. From A. D. Williams, Red and White Dutch currants, Elkhorn and Downer's late Red cherries, and Franconia raspberries.

Vegetables : From A. D. Williams, very fine Blood beets, Turnip-rooted do., cabbages, carrots and potatoes. From W. Quant, six fine heads of Royal Cape lettuce, and twelve tomatoes. From A. McLennan, six heads of Royal Cape lettuce.

July 18th. Exhibited.—**Flowers :** From the President of the Society, two good specimens of *Lilium lancifolium album*, and three seedlings, similar to *speciosum* ; also, six pots of Gloxinias, including the fine *Cartoni*, *Gladiolus Christianus*, a very splendid variety, with white stripe in the upper petals, and six pots of *Achimenes*. From Messrs. Winship, magnificent specimens of *Yucca filamentosa* and *gloriosa*, with other flowers. From J. Breck & Co., several new and fine phloxes, among which were *picta*, *Van Houttei*, *Charles*, *nymphaea alba*, *Artabanes*, *alba Kermesina*, &c., with a variety of *liliums*, cut flowers, *picotee* pinks and bouquets. From D. Crowley, a fine display of double hollyhocks. From A. McLennan, a fine bouquet of double balsams.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., a fine specimen of the *Passiflora fragrans*, new, beautiful, and highly fragrant ; *Thunbergia chrysops*, and *Ipomœa Learii* ; also, carnations and *picotee* pinks, in great variety. From Hon. J. S. Cabot, several fine herbaceous plants, among which were *Gaillardia picta coccinea*, *coronata* and *sanguinea*, *Clématis Sieboldii* and *Hendersonii*, *Phlox bicolor*, *Donckelaerii*, *alba Kermesina*, *Nimrod* and *Charles*, with sev-

eral other new and fine perennial flowers. From Dr. T. M. Harris, *Phlox picta*. From T. Needham, a fine *Phlox Van Houttei*, and other flowers. From Mr. Warren, carnations and picotees, bouquets, water lilies, *Gladiolus gandavensis*, and other flowers. A fine seedling white verbena, from Capt. Geo. Lee. From Walker & Co., carnations and picotees, and a variety of other flowers. From P. Barnes, two fine specimens of *Agapanthus umbellatus*, dahlias, and a variety of other flowers. From W. Meller, a fine show of carnations, seedling picotees, and other flowers. Cut flowers, bouquets, dahlias, &c., from W. B. Richards, John Hovey, R. West, W. Kenrick, and Edward Lewis.

The following premiums were awarded :—

PLANTS IN POTS.—To the President of the Society, for Japan lilies, *Gladiolus Christianus*, &c., a gratuity of \$3.

BOUQUETS.—To R. West, for the best bouquet, a premium of \$2.

To Wm. Kenrick, for the second best bouquet, a premium of \$1.

HOLLYHOCKS.—To D. Crowley, for the best display, a premium of \$3.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—To J. L. L. F. Warren, for the best eight flowers, a premium of \$5.

To Jos. Breck & Co., for the second best, a premium of \$4.

To W. Meller, for the best display, a premium of \$3.

To J. L. L. F. Warren, for seedling picotees, a gratuity of \$2.

Fruits : From J. F. Allen, of Salem, four boxes of Sweet Montmorency cherries, fine and delicious; also, *Franconia* raspberries; six varieties of peaches, viz. : Early Crawford, Kenrick's Orange, *Grosse Mignonne*, New Jersey *Grosse Mignonne* (?), *Tippecanoe* (?) and *Noblesse*. Nectarine, *Violette Hâtive*; also, six varieties of grapes, viz. : *Wilmot's New Black Hamburg*, berries large, highly colored, and fine flavor; *White Frontignan*, *Black Hamburg*, *Zinfindal*, *Black Prolific*, and *Chasselas Bar Sur Aube*. From Hon. J. S. Cabot, good specimens of *Amire Joannet* pears. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., *Chapman's Early pear*, a new variety, similar to the *Amire Joannet*, but higher flavored. From F. W. Macondry, *Sharp's Seedling peaches*, and a variety without name; also, *Brown Turkey figs*.

From O. Johnson, four boxes of very fine *White Dutch currants*. From A. McLennan, fine *gooseberries*, and a *Persian melon*. From E. E. Bradshaw, *Franconia raspberries*. From A. D. Williams, four boxes of fine *White Dutch currants*. From Mr. Warren, *Franconia raspberries*, and *Seedling cherries*, called *Honeyheart* and *Transparent*.

Vegetables : From A. D. Williams, *tomatoes*, *carrots*, and *potatoes*. From Thomas Needham, *cucumbers*, extra size. From Jeremiah Macarty, three heads of *cauliflowers*.

July 25th. Exhibited.—Flowers : Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited six pots of *Japan lilies*, four of *L. lancifolium album*, and two of *L. lancifolium rubrum*; the tallest of the white ones measured *seven feet*, and one of the plants had *four stems*, with upwards of thirty buds and flowers; the crimson ones had six flowers open on one, and four on the other; also, a cut flower of *roseum*, very new and rare, and four pans of *achimenes*, viz. : *longiflora*, *rosea*, *grandiflora*, and *picta*, the latter two feet high. From

Messrs. Winship, a very pretty bouquet, composed, mostly, of white and purple phloxes. From Messrs. Walker & Co., dahlias in variety, and other flowers.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, sixteen bouquets, and a variety of other flowers. From R. West, Salem, a design of flowers. From P. Barnes, two pans of well grown achimenes,—longiflora, and grandiflora; also, fine hollyhocks, and other flowers. From R. M. Copeland, a plant of *Eugenia australis*. From Breck & Co., double hollyhocks, a fine specimen of *Lilium superbum*, and other cut flowers. Bouquets and cut flowers, from S. Crosby, Jas. Nugent, T. Motley, Jr., Wm. Doyle, W. Kenrick, W. Mandell, W. Meller, John Hovey, W. B. Richards, and others.

Premiums were awarded as follows:—

PLANTS IN POTS.—To Messrs. Hovey & Co., for fine specimens of Japan lilies, a gratuity of \$3.

BOUQUETS AND DESIGNS.—To R. West, for a design of flowers, a gratuity of \$1.

To Messrs. Winship, for a fine bouquet, a premium of \$2.

To W. Kenrick, for the second best bouquet, a premium of \$1.

Fruit: From John F. Allen, Citron des Carmes pears, four boxes of extra fine raspberries, two dishes of very fine peaches, viz.: Crawford's Early and Yellow Rareri; superb specimens of Elruge nectarines; also, a dish of *Violette Hative*; ripe Black figs; Black Prolific, Ferral, Red Chasselas, Grizzly Frontignan, Black Hamburg, (fine,) Golden Chasselas, (very fine berries,) Red Traminer, Esperione, Chasselas Bar Sur Aube, Zinfindal, Verdelho, Aleppo, and White Frontignan grapes.

From O. Johnson, Black Hamburg and Zinfindal grapes. From Cheever Newhall, a box of very fine blackberries, and a box of Knevet's Giant raspberries. From E. E. Bradshaw, four boxes of Franconia raspberries. From Capt. F. W. Macondry, a dish of fine peaches, variety Sharp's Seedling; also, a dish of large figs, not quite ripe.

Fastolf raspberries, by Messrs. Hovey & Co. From J. L. L. F. Warren, six boxes of Franconia raspberries. From Aaron D. Williams, two boxes of Red, and two boxes of White Dutch currants. From D. S. Greenough, Roxbury, Citron des Carmes pears. Seedling gooseberries, and early Harvest apples, by John Hovey. From Mr. Wheildon, Concord, Persian melon. From A. McLennan, two Persian melons. From Wm. Quant, two Persian melons.

Vegetables: From W. B. Williams, endive. From A. D. Williams, cabbages and carrots. From Henry Poor, specimens of White Winter wheat, of an extra fine quality,—grain very plump and full; straw five and a half feet high.

ART. IV. *Answers to Correspondents.*

At the commencement of the present volume, it was our intention to give notice to our correspondents and subscribers, of the introduction of an article in every number, under this head. This was intended for various reasons ; one of the greatest of which was, that hundreds of letters are constantly received, making all kinds of inquiries relative to Horticultural operations. To devote a letter to each required more time than we had to spare, and the answer would only benefit the one who proposed the question. To aid our friends, and at the same time confer the greatest benefit on all, as one answer may suit a hundred individuals, this mode of reply occurred to us, and we now have the pleasure of offering our first article. Notwithstanding this number contains an extra sheet, we find ourselves so short of room, that several questions must remain unanswered till our next.

DAHLIAS.—*XX.*—No remedy, that we are aware of, has been discovered for the fly which destroys the dahlia. We have ourselves tried various things, such as tobacco water, snuff, and oil soap, but we could not see that they had any effect. We now intend to try a little *guano*, dusted over the ends of the shoots. Its effect we will give an account of, after the experiment has been fully tried.

FUCHSIAS.—*A Subscriber.*—It is difficult to designate *the best six fuchsias*, but, taking into consideration all the qualities, such as broad and handsome foliage, a free, blooming habit, and easy culture, we can recommend *Defiance*, *Chauvérii*, *Miller's Queen Victoria*, *exoniensis*, *majestica*, and *expansa*.

GUANO.—*J. W. W.*—The best mode of applying guano to plants in the open ground, is in the dry state, just before a shower ; the earth should then be drawn away to the depth of an inch, and the guano dusted on ; the earth should then be covered over the guano, and in this way the ammonia is prevented from immediate evaporation. *An Amateur.*—The proper quantity for a prairie rose, which has been set out the present year, is about a table spoonful, once a month, or half that quantity every fortnight, according to the weather,—its application being of no benefit unless succeeded by rain, or a liberal watering.

STRAWBERRIES.—*L.*—We know nothing more about the *Black Prince*, than that the London Horticultural Society class it in the last edition of their catalogue, as *worthless*. As the other varieties which are so designated are not improved by our climate, we presume there is no exception. Some persons call the *Methven* first rate. The *Swainston* has been grown about Boston these four years, and has been proved to be wholly unworthy of general cultivation. A notice of it is postponed to our next.

Some queries remain unanswered until our next. In the mean time we invite our readers to send us any questions upon subjects on which they need information. *V. Atwood*, is received, and will be replied to.

ART. V. Faneuil Hall Market.

<i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i>		From	To	<i>Fruits.</i>		From	To
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes, new :		2 00	2 25	Apples, dessert and cooking :		1 50	—
Chenangoes, { per barrel,		1 00	—	Early harvest, per bushel,		1 50	—
Common,.... { per barrel,		1 50	1 75	Early hough, per bushel,		1 00	1 25
Turnips : new, per bunch,		50	75	Early sour, per bushel,		3 00	3 50
Onions :		4	6	Common, per barrel,		10	—
New White, per bunch,		3	6	Dried Apples, per pound,		37½	—
Raripies, per bunch,		4	6	Pears, per half peck :		37½	50
Beets, per bunch,		4	6	Citron des Carmes,		75	—
Carrots, per bunch,		4	6	Jargonelle,		50	—
Garlic, per bunch,		8	10	Windsor or Bell,		50	—
<i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i>				Sugar top,		37½	—
Cabbages, per doz. :				Common,		37½	—
Early York,		50	75	Plums, per quart :			
Early Dutch,		50	75	Early,		37½	50
Drumhead,		75	1 00	Peaches :			
Green Globe Savoy,		75	1 00	Forced, per dozen,		2 00	2 00
Cauliflowers, each,		25	—	Common, per half peck,		1 00	—
Lettuce, per head,		3	6	Nectarines, per dozen,		2 00	3 00
Rhubarb, per pound,		2	—	Whortleberries, per quart,		10	—
Peas : per bushel,				Blackberries, per quart,		17	25
Marrowfat, extra,		1 00	—	Black Mulberries, per box,		25	—
Marrowfat, common,		75	—	Currants, per quart :			
String Beans, per peck :				Red,		6	—
Cranberry dwarf,		25	33	White,		6	8
Common,		20	—	Black,		10	—
Shell beans, per quart :				Raspberries, per quart,		37½	50
China dwarf,		12½	17	Gooseberries, (ripe,) per qt.,		12½	—
Corn, per dozen ears :				Watermelons, each,		20	75
Early white,		12½	—	Muskmelons, each,		12½	25
Sweet,		12½	17	Cucumbers :			
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr. gal.		25	—	Small, per dozen,		12½	25
Peppers, (pickled) pr. gal.		37½	—	Tomatoes, per half peck,		50	—
<i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i>				Grapes, (forced,) per lb. :			
Parsley, per half peck,		37	—	Black Hamburg,		75	1 00
Sage, per pound,		17	20	Sweet water,		50	75
Marjorum, per bunch,		6	12½	Muscats,		1 00	1 25
Savory, per bunch,		6	12½	Other sorts,		75	1 00
Spearmint, per bunch,		3	—	Fresh Figs, per dozen,		50	75
<i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i>				Oranges, per doz.			
Squashes :				St. Michael's,		25	37
Summer bush, per doz.		12½	17	Havana,		—	—
Summer crookneck, pr. dz.		17	25	Sicily,		37	50
				Sicily, per box,		3 50	4 00
				Lemons, per doz.		17	20
				Pine Apples, each,		25	37½
				Chestnuts, per bushel,		—	—
				Walnuts, per bushel,		1 50	1 75
				Cocoanuts, per hundred,		4 00	4 50

REMARKS.—July, though quite warm in the early part, has, on the whole, been a cool and partially cloudy month, with more East winds than are often experienced so late in the season; considerable rain has also fallen, and probably vegetation has never been in a more vigorous and excellent condition. Fruit promises well, and early sorts are already abundant. Nothing has yet been seen of the potato rot, and early crops have been gathered perfectly clean; it remains to be seen whether later ones will suffer or not.

Vegetables.—Potatoes have come in plentifully since our last, and prices

have now receded considerably ; old are entirely gone. Turnips are abundant, and a variety, probably the red-top flat, appears to be in good request, and marketers are introducing it into their grounds. Onions are plentiful for the season, and the fall crop look finely. Horseradish is now out of season. Radishes are done. Cabbages are abundant and good, of both the early and late sorts ; very handsome and well filled drumheads and Savoy's have come to hand. Scarcely any Brocolis or Cauliflowers have yet come to hand. Lettuce plentiful and fine. Rhubarb abundant, but the demand is nearly over now that fruit has come in. Peas are on the decline, but some good lots occasionally come in. Beans are abundant, and good shelled Cranberries are in request. Corn is brought in, but the stock is yet limited. Squashes are more plentiful, and the supply from the vicinity. West Indies are now all gone.

Fruit.—The fruit market has been well supplied for the season ; at least 300 barrels of apples are daily received from New York, of the various early sorts common to that market ; from the vicinity a few fine Early harvests have come to hand, and a few June eatings ; Dried apples have advanced to a high rate. Pears very abundant ; from New York large quantities of the Sugar top, Jargonelle and Bell pear (Windsor) are daily received. A few plums from the vicinity have just come to hand. Peaches from New Jersey have also made their appearance, but they are yet small and rather inferior ; good forced ones yet sell freely. Currants are plentiful ; but the greater portion being reds, the price of whites has slightly advanced. Raspberries are nearly gone ; but there has been a good supply. Whortleberries and Blackberries are abundant and excellent. Watermelons and Muskmelons, the former from Virginia, are now received in considerable quantities, and prices take a great range according to size. Tomatoes are now received from New York in abundance. Grapes are now quite plentiful, and the best Black Hamburgs scarcely command our highest quotations ; there has also been a good supply of Muscats and other sorts. Oranges are scarce and prices high. Pine apples are rather short, and, in the absence of new arrivals, prices have reached a high rate for the season.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, July 29th, 1846.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR AUGUST.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines.—In early vineries and greenhouses the grapes will now begin to color, and by the latter part of the month will be nearly ripe ; give an abundance of air now, and keep a dryer temperature ; as soon as the berries are all evenly colored, leave on some air during the night, and discontinue wetting the walks. The wood must now be attended to, in order

that it may be well ripened; continue to nip off all laterals to the first bud from whence it starts. In cold houses now is a critical time; be on the look out for mildew, and if any appears immediately syringe with sulphur water; give air betimes and close up early in the afternoon; avoid sudden changes of temperature, and there will be but little danger. Keep the floors well damped in good weather, as it will aid in swelling up the fruit. Vines in pots should be watered freely, and if of a proper height, topped, in order to swell up the wood plump and round, and strengthen the buds. Vines in the open air will continue to need topping as the new buds break out. Keep the bearing wood tied in.

Strawberry beds may be made this month, commencing about the 20th. Prepare the ground at least two weeks beforehand, and it will be all the better for the plants. Select the strongest runners.

Budding cherry, plum and pear trees should be continued and finished as soon as possible.

Raspberries should have all the old wood cut out as soon as done bearing.

Pruning and staking all kinds of young fruit trees should now be attended to.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias should now be pruned about once a week, cutting out all the small laterals, and tying up only one *main* stem; the weather has continued favorable, and the fall bloom promises well.

Pelargoniums should now be repotted, shaking off the old soil and placing them in the same sized pots.

Tree pæonies should be grafted in the early part of the month.

Camellias should be grafted this month. The old plants should also be repotted if not done before. Inarchings in May should now be cut off.

Chrysanthemums may be repotted and watered with liquid guano occasionally.

Orange and lemons should be budded this month.

Oxalis Bowiei may be potted now and the plants will bloom in September.

Chinese primroses may now be shifted into larger pots.

Salvia splendens should now be propagated from cuttings for next winter's stock.

Heliotropes for a winter's stock should be propagated now.

Roses may yet be layered; budding may also yet be done.

Fuchsias, if large specimens are wanted, should be repotted again.

Nemophila insignis, *schizanthuses*, and other annuals for blooming in the greenhouse should now be sown.

Perpetual violets should now be shifted in order to have strong plants for blooming in winter.

Pansy seed may yet be sown in beds.

Scarlet geraniums should now be propagated for next year's stock.

Aloysia citriodora should now be shifted so as to have the plants strong before winter.

Petunias for flowering in winter should now be propagated from cuttings

Gloxinias should now be propagated from the leaves.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

NOVEMBER, 1846.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Horticulture in Mississippi ; Budding Fruit Trees ; Labels for Trees ; Soaking Cucumber and Melon Seeds, &c.*
By M. W. PHILLIPS, Esq., Log Hall, Edwards, Miss.

THE improvement in fruits is rapidly progressing in this State: quite a rage has sprung up to market fruit to New Orleans. One gentleman within some ten or fifteen miles of me has an orchard of pear trees of several hundred, and will, in 1847, have over one thousand trees. Another this fall will have some three hundred. I can point to one orchard of peach trees that number over one thousand;—to an apple orchard of eight hundred that was planted this year within four miles of me: my peach orchard numbers over one hundred trees, with over three hundred large enough to place in orchard, and over four hundred budded this spring;—and, by the by, I can show a bud that was put in about the 7th of June, that is now near three inches long; it will be large enough to remove by fall.

Our cotton crops, so far as I can see and hear, are fully three weeks behind last year, and are more dependent on a favorable fall than any I have ever seen. Such a wet and grassy year, I never before saw. I cannot get my crop clean under ten days. I never worked in my crop in August before, and have often laid by, clean, before July 4,—too soon to form any certain calculation of the crop, but as we are, nine years out of ten, picking before this date, we can of course say, our crops are very backward, when there is no probability of picking before September 1. Those who know how much depends on the number of days to pick, and the ear-

liness or lateness of frost, can form a notion what we think, when we know we must lose at least fifteen to twenty days in August, which time always gives us the pretty, clean, cotton and good weights. A crop under two millions will give an impetus to business that will be felt from the Lake Grand to the Rio Grande. Look for it.

I am desirous of adding to my selection of trees, and though I have received my trees mostly from New York, yet Hovey's Magazine—the spirit that impels the Boston folks—the great society there—and a desire to test trees from that mart, influence me in selecting from your nurseries.

I have here a very large variety of fruits, indeed, far more than I want, but I am determined to test the relative qualities on this farm, when I will be able to give to the South and South West some good news, and very valuable information. I crave at your hands, (and really of every lover of fruit in our land) all the aid you can give, without detriment. Unless I succeed in budding peach trees, and then in selling some, there must fall on me an expense and a labor that would be onerous on a private citizen, and one that I think should not be borne without some help. I have now, I assure you, more varieties of peach, apple, pear, plum, apricot, cherry, fig and grape, than I would accept as a present, but for the desire to test.

I have carried out many experiments within the past fifteen years, and have lost very largely, often going to too much expense in the outset; this induces me to be more economical, and to endeavour to sell enough young trees to pay my way. I may err, but I think I will prove conclusively that we have the peach, nectarine, apricot and pear country; if I can, I will aid my country, and of course aid nurserymen; for I have no sort of idea that I will ever quit the cotton crop, as my rule of action.

Aid your magazine? Why, dear sirs, I have never dared to do more than to write for ploughmen in an agricultural, or in a political paper. Yet I assure you, if I could be found worthy, I would be greatly pleased.

I presume I have picked up something in the horticultural department that would be interesting, but I am at a loss to place my hands on the matter. I have occasionally planted

a tree since 1832, have had something to do with fruits since I was a mere boy: the first tree I ever saw budded was in 1822 or '23, and the first tree I ever succeeded in raising was from a cutting of an apple tree in 1818; since which time, I have propagated sundry shrubs and trees by all the various methods in common use.

In 1844, I thought I had made a "grande" discovery, by budding without taking out the wood, cutting a thin scalp of bark with very little of the wood; but not long after making my method known, a friend gave me a great secret how to bud, and, unfortunate for both of us, Downing told every body of it, as being practised north. It was new to me, and learnt somewhat accidentally, which teaches me for the fortieth time, not to make known any discovery I make—as smarter folks than I am have lived and died. But for all this, there are many old and expert budders who will not try the American mode.

It seems to be a mooted point among horticulturists whether fruit trees should be cultivated or not, and the great difficulty is to decide. On many subjects, there would be no difficulty, but as this, like many others, has warm advocates for the negative and affirmative, in proportion as the individual has strong passions,—that is, one who is very positive, or forms an opinion frequently to be in opposition will almost certainly warp his experience to coincide with his opinion, then, were we to examine any orchard, and listen to the experience of each, we would be about as wise as when we started forth.

As an evidence, a neighbor of mine, who is certainly a clever man, and an excellent planter, asserted very broadly, that the reason my fruit rotted so very badly this season was, I cultivated my orchard. I denied the inference, because I have always cultivated my trees, and they never rotted so much before, though it "might be that culture caused too rapid growth"; but, upon being asked how his trees were attended to, his reply, "I plough the ground thoroughly in the spring, and thus leave it. I never cut the roots after putting forth leaf." I then told him that my land was ploughed as his was, and that I kept clean with hoes and implements that did little more than merely clean the surface: this staggered him. But again, in conversation with a gentleman of much practical

skill, though a merchant, he assured me that his fruit trees in his garden rotted their fruit this season more than he had seen, all, whether they had been cultivated or not. Others have had no rotten fruit, whether cultivated or not, and others have had all to rot whether cultivated or not. If the fact could be known, as to the growth of the trees, we might probably arrive at some conclusion. For instance, I have a seedling that has never borne any fruit; it is now five years old; that is, seed placed in the earth in February or March 1841, and planted into orchard in the spring of 1842. There is a large limb broken down, by weight of foliage I verily believe: the trunk is some twenty to twenty-two inches in circumference, as many others are adjoining. The foliage is so remarkable, that though it has not borne fruit, I could not cut it down and cast into the fire. My trees that were budded last August, about six to twelve inches from the earth, on stocks that grew from the seed in spring of 1845, are this day ten feet high, and five inches in circumference above the budded point,—I am positive, having placed the seed in the earth in the fall of 1844, taken up the plant in the spring of 1845, had it replanted in nursery row, budded myself, and headed down *this spring*, after the budded had put forth. Such luxuriant vegetation will destroy all fruit, and Mr. Lambert of Vicksburg pursues the correct practice—spade in vegetable manure, and cut off roots about five feet distant all round the tree, then prune freely. I have a tree, from the seed planted in 1841, that will measure twenty-five inches in diameter, and the fruit will continue to rot while so luxuriant; its parent did so until I removed it. How now shall I remedy the evil with 1200 peach trees? I will scatter manure round trees, run a furrow lengthwise of rows four feet from each young tree, and follow with a subsoil plough, then place as near as I can, and subsoil between rows. I told several, in the spring, that my crop of fruit on young trees would be a loss, because there was too much thrift; cotton will cast its forms in like circumstances, and I presumed that vegetable economy was alike in all instances.

Can you inform me what will prevent rabbits from girdling peach, apples, pears, &c.? I have seen coal tar recommended,—and a warning—I have used whitewash; and the best

whitewash with cow dung mixed. Will not tar and grease destroy a fruit tree? I had some killed by it.

The best labels for five or twenty years? What kind is best? I find paint on white pine or cedar is gone in this climate in three years. I am now trying zinc, with an ink made with verdigris, sal ammoniac of each one part; lampblack, one half, and water ten, parts. Mix and write on zinc brightened with pumice stone: this latter is my addition—the balance—see page 382 *Cultivator*, new series. The question is, how long will such labels last? I am also trying zinc labels with black lead pencil.

Have you ever tried soaking cucumber and melon seeds in any steep to prevent the striped bug? If not, try saltpetre and soot, a teaspoon even full of the first to a *teacup* *nearly* full of water, then pour in seed and soot in any quantity, stir well, and let soak about eighteen to twenty hours. I have not had a leaf eaten in three years, and I defy any one to have shewn me a bug on my vines last or this year.

Are there not some pears which seem to be too late for your climate? The difficulty here is late winter pears and apples. We can grow early summer and fall pears, but, so far, we have none for the winter. I ate, on St. John's day, (24th of June,) the Amire Joannet, and saw a friend, on the 21st, who had seen ripe pears before the 15th. If we can succeed in procuring winter pears, we are very certain of a constant supply of fruit. Our season is six weeks to two months in advance of yours; as some evidence, I plucked yesterday an early York peach, fully ripe: I saw one, on the 21st, that was fully ripe, and the last on the tree, growing on hilly land: mine is on flat land, and this season has been a constant deluge of rain.

What do you think of a pear graft making six measured feet before the 22d day of June? I measured it myself. I saw, a week since, the stump of a peach tree, that (I) measured sixty-two inches in circumference: the spot on which it grew was covered with cane in December, 1830, for I camped within a few yards of it, for several weeks; I think the land was cleared in 1832 or '33; the tree was cut down winter of 1844 and '45, being in the way.

Is budding the pear admissible? Why not as good as graft-

ing? Is the apple stock admissible? Would you advise budding apricot and plum on the peach?

Log Hall, Edwards, Miss., June 30th, 1846.

We are happy to know that our western friends have one among them who is so enthusiastic an amateur as our correspondent, and whose labors are likely to produce such good results. We are sure nurserymen must feel deeply indebted to one who is doing so much to test new fruits, and disseminate only such as are really valuable: a few cultivators with such noble aims would do much towards spreading throughout the west, as well as the south and east, only those varieties—the wheat among the chaff—which really possess qualities that entitle them to general cultivation.

The queries of our correspondent we will endeavour to answer. A good label for trees seems yet to be wanted. We have tried, and use quite extensively, white pine or cedar labels, coated with white paint, and written upon with a good lead pencil; if the writing is made when the label is painted, they will generally last three or four years, and sometimes longer: they are then renewed. Zinc written upon with a prepared ink [Vol. III, p. 312,] will last much longer, but it does not appear to be so ready a mode. A friend of ours assures us that zinc, coated with a thin surface of paint made of white lead, oil, spirits and copal varnish, rather thin, so as just to cover it, slightly sandpapered when dry, and then written upon with a lead pencil, will last for years. This mode appears to be the best yet discovered, as a whole sheet of zinc can be painted, and then cut up into labels which will be ready to use when wanted. We intend to try it and report the result.

Budding pear trees, and, indeed, fruit trees of all kinds, is not only admissible, but we think far better than grafting. We practise it almost exclusively on both the pear and apple. In regard to the use of the apple stock for the pear, our correspondent has probably already read the capital article of Mr. Humrickhouse (p. 393,) which gives more information than we have in our possession. We do not, by any means, advise budding the apricot and plum on the peach; the latter is a poor stock, as we know it is so subject to the borer which

quite destroys the trees ; it is often done by nurserymen, but we must condemn the practice.

We have seen, in agricultural papers, various modes of preventing damage to trees by rabbits, but cannot, at this moment, place our hands upon any of them. We should think coal tar might answer. Tar and grease might be applied safely to a tree, by first covering the stem with a strip of tarred cloth or paper, in the same way that we apply it when trees are tarred for the destruction of the canker worm. Oil soap may answer a good purpose. If any of our correspondents know of a good mode, we hope they will communicate it for the benefit of Mr. Phillips.

We shall try soaking cucumber and melon seeds, and report the result : and we would advise our friends to try the same experiment : Mr. Phillips will have conferred a great benefit if his discovery should prove effectual.—*Ed.*

ART. II. *Pomological Notices : or notices respecting new and superior fruits, worthy of general cultivation. Descriptions and Engravings of Six Varieties of Pears.* By the EDITOR.

WE now have the pleasure of presenting our Pomological friends with engravings and descriptions of six of our native pears of fine quality ; which have never yet been figured in any other periodical : among these, we may particularly mention the Tyson, which appears to be quite unknown, and undescribed, with the exception of Mr. Manning's brief notice at p. 146. It will be our endeavour, if possible, to present our native fruits together, hereafter, that their comparative merits may be more readily determined. Every year is bringing to notice very superior native kinds, and it would not surprise us if, in a few years, we shall be as dependent upon our own pears for general cultivation as we are now upon our own apples. We have drawings of many new seedlings, and only await another season's trial, when we shall speedily give a full description of their qualities.

55. LAWRENCE.

The first published account of this new pear will be found in our Vol. X., p. 36, in our Report of the Exhibitions of the

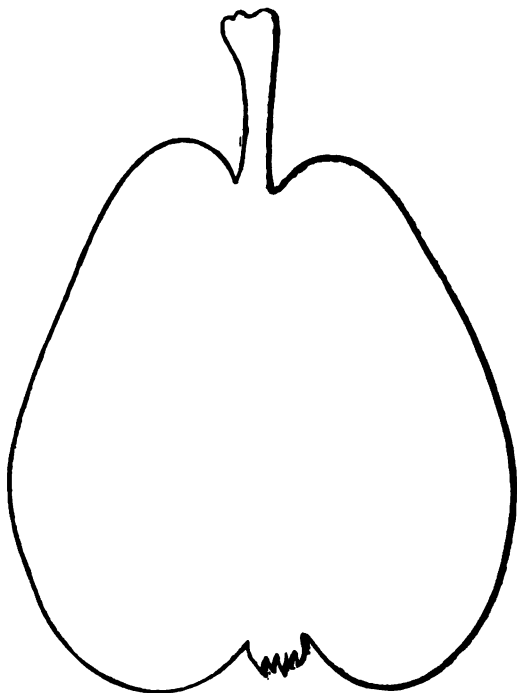


Fig. 29. Lawrence Pear.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society, where a copy of a letter appears from Messrs Wilcomb and King, of Flushing, L. I., who sent some very large and fine specimens for exhibition, which we had the pleasure of tasting with the Committee, and from one of which our drawing (*fig. 29*) was made. Messrs. Wilcomb & King state "that it is a native of Flushing; that it produces abundant crops every year, and is in eating over four months, from October to February. It is not inclined to rot or shrivel, as is the case with some of our winter pears. The tree is of fair growth, and very full of thorns, and appears to be a cross between the old St. Germain and St. Mi-

chael (Doyenné blanc) as it resembles both of them in wood, foliage and fruit; and there is no other variety in the neighborhood of the tree." The specimens were received on the 25th of November, 1843, and the committee were of the opinion that it should be classed with our best pears.

This variety has been introduced into our gardens from scions liberally forwarded to the Society, by Messrs. Wilcomb & King, and distributed among the members. These scions have not yet produced fruit, but will probably do so another year. The tree is of moderate growth, wood rather small and thorny, and of a light yellowish brown. We understand the pears from the original tree are much sought after, and command a high price in the vicinity of Flushing. Our description is as follows:—

Size, large, about three inches long, and two and a half in diameter: *Form*, obovate, full at the crown, tapering but little to the stem, where it ends very obtusely: *Skin*, fair, nearly smooth, pale lemon yellow when mature, much freckled with dull green above the middle, with a circle of russet around both the eye and stem, and regularly covered with small, blackish gray, specks: *Stem*, medium length, about one inch, stout, straight, nearly smooth, dull brown, swollen at its junction with the tree, and rather deeply inserted in a large round cavity, with a projection on one side: *Eye*, large, closed, and deeply sunk in a large, open, furrowed, angular basin; segments of the calyx medium length, projecting: *Flesh*, yellowish white, very melting and juicy, and slightly gritty at the core: *Flavor*, rich, sugary and excellent, without much perfume: *Core*, medium size: *Seeds*, small, dark brown. Ripe from November to February.

56. TYSON.

The Tyson pear (*fig. 30.*) is of recent introduction, and is but little known. It has only fruited the last three or four years in the vicinity of Boston, and we first had the pleasure of tasting it in the fall of 1845, when it appeared to be so fine a variety that we requested our correspondent, Mr. Manning, who has exhibited some superior specimens, to send us a few fruits the present season. We were kindly favored with

several, from one of which our drawing was made. It is decidedly one of the most luscious pears, fully as high flavored

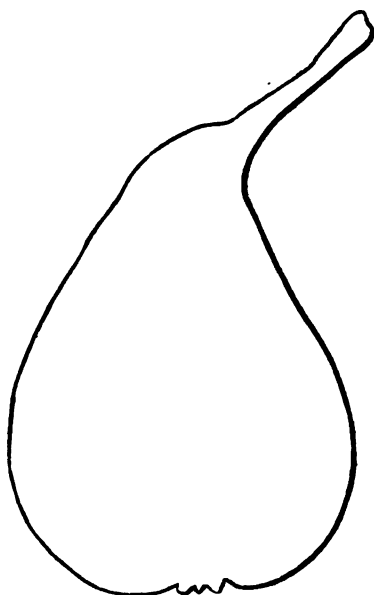


Fig. 30. Tyson Pear.

as the Seckel, and, in our opinion, holding the highest rank among our native, or foreign, fruits.

The precise origin of the Tyson is, we believe, unknown ; it was introduced into this vicinity by the Hon. B. V. French, of Braintree, who informs us that he received a few scions from the late Dr. Mease of Philadelphia, in the year 1837 or '38. These he distributed among his friends, and the trees first fruited in 1841 or '42, when only one or two specimens were exhibited before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Dr. Mease, in a note to Mr. French, stated, that it was considered equal to the Seckel ; that it was believed to have originated in Jenkenstown, near Philadelphia, and named after Mr. Tyson, a Quaker gentleman of that vicinity.

Mr. Manning has already noticed the Tyson, (p. 146,) where he has stated that the tree is "of vigorous and upright

growth, a good bearer, but does not bear young." Since then, Mr. Manning informs us that he is not certain that this is always the case; the tree in his collection was grafted in 1838, and did not bear until last year, (1845,) when it had acquired a good size; but, the present season, he saw scions in Mr. Lee's garden, which had been set only four years, full of fruit. From the fact that W. Oliver, Esq., of Dorchester, exhibited the fruit in 1842, from the same lot of scions as those sent Mr. Manning, we suspect it comes into bearing at the usual period of most pears. Wood reddish brown.

Size medium, about two and a half inches long, and two in diameter: *Form*, pyramidal, but rather variable, rounded at the crown, and tapering into the stem: *Skin*, fair, slightly rough, dull yellow, brightly shaded with red on the sunny side, somewhat russeted, and irregularly covered with black specks: *Stem*, rather long, about one and a quarter inches, moderately stout, curved, and obliquely attached to the fruit by a fleshy junction, much swollen on one side: *Eye*, medium size, open, slightly sunk in a round, very shallow basin; segments of the calyx short. *Flesh*, white, fine, melting, and very juicy: *Flavor*, rich, very sugary and delicious, with a high aromatic perfume, to which we are at a loss to give a name: *Core*, small: *Seeds*, small, plump, brown. Ripe in August and September.

57. HULL.

The Hull pear (*fig. 31.*) was first introduced to notice by Mr. D. Wilbur, Jr., of Somerset, Mass., in which town it originated, and where the original tree is now growing: specimens were sent for exhibition in the autumn of 1843, and the committee pronounced it nearly or quite first rate. Our drawing is from one of the handsomest of the specimens then exhibited. To the politeness of Mr. Wilbur, we are indebted for scions from the parent tree, and next season we hope to see them in fruit. We esteem it one of the best native varieties which has yet been introduced. It is a free and vigorous grower, making upright, reddish brown shoots, with rather large gray spots; leaves broad, coarsely serrated,

of a dark, dull green: it has the appearance of coming into bearing rather early.

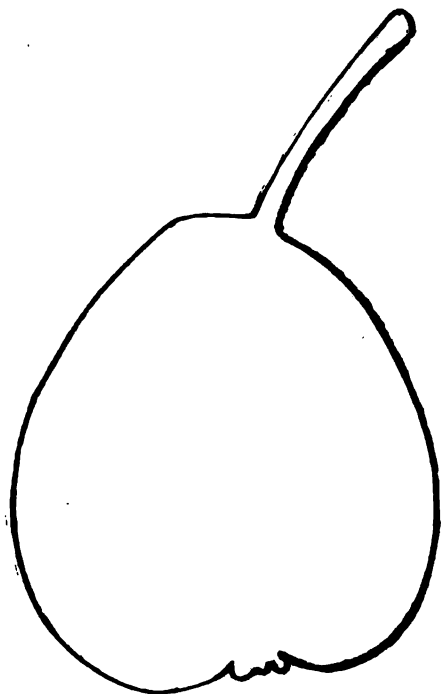


Fig. 31. Hull Pear.

Size, medium, about three inches long, and two and three quarters in diameter: *Form*, obovate, tapering towards, and ending obtusely at, the stem: *Skin*, rather rough, pale yellowish green, tinged with dull red on the sunny side, regularly covered with brownish red specks, and interlaced with cinnamon russet, with a russety blotch at the base of the stem: *Stem*, long, about one and a half inches, smooth, rather slender, dark brown, with a few whitish specks, and inserted without depression on an obtuse point: *Eye*, medium size, open, and sunk in an uneven, shallow basin; segments of the calyx short, round: *Flesh*, yellowish white, coarse, buttery, melting and juicy, slightly gritty at the core: *Flavor*, rich, and sugary, with a spicy delicious aroma: *Core*, large: *Seeds*,

medium size, mostly abortive, long and pointed, dark brown. Ripe in October.

58. WILBUR.

The Wilbur pear (*fig. 32.*) originated in the same town as the Hull, and upon the farm of Mr. Wilbur, after whom it has

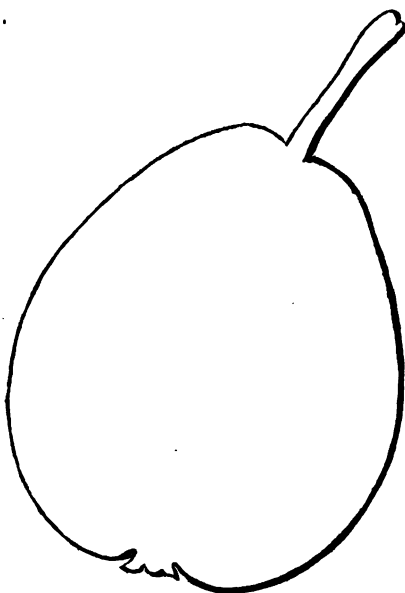


Fig. 32. Wilbur Pear.

been named. Its merits appear either to have been underrated or overlooked : specimens presented for exhibition at the Eighteenth annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last September, from the President and other gentlemen, were pronounced by the committee of sufficient merit to rank among first rate fruits. Like the Buffum and many other pears, it is probably affected by the season, and some years inferior to others : our drawing was made in the autumn of 1843, from specimens received from Mr. Wilbur, and we did not then consider it first rate, or we should have given an account of it before ; another trial of it this season, however, we think, fully gives it a claim at least among the best pears.

Tree moderately vigorous, shoots, reddish brown, with whitish gray spots ; leaves roundish.

Size, medium, about two and a half inches long, and two inches in diameter : *Form*, nearly oval, regular, largest about one third the distance from the eye, and tapering, in a swollen manner, to the stem : *Skin*, dull yellowish green, very regularly interlaced and speckled with russet, and much russeted at the base of the stem : *Stem*, medium length, about one inch, smooth, brown, and inserted in a shallow cavity : *Eye*, medium size, open, prominent, set even with the surface of the crown ; segments of the calyx medium length, round, reflexed : *Flesh*, yellowish white, coarse, melting, and juicy : *Flavor*, rich, sprightly, and excellent, with a pleasant perfume : *Core*, large : *Seeds*, medium size, dark brown. Ripe in September.

59. HEATHCOT. *N. E. Farmer*, Vol. VII.

One of the principal objects to be attained in the establishment of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was the introduction of new and superior varieties of fruit, either of foreign or native origin. Native seedlings were yearly being brought forward, and some of them of such excellent qualities as to induce some eminent cultivators to deny their origin, and to assert that they would probably prove foreign sorts, as if our own climate could not produce a fine pear. Even the late Hon. Mr. Lowell, with all the enthusiasm and energy with which he labored, for many years, in the cause of Horticultural improvement, and whose talents and zeal will ever have our admiration and respect, was slow to admit, as late as 1828, that our climate had produced but *two* really fine pears. In the *N. E. Farmer* of that date is an article under the signature of a "Roxbury Farmer," upon new varieties of fruits, from which we extract the following :—"It is thirty-three years this season, since I turned my attention to Horticulture, and I am not able to recollect any valuable table pear, the evidence of whose origin in this country is to be deemed unquestionable, except the Seckel, and a pear raised by Mr. Johonnot at Salem [the Johonnot,] not to be elevated to the first rank, though very desirable ; a small winter pear, probably native, and said to be good, on the estate of Mr. Lewis, at Roxbury, [the Lewis] ; a very pleasant summer pear, said to

be the produce of a Juneating, sent to me by Dr. Alfred Baylies of Taunton; and a fine pear raised on the estate of the

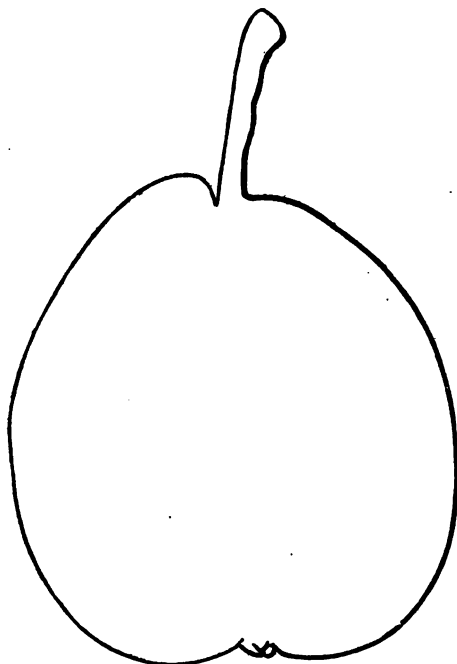


Fig. 33. Heathcot Pear.

late Hon. Mr. Gore, [the Heathcot,] and which seems to be between the Doyenné blanc and Doyenné gris. These are all that have come to my knowledge." Thus it will be seen how tardy were the admissions of our fine native fruits. But we have copied the above extract for other purposes: first, to show the rapid strides which Pomology has made since 1828; and, second, to give Mr. Lowell's opinion of the pear we are about to describe, which, it will be observed, he states was the only *fine* native pear, except the Seckel, then known. Eighteen years have passed away, and yet the Heathcot is comparatively a new fruit, whose merits we have heard cultivators extol the present season as of the very highest character. We have not space to make an enumeration of our native fruits now cultivated and considered of the first class, as compared with 1828; but every cultivator will supply the information himself, and he must feel that we have done more,

in this short space of time, towards adding to the list of fine pears, than all the cultivators of Europe, excepting Van Mons, during the present century.

The Heathcot (*fig. 33*,) was raised in 1812, on the estate of the late Gov. Gore in Waltham, and was so named after the old gardener who planted the seed. It first bore fruit in 1824, and up to 1828, when it was first brought into notice by Messrs. Winships, it had uniformly produced good crops. In 1830, Mr. Toohey, the gardener, exhibited fine specimens which weighed eight and a quarter, and seven ounces each, and the committee pronounced this variety as deserving of extensive cultivation, resembling, in its qualities, a sprightly St. Michael, and of equally fine appearance. We write our description with six specimens before us, three from J. B. Thomas, Esq., of Plymouth, whose garden we had the pleasure of visiting, a few days since, and three from Col. Wilder: our drawing is from one of the latter, but the former, being rather more mature, from a warmer locality, were of superior flavor and excellence. The Heathcot is often variable in form, but that now figured is the general shape of the fruit. Tree moderately vigorous, having much the appearance of the Dix, with rather slender, brownish gray wood, and small, rather narrow, wavy leaves.

Size, medium, about three inches long, and nearly three in diameter: *Form*, obovate, tapering to an obtuse point at the stem; *Skin*, greenish yellow, becoming lemon yellow when mature, more or less clouded, and interlaced with russet, particularly around the eye and stem, and slightly browned on the sunny side: *Stem*, medium length, about three quarters of an inch, rather stout, somewhat knobby, dull brown, curved, and obliquely inserted in a small, round, moderately deep cavity, highest on one side: *Eye*, small, closed, slightly depressed in a small, uneven, ridged basin; segments of the calyx short, thick, and fleshy: *Flesh*, yellowish white, fine, very melting, buttery and juicy: *Flavor*, rich, sprightly, vinous and excellent, with little perfume: *Core*, rather large: *Seeds*, large, peculiarly pointed at the obtuse end, dark brown. Ripe in October.

60. EDWARDS'S ELIZABETH.

Probably no individual has raised a larger number of seedling pears, in this country, than Ex-Governor Edwards of New

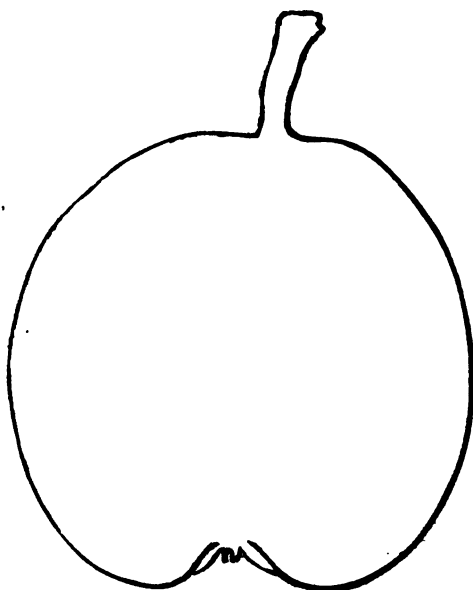


Fig. 34. Edwards's Elizabeth.

Haven. We believe upwards of twenty-five varieties have been reserved, out of his numerous seedlings, which have been named; and considered as possessing qualities worthy of cultivation. In our last volume, (XI, p. 251,) we gave brief descriptions of several of the best from Mr. Edwards's own pen, and, among the number, the Elizabeth. Since then, we have had the opportunity of making drawings and descriptions of eight or ten from specimens sent, in October, 1845, to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for exhibition. The specimens were, many of them, premature, and the quality of some of the late varieties could not be well ascertained, but, among those then about in season, was the Elizabeth, which proved to be a fine fruit. It is certainly one of the handsomest pears

we have ever seen, having a clear, smooth, and very waxen skin, and, with its fine qualities, is well deserving of extensive cultivation.

Size, medium, about two and a half inches long, and two and a half in diameter: *Form*, roundish obovate, slightly angular, little swollen about the middle on one side, tapering to an obtuse point at the stem, and slightly narrowing to the crown, which is oblique: *Skin*, fair, smooth, waxen, uniform pale lemon yellow, profusely sprinkled with very minute, pale russet, specks, considerably russeted around the eye, and a few grayish patches on the shady side: *Stem*, short, about half an inch in length, moderately stout, smooth, brown, inserted without any cavity on a slightly depressed base: *Eye*, large, open, sunk in a rather large basin; segments of the calyx broad, long, reflexed, lying back upon the surface of the fruit: *Flesh*, white, rather coarse, melting, very juicy: *Flavor*, rich, and vinous, without much perfume: *Core*, large: *Seeds*, small, pale brown. Ripe in October.

ART. III. *Descriptive Account of Van Zandt's Superb Peach*,
By Wm. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

VAN ZANDT'S SUPERB PEACH.

Waxen Rareripe of some Catalogues.

THIS admirable variety originated from seed in the garden of R. B. Van Zandt, of Long Island, who presented the fruit and scions to my father and self, and from us it received its title. It was also called, by some of Mr. Van Zandt's neighbors, the "Waxen Rareripe," on account of its beautiful waxen appearance. Some persons have, for several years, been vending another variety, or varieties, under this name, the fruit of the spurious kind being round, and bearing no resemblance to the genuine kind, and there does not, perhaps, exist at present a single tree of the true variety, except in our specimen orchard and nursery grounds. Mr. Downing has described a spurious variety in his work, totally different from the genuine one. The following description will serve as a guide to

distinguish the true variety, and is taken from Prince's *Treatise on Fruits* :—

The form inclines to oval ; the flesh melting, juicy, and of fine flavor : but the greatest peculiarity is the color of the skin, which is considerably mottled, and of a beautiful waxen appearance. In point of beauty, in this respect, there is, perhaps, no peach which surpasses it.

I shall, in my next, give a description of "Prince's Paragon peach," a most admirable fruit, large, oval, and of delicious flavor, a free stone, as I perceive it is enumerated in two other catalogues, whereas there is not a tree of the genuine kind in any other collection in the Union except our own.

*Prince's Linnæan Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, October, 1846.*

ART. IV. *Some Remarks on the Seedling Fruits of the West.*

The Court of Wyke Pippin—New Seedling Nectarine.

By T. S. HUMRICKHOUSE, Esq., Coshocton, Ohio. *With Descriptions of Four New Varieties of Apples.* By R. SEEVERS, Pike Township, Coshocton Co., Ohio, in a Letter to Mr. Humrickhouse.

I am endeavoring, and have been, for a few years past, to collect, from the numerous seedling orchards hereabouts, all the kinds thought by their owners to be fine and deserving of cultivation, first also myself examining the fruits where it is possible, and where not, requiring the concurrent testimony of neighbors who have had an opportunity of judging. In this way, I have already brought together about sixty or seventy sorts. I raise from four to six trees of each kind, by the method of root grafting, intending to plant two of each in an orchard where their merits may be hereafter fully seen, tested, and compared ; until which time I do not think it advisable to extend the cultivation of any of them.

Among the kinds thus on trial with me are four sorts, the scions of which were furnished me by Mr. Robert Seevers of Pike Township, who, with them, at my request, sent me the

enclosed descriptions, which, though not intended for publication, you may yet insert in your Magazine, if you see proper.

I transcribe, for your use, an account of the "Court De Wyck," apple furnished me by Mr. Robert Coxe, son of Stephen Cox, the present proprietor and occupant of the estate or manor of Court De Wyck.

"Court De Wyke, pippin: originated and first propagated by John Warrell, of the Parish of Yatton, in the County of Somerset, England. It was raised from the seed of the old golden pippin, on the estate or manor of Court de Wyck. The original tree was standing in the year 1817. It is a favorite and much valued apple" (in England,) "for its beauty of appearance, fine flavor, and quality of long keeping. The cider made from it is very fine, and held in high estimation. The present proprietor of the manor, Stephen Cox, has taken infinite pains in the cultivation and dissemination of this variety."

In both the instances, where the name occurs, I have followed the orthography of Mr. Robert Cox, who assured me that "Court de Wyke" is the more ancient spelling.

We have in town a very fine seedling nectarine which fruited this year for the first time. It is ripe the beginning of August, has a red cheek marbled and shaded into yellow and green. The size is that of a small peach. The flesh is yellowish green, juicy and rich.

Coshocton, Ohio, August 28, 1846.

Patton's Winter Sweet.—The original tree stands in the orchard of Mr. James Patton in this Township. *Size*, about medium: *Skin*, greenish, with a dull red blush on one side: *Form*, oblong or conical: *Flesh*, light, tender, juicy and sweet. Keeps till spring.

Uncle Archy.—I received this kind from my neighbor, Archibald Gardner. *Fruit*, rather above middle size: *Skin*, dull green, covered with a brownish russet: *Form*, roundish, flattened at the base, narrowing to the eye: *Flesh*, yellowish, tender, juicy, with excellent flavor. It keeps till spring.

Smith's Seedling.—This tree stands on the farm of Mr. George Smith, in Bedford Township. *Fruit*, large: *Skin*,

yellow, with (I think) a faint blush on one side. *Form*, roundish, flattened at the base, narrowing considerably to the eye. *Flesh*, tender, and very fine. Mrs. Smith informed me that they are good for cooking in harvest, and they will keep till the middle of winter.

Botts's Beauty.—This kind I obtained from the orchard of Mr. Wm. Botts in this Township. *Fruit*, above medium size: *Skin*, yellow, striped with red: It presents a rich and beautiful appearance: *Form*, oblong: *Flesh*, juicy and tender, with a very pleasant, subacid flavor; the stalk is *very* small. It is good in the fall, and will keep till about the middle of winter.

These descriptions may not be exactly correct, as I describe from recollection, not having any of the apples at this time. But I think I have given you something *near* the size, shape, color, &c., of each kind. If the trees produce fruit this season, I will try and let you *see the apples*. R. SEEVERS.

ART. V. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubby. Each number containing from six to eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information relative to new plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine, in monthly numbers. By Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, K. H., &c., 3d series, vol. 1, 1845. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5.

The Journal of the London Horticultural Society. In quarterly numbers, octavo, 5s. each.

New Plants from China.—We some time since announced the arrival of Mr. Fortune in England, last May, with an im-

mense collection of plants, after an absence of three years. Several of the new plants which he sent home have been figured in the botanical periodicals, and some few others have been mentioned in the *Gardener's Chronicle*. In the July number, however, of the *Journal of the Horticultural Society*, is a full account of Mr. Fortune's visit to China in search of new plants, from his own pen; it is very interesting, and we wish we had room to transfer it all to our pages: but this we cannot do, and must content ourselves with merely naming a few of the fine things which he sent home, and which must be most valuable additions to our hardy, as well as Greenhouse, collections, of plants.

The most important in the collection appear to be a *new double yellow climbing rose*, which Mr. Fortune first saw in one of the Mandarin's gardens one fine morning in May, when he was "struck with a mass of flowers which completely covered a distant part of the wall; the color was not a yellow, but had something of a buff in it, which gave the flowers a striking and uncommon appearance. He immediately ran up to the place, and, to his surprise and delight, found he had discovered a most beautiful new yellow climbing rose." He afterwards learned that it came from the North, and will probably prove hardy in England. A *rose*, called the *five-colored*, was also discovered; it belongs to the Chinese or Bengals, but sports in a very strange and beautiful manner, sometimes having self-colored blooms, "either red or French white, and frequently flowers of both on one plant at the same time, while, at other times, the flowers are striped." It is as hardy as the common China rose. A *white Glycine* (*Wistaria sinensis*), with very large racemes of white flowers.

Twelve or fourteen varieties of *new tree pæonies*, "having flowers of various shades of *purple, lilac, dark red and white*." Many of these varieties Mr. Fortune saw in flower, and we quote his account of the manner in which he obtained them in order to show the obstacles he had to contend with in obtaining new plants, and the duplicity of the natives. Mr. Fortune had drawings with him of the kinds which were said to exist in the country. He showed them to a nurseryman at Shanghae, who said he could get them at *Sou-Chou*, distant nearly a hundred miles, and, as the expense was great,

he agreed to get them at one dollar a plant. This was agreed to, and the plants delivered in good order and sent to England. This was in the fall of the year, when the plants were out of flower. When he again visited Shanghai, in April, he intended to send his old friend to *Sou-Chou* again for another lot, with an agreement that they should be in flower, in order that he might see the colors. "One morning, however, as I was going out into the country, a short distance from Shanghai, I was surprised by meeting a countryman with a load of Moutans in full bloom. The flowers were very large and fine, and the colors were *dark purple, lilac, and deep red*, kinds of which the very existence had been doubted in England, and which are never seen at Canton." Mr. Fortune further states, that, with the aid of Dr. Lockhart, a Chinese scholar, they soon found out the name of the moutan district, and, as the state of the roots of the plants showed that they had been out of the ground only an hour or two, they thought the distance could only be a few miles, a surmise which they afterwards found to be correct. This was the place where the nurseryman procured his plants, for Mr. Fortune ascertained there were none in the vicinity of *Sou-Chou*. He therefore visited the "moutan district daily during the time the different plants were in bloom, and secured some most striking and beautiful kinds for the Horticultural Society."

A beautiful *new shrub* called *Wegelia rosea*, with rose-colored flowers, from Northern China, where the thermometer falls within a few degrees of zero, and where the ground is covered with snow.

A drawing of it is appended to this number which we shall notice. It will probably prove a fine hardy shrub in our climate. Many other fine things were introduced, of which the following are named, besides many already noticed in our pages:—

<i>Azalea obtusa,</i>	Rose, double white climbing,
<i>ovata</i>	dark red climbing,
<i>squamata,</i>	<i>Scutellaria</i> , sp. a fine herbaceous plant
4 sp. from north	with blue flowers.
of China.	<i>Dielytra spectabilis</i> ,
<i>Daphne Fortunei</i> ,	<i>Camellia hexangulàris</i> , (true),
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i> ,	Mandarin orange, (true,)
<i>Gardenia florida</i> , var. <i>Fortunei</i> ,	Quam-quat, a curious small orange.

<i>Viburnum</i> , sp., fine shrubs with large, round heads, like the Guelder rose,	<i>Acer</i> sp. from Japan,
<i>Edgeworthia chrysantha</i> ,	<i>Pinus</i> sp. from Japan,
<i>Spiræa prunifolia</i> fl. pleno,	Oak from Chusan,
<i>Hydrangea</i> , sp., from the woods,	<i>Juniperus</i> , sp. north of China,
Shanghae peach, a fine large var.,	<i>Rosa</i> , sp. (a curious anemone flowered kind,)
<i>Prunus sinensis</i> , fl. alba pleno,	130 plants of tree pæonies in twelve or fourteen varieties.
<i>Berberis</i> (<i>Mahonia</i>) <i>Fortunei</i> ,	Seeds of the true Shantung Cabbage, a very valuable northern kind.
<i>Spiræa</i> sp.	

The whole number of plant cases sent home was 69. As all the *fine* plants were duplicated, only two are lost to the country. The others are growing well, and will soon be distributed from the Garden of the Society.

New Species of Salvia.—I have a new *Salvia* now in bloom raised from seed gathered in the Rio Grande, by Dr. Conrad, a surgeon in the United States Army. The seed was sent in a letter last April: the plant is now four feet high, and in full bloom: the leaves resemble the *Salvia fulgens*, but somewhat larger: the flowers lighter than the *fulgens* but darker than the *splendens*. The plant blooms much better than the *fulgens* at the lateral shoots, and it is quite showy.—*Yours, T. Allen, Winchester Gardens, Va.* [We suspect this is the same species which we have already noticed, (p. 246) as in bloom in the collection of Mr. John Feast of Baltimore, and which he calls *S. Rhodenwaldii*, from the seed having been received from Texas, and given him by Mr. Rhodenwald of New Orleans. Mr. Feast gave us a few seeds, from which we raised plants last spring, which were planted out in the border, and made a most brilliant show till frost. It seeds freely, and, treated as an annual, it must be ranked as one of the finest things of late introduction. Young plants raised from cuttings are now coming into bloom in the stove, and we suspect it will prove a valuable winter plant, blooming as it does more freely than either *S. fulgens* or *splendens*, and, in our opinion, more delicate and beautiful than either of those old kinds.—*Ed.*]

Scrophulariaceæ.

Buddlea L.

Lindleyana Fortune The purple Chinese Buddlee. A half hardy shrub; growing three feet high; with purple flowers; appearing in summer; a native of China; increased by cuttings. Bot. Reg. 1846. pl. 4.

This was "one of the earliest plants found by Mr. Fortune on his arrival at Chusan." Seeds were sent home by mail, and from them plants were raised which flowered in the Garden of the Society where the drawing was made. It is a small shrub, with ovate, acuminate, leaves, and terminal spikes of rich purple or violet colored flowers, somewhat resembling in habit of growth and flowering, a lilac. It grows easily, but does not seem to bloom freely, running, as it is termed, to wood. We introduced the plant in the fall of 1844, and have not ourselves succeeded in flowering it well: but a plant exhibited by Mr. Needham, of Brighton, was full of bloom, and he has promised us an account of his mode of treatment. It requires a rather sandy soil, not too rich. (*Bot. Reg.* Jan.)

FRANCISEA

acuminata Pax. Acuminate leaved Francisca. An evergreen stove shrub; growing two feet high; with bluish violet colored flowers; appearing in August; a native of Rio Janeiro; increased by cuttings; cultivated in loam, peat and leaf mould. Pax. Mag. Bot. 1846, p. 27.

A beautiful stove plant, with "bunches of violet blue flowers," rather freely produced on plants of very small dimensions, and well adapted for a small collection of plants. It is grown in two thirds fibrous loam with peat and leaf mould, and cuttings root freely in bottom heat. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.* March.)

CHÆNOSTOMA

polyanthum Pax. Many-flowered Chænostoma. An herbaceous plant; growing about a foot high; with bluish lilac flowers; appearing in summer; a native of South Africa; increased by seeds or cuttings; cultivated in any good soil. Pax. Mag. Bot. p. 31.

A dwarf and bushy plant, producing a great profusion of large loose racemes of small bluish lilac flowers. "Treated as an annual, it may be had in flower a greater part of the year," and may be "either employed to decorate the border in the open air, or ornament the greenhouse." It is stated to be highly useful to cultivators for producing flowers for the market, and, by making successive sowings of the seed, may be had in bloom all the year. It also grows freely from cuttings. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.* March.)

PTEROSTIGMA

grandiflorum Benth. Large-flowered Wing Point. A halfhardy herbaceous plant; growing eighteen inches high; with blue flowers; appearing in spring; a native of China; increased by division of the root; cultivated in any good soil. Bot. Reg. 1841, pl. 16.

Found by Mr. Fortune, who sent it home as a "blue-flowered herbaceous plant." It has flowered in the Society's Garden, and is described as having flowers "as large as those of a digitalis, and of the deep color of *Gloxinia violacea*" growing

singly at the axils of the leaves. It has been treated as a greenhouse plant, shading it in summer, and keeping it rather dry in winter; it should also be grown in small pots, or the plants make too much foliage. (*Bot. Reg. March.*)

Acanthaceæ.

LANKESTERIA

parviflora Lindl. Small flowered Lankesteria. A stove plant; with yellow flowers; appearing in winter; a native of South Africa; increased by cuttings; cultivated in sandy peat and loam. *Bot. Reg. 1846, pl. 12.*

A rather interesting plant, requiring, in England, the warmth of the stove, where it blooms freely, producing heads of pretty bright yellow flowers. It may be grown in the greenhouse in summer, and removed to the stove in autumn, where it will continue to flower for some months: increased freely from cuttings. (*Bot. Reg. January.*)

BUELLIA

Ilacina Hooker Lilac-flowered Buellia. A stove shrub; growing three feet high; with lilac flowers; appearing in summer; a native of Guiana; increased by cuttings; cultivated in loam, peat and sand. *Bot. Reg. 1846, pl. 12.*

"A charming shrub," with paniced spikes of handsome lilac flowers, which are abundantly produced during summer. It requires the same temperature as the *R. formosa*, and somewhat similar treatment; keep them in a warm and humid atmosphere during spring, and then remove them to the greenhouse, when they will flower for a long time; afterwards, they should receive less supplies of water, and be kept in a dormant state till spring. (*Bot. Reg. March.*)

Compositæ.

MULGEDIUM

machorizon Royle Large-rooted Mulgede. A hardy perennial plant; growing a few inches high; with blue flowers; appearing in September and October; a native of Cashmere; increased by seeds; cultivated in any good soil. *Bot. Reg. 1846, pl. 7.*

"A charming perennial, with numerous branching stems two feet long, and scarcely rising more than a few inches high. For decorating rock work, it is unsurpassed among autumn perennials." The flowers have very much the appearance of the common succory, but the dwarf habit of the plant and the profusion of bloom render it a fine object. It should be planted in a dry situation, and protected in winter by a covering of leaves. Readily increased by seeds. (*Bot. Reg. March.*)

Lythraceæ.

CUPHEA

strigillosa Benth. Coarse haired Cuphea. A greenhouse shrub; growing two feet high; with yellow and scarlet flowers; appearing in October; a native of Mexico; increased by cuttings; cultivated in sandy peat and loam. *Bot. Reg. 1846, pl. 14.*

A pretty greenhouse shrub, with ovate lanceolate leaves,

and axillary clusters of gay, orange and scarlet flowers, much of the form of a *Tropæolum*. The plant grows freely in sandy peat and loam, requiring an ample supply of water during summer, and kept in an airy greenhouse in winter. It should be repotted early in spring, in order to encourage wood for flowering in summer. (*Bot. Reg.* March.)

Verbendceæ.

MASTACANTHUS

sinensis End. Chinese Beard nut. A greenhouse plant; growing two feet high; with violet flowers; appearing in autumn; a native of China; increased by cuttings; cultivated in sandy loam and peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1846, p. 2.

Found by Mr. Fortune in Chusan. It is a rather pretty herbaceous plant, furnishing "an abundance of rich violet blossoms at a season when that color, never abundant, is peculiarly rare in gardens." The flowers appear in bushy tufts at the axils of the leaves. It requires greenhouse culture and plenty of pot room, with plenty of water in summer; after it has done flowering, the plants should be kept rather dry in a cool greenhouse. (*Bot. Reg.* January.)

Gesneræcæ.

GESNERA

Gerardiæna Pax. Gerard's Gesnera. A stove plant; growing two feet high; with scarlet and yellow flowers; appearing in autumn; a native of South America; increased by cuttings; grown in leaf mould, peat and sand. *Pax. Mag. Bot.*, 1846, p. 55.

A very splendid species of this showy genus, somewhat resembling *G. zebrina*, but, "in its habit, is combined all the freedom of character of the most graceful *Achimenes*, with the sterling nature and substantial worth of the *gesneras*. Dwarf growing, its leaves heart shaped, and, under favorable circumstances, fine, large, glossy green—the flower spikes terminally borne, of great size in proportion to the plant, with large flowers that strongly remind us, by their color and marking, of *Achimenes picta*, and supported by long, slender peduncles, in a peculiarly fine and graceful manner, constitute it when flowering, in the most extended sense, a most beautiful object; added to the excellent traits just described, the freedom with which plants not six inches high, produce fine spikes of flowers." The foliage is not so remarkably shaded as *G. zebrina*, but the flowers are larger, more brilliant, and produced more freely than on that species. It may well be compared to *Achimenes picta* in beauty. It will thrive freely under the same treatment given to *G. zebrina*, and is readily increased by cuttings of the leaves, or by offsets from the root. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.* April.)

ART. VI. *Notes on Gardens and Nurseries.*

Residence of G. R. Russell, Esq., West Roxbury, September 25th, 1846.—We have been highly gratified with a visit to this place. It is situated on the old road to Dedham, and occupies some sixty or seventy acres, several of which, in the immediate vicinity of the house, are being improved as a flower garden, orchard, kitchen garden, &c. The house is a large and commodious cottage, having had a large addition, and otherwise been much improved since the place was purchased by Mr. Russell.

The flower garden is immediately in front of the house, occupying a piece of ground considerably elevated. It has been wholly trenched over, and newly laid out the past spring, and the plants were now thriving with unchecked luxuriance, the dahlias being one sheet of flowers. From the garden, the walk conducts to the grapery, which was completed last spring; it is constructed upon the plan of Mr. Gray, as described in our last number (p. 377,) and, with the exception that the work has been rather more thoroughly finished without regard to expense, it is precisely the same. Mr. Russell, however, has had every thing done with a view to permanency, as well as perfect neatness, and spared no labor in the construction of the border, drains, cistern, &c. The Grapery is one hundred and fifty feet long, and twenty-four wide, and, with every thing complete, the making of the border, &c., cost upwards of twenty-five hundred dollars.

The vines were planted out on the 17th of last May, and were young plants, *one year old*, furnished by Messrs. Hovey & Co.; they were in pots, and, when planted, headed down to *three* eyes; at the present time, they have reached the top of the house, (about twenty feet) and have been stopped, the shoots on many of them measuring *three quarters of an inch* in diameter. Indeed, we never saw a more thrifty growth. This was, of course, owing to the well prepared border, which had wholly been made in the spring, just before the vines were planted, and in the following manner. The whole earth was excavated three feet deep, on each side of the house, to the dis-

tance of twelve feet, and six feet inside, making the border eighteen feet wide. At the outer edge of this excavation, which formed the bottom of the border, a thorough drain was made of brick, so as to conduct off all superfluous moisture. On this bottom was thrown ten inches of small stones; then six inches of good turf, the top spit of an old pasture; then six inches of manure, mostly street scrapings; then six inches of good loam; then two inches of oyster shells, on that part of the border inside, and two inches of bones on the border outside; and six inches more of loam to finish. Three loads of refuse bones, containing meat and gelatinous matter, were also mixed in as the border was made. When these had laid together a week or two, the whole was trenched over down to the stones, thoroughly mixed, and completed ready for planting out the vines, after allowing the soil to settle. In a border so well made, the vines cannot fail to make a fine growth, and rapidly become strong enough to bear a good crop. A large part of the vines are Black Hamburgh, with several of the Muscat of Alexandria, white Malvasie, Wilmot's Black Hamburgh, &c. Mr. Burns, the gardener, has managed them well, and kept them free from mildew, with plump wood, ripening off finely. Much work was yet to be completed around the grapery, such as finishing the walks, &c.

From the grapery, we passed into the kitchen garden, which, together with the fruit garden, is separated from the other part of the grounds by a public lane. The kitchen garden is laid out in a square, with a neat substantial wall. The ground had been subsoiled, and was now in fine condition. The fruit garden is partly filled with trees, set out before Mr. Russell took possession of the place, and many of the peaches are nothing but natural fruit. Mr. Russell is rapidly introducing the finest kinds, and, in a short time, will have none but the best varieties upon his grounds. There is much satisfaction in noting down such improvements as have been made here. Mr. Russell does every thing with a view to neatness as well as utility; and the grounds throughout are kept in the best manner.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Retrospective Criticism.*

Hovey's Seedling Strawberry, with staminate flowers, p. 360.—In your notice of Mr. Longworth's pamphlet on the Character and Habits of the Strawberry Plant, in the September number of your magazine, I observe the following passage at the bottom of page 360 :—"Every cultivator who has found *staminate* flowers, so called, in his beds of Hovey's Seedling, has found either accidental seedlings, or other varieties." If it is to be inferred, from the passage above quoted, that the *true* Hovey's Seedlings are all *pistillate* plants, so called, then I beg leave to dissent from the proposition laid down, for the following reasons, viz :—In 1845, when the strawberries were in blossom, I examined a bed of Hovey's Seedling at this place several times, in company with Mr. Downing, and others, as well as by myself; and a large majority of the flowers which stood up in trusses, several to a plant, were perfect in their organs of fructification, having both their *stamens* and *pistils* fully developed, and produced one of the most uniform and handsome crops of fruit I ever saw; and that, too, at the distance of one hundred yards from the regular strawberry plantation, or a strawberry plant of any kind; and I am certain there were no accidental seedlings among them, for they were two years old plants; the ground between the plants having been dug and kept clean from weeds, and nothing permitted to grow but the plants which were taken from runners of as pure stock of Hovey's Seedling as there is in the country, entirely free of mixtures of any kind whatever. Having no desire to become a partisan on either side of the strawberry controversy, believing it to be the result of circumstances rather than fixed laws or principles, and having no other interest than a desire to contribute any facts that may come under my observation,—the above remarks are submitted in a spirit of candor and good will.—A. Saul, Foreman. *Highland Nurseries, Newburgh, September 22d, 1846.*

We are certainly willing to receive the above in a spirit of candor and good will, as our sole object is to bring forward every fact which may bear upon this question; still we are so uncharitable as to believe Mr. Downing has endeavored to throw the responsibility of his own views upon his foreman. If Mr. Saul or Mr. Downing intend to say that they know more about the *true* character of Hovey's Seedling than we do, it would be very little use for us to discuss the question further. We *unhesitatingly say*, that *every plant*, which Mr. Saul or Mr. Downing *has found in their beds of Hovey's Seedling with stamens, is not the true kind*; or, if originally true, they have been allowed to become intermixed with some other varieties, until the original seedlings have been mostly displaced.

In 1839 or '40, we had the pleasure of presenting Mr. Downing with a dozen plants of our seedling, which had then just been offered for sale, and

with the remark that they had proved so fine, we wished him to give them a trial. *Three years* afterwards, when on a visit to Newburgh, we were desirous of learning Mr. D.'s opinion of the variety: he then stated it had not done well with him. Now was not this to be attributed to its true character? and that the plants had probably been set out by themselves, and had failed to produce fruit from the want of some fertilizing kind in near proximity? We apprehend this to be the case, for two or three years is ample time to bring any variety of the strawberry into fruit; and if strawberries could not be produced from 1839 to '42, what new system of cultivation has Mr. Downing discovered, which has enabled him to produce "one of the most uniform and handsome crops," ever seen, from 1842 to 1845? The presumption is, that, owing to the failure of the plants to bear, the beds had been neglected, as it is well known they often are in nurseries, and neighboring kinds allowed to overrun and take possession of the ground; and hence the discovery of *staminate* plants in 1845.

It will be taxing the patience of our readers who have already heard so much of the strawberry question, to extend our remarks. Our views have been given in the page referred to by Mr. Saul, and remain unchanged. If *twelve years* have failed to produce a single perfect flower on plants under every aspect of cultivation, under our own eye, from the *very highest* to the most *neglected* state, we certainly think that no other cultivator has done so in the less period of seven years, since they have been disseminated. "No result of circumstances" will ever change pistillate to staminate flowers, as they are generally termed; and every cultivator MAY REST ASSURED THAT, IF HIS PLANTS ARE STAMINATE, HE DOES NOT POSSESS THE TRUE HOVEY'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.—*Ed.*

Mr. Longworth's Ideas upon the Strawberry, and the Editor's Remarks, p. 360.—I see, in the September number of the Magazine, that Mr. Longworth of Cincinnati is still impressed with the idea that Hovey's seedling strawberry, when left to itself, will not bear a crop, and Mr. Hovey himself, to some extent, endorses his opinion, by recommending that other kinds be planted in near proximity, in order to ensure a good crop. So far as our practical experience goes, (not theory,) we beg leave to differ from both, and to maintain that Hovey's Seedling will bear as good, and, we think, a better crop by itself than any of the larger kinds of strawberries, no matter whether they be planted a distance apart from the fertilizing ones, or side by side; neither do we think that any of the smaller kinds, although producing a larger number of berries, will bear more weight of strawberries on the ground than Hovey's seedling when it is properly managed.—When Hovey's Seedling was first advertised for sale, we did not send to Boston for a supply; the distance was great; and so many different lines of communication to pass through deterred us. The spring following, some of the plants having found their way to Baltimore, a friend, as a special favor, procured a single plant from Mr. John Feast, now being for sale. This plant he gave to me on his return. Whether it was possessed of too many or too few male or female organs, or whether it belonged altogether to the one description or the other, we cannot now determine; for, at that time, our atten-

tion was not devoted with so much interest, neither were we so well *enlightened* on the subject as we have been since : however, we planted this plant on a border seventy yards distant from the nearest strawberry plant, and we are pretty sure that there was not, nor had ever been, any strawberry plant in any portion of the ground nearer from the time the *Shawnee Indians* held undisturbed possession of this part of the valley of Virginia. We are, therefore, firmly inclined to believe that the plant had all the fertilizing and productive powers necessary within itself. We paid a little attention to the plant during the summer, and, by fall, found there were between sixty and seventy young plants : most of them, the spring following, were taken up and planted elsewhere, leaving the old plant with some ten or twelve round it, in order to test the variety as soon as possible : they bore as many strawberries as could be expected from any kind of strawberry in the same state, and proved to be the true Hovey's Seedling. A few were again left the second year, and still bore a good crop. In the summer of 1844, we planted out a bed by itself (our attention having been called to the subject) not at so great a distance, it is true, as the original plant was from some beds of the Hudson strawberry, but, as we thought, quite sufficient to keep them apart, the intermediate space being filled up with vegetable crops. This piece of ground is seventy yards in length, and six yards wide ; the strawberries planted in rows two feet from centre to centre, leaving a path between each row, the ground, in our opinion, not the best suited for strawberries, being a deep alluvial bottom soil, and too light, but it was most convenient to put them there. The summer of 1845, a light crop was produced, and from the demand for young plants, the runners were allowed to grow out, so that the paths between the rows were nearly covered. This prevented us from working the ground in the fall of 1845, and, in my opinion, sacrificed one third of the crop for the present year. We continued to take up the young plants from the paths, and sometimes encroaching on the rows until late in the spring of the present year, when it was considered too late to cultivate the ground, only to clean the strawberries off, and let them go into bearing. The weather, too, the last week of May, and first week of June, was too damp to bring the strawberry to perfection, and yet, from this piece of ground, a little over four hundred square yards, we picked one hundred and twenty quarts of strawberries, a good many measuring from three to four inches round.—*Yours, Thomas Allen. Winchester Gardens, Va., September 26, 1846.*

We have already been indebted to Mr. Allen for some remarks on the same subject, (Vol. VIII, p. 353.) His experience is similar to many others that we have before noticed, but it does not touch the question at issue, for Mr. Allen admits he did not notice the character of the flowers of the *first plant* he had, whether perfect or imperfect ; nor does he state whether his beds which produced fruit were so or not. It is well known that plants many yards distant may be fertilized and produce a good crop. Mr. Allen's was by no means an *average* one, as he only produced one hundred and twenty quarts from four hundred square yards : this is only about twelve hundred quarts to the acre ; and Mr. Aspinwall and many other cultivators have pro-

duced from two thousand to two thousand five hundred, without any extra culture more than is necessary for ordinary sorts. But their success has been so great from the intermediate planting of fertilizing varieties. Our views are unchanged. Such instances as Mr. Allen's may be attributed to many unknown and unseen causes, such as a few perfect flowering kinds intermixed, accidental seedlings, &c. Hovey's seedling was an imperfect flowering variety, is so, and ever will remain so.—*Ed.*

The New York Virgalieu Pear.—Mr. Downing, in the first number of the *Horticulturist*, has kindly noticed my second edition of the *Guide to the Orchard*. With some exceptions, his principal objection to the work appears to be that we have not made out more *new sorts*, and followed modern improvements by multiplying names and synonyms, already too numerous; by the by, we felt more inclined to take the pruning knife and cut away, leaving only superior fine sorts. The principal improvement in the London Horticultural Society's new catalogues, as far as we can understand, has been to prune away pretty largely, and they have yet much more to do in that way; some new and good sorts have been added, but we are not prepared to stand sponsor for all their new names, without further investigation. We have received all the acknowledged and *proved* sorts, and have them under cultivation. Our principal design, in this communication at present, is to notice what Mr. D. calls the "droll part of the affair." Mr. F. quotes, as synonyms to this sort, (New York Virgalieu Pear) the following names, viz., (page 45):—

Virgalieu, *Nursery Cat.* 1807.

Surpasse Virgoulouse, *Parmentier*.

Columbian Virgoulouse, *Bloodgood*.

Columbia, *Downing*.

St. Michael, *of Boston Cultivators*.

For several years, we had supposed that the original tree of the Virgalieu Pear grew on the farm of Mr. Andrew Cursor, Fordham, West Chester. In order to ascertain if this was the fact, I visited Mr. Cursor's Farm, and inquired for the old Virgalieu Pear Tree. He shewed me *two sorts* said to be originals, and had sprung up accidentally, and, indeed, as far as I could perceive, they were seedlings; one of these he called *Columbian Virgalieu*. There was fruit on the tree about half grown when I saw it. On examining the fruit, habit, and appearance of the tree, I could not discover any difference between this and the New York Virgalieu; however, as it seems to be an original seedling tree, and as I expect to examine the fruit more attentively this fall, it may turn out to be a different variety. Mr. Cursor informed me that he got a great price for the fruit, which were very delicious and of superior quality: now if this is the *Columbian Virgoulouse of Bloodgood*, as a matter of course, it would be the *Columbia* of Downing, else his synonyms would be incorrect. The other original Pear of Mr. Cursor he called *Columbus*, in honor of Christopher Columbus, the first discoverer of this country, as he informed me. This is a very different Pear, and not a Virgalieu; it appears to be a very handsome pear, and he speaks highly of it. I have had no opportunity to test its qualities fully, but hope to

be able to do so this fall. I procured scions of both sorts, and have them under cultivation. No doubt but this is the Pear Mr. D. alludes to, and if so, it ought to be called *Cursor's Columbus*, not *Columbia*; but yet we are in the dark about the synonym "*St. Michael of Boston Cultivators*." This "medium" Pear—is it a distinct sort or a synonym? Certainly the Boston folks ought to know the White Doyenné, or white Butter Pear of Philadelphia, and, if they do, they would call it so, and not *St. Michael*, which is a synonym of that sort. These synonyms are confusing things—these modern improvements of the last fifteen years—and while Mr. D. seems to admit that the *Surpasse Virgoulouse* of Parmentier is the same as the one we claim for Williamson's Virgalieu, we should be glad to have this *St. Michael* disposed of one way or other. Is it a distinct sort, or a synonym of something else? I must observe further that the Columbian Virgalieu of Mr. Cursor cannot be the original New York Virgalieu. The tree is not old enough, probably not more than thirty years, but it is very likely to be a seedling of that sort, and may be very desirable.—*Respectfully, your obedient servant, Michael Floy, Harlem Nursery, August 24th, 1846.*

We apprehend there is a misunderstanding in relation to this subject. The Boston cultivators are well aware, that the *St. Michael*, so called, is the same as the White Doyenné of Europe, and the Butter pear of Philadelphia, and also supposed to be the Virgalieu (we doubt the propriety of this mode of spelling, and do not adopt it ourselves,) of New York. But long usage has rendered the name of *St. Michael* so familiar, that, like the Bartlett pear, it is difficult to change it among the mass of the people. With this explanation in relation to this variety, we leave the other questions in the hands of Messrs. Floy and Downing. We would hope, however, that Mr. Floy has not forgotten his intention to test Mr. Cursor's pears this fall, and that he will send us an account of them, particularly of the one called *Columbus*, which appears to be an entirely new variety. Cox describes a pear which he calls Williamson's *Virgoulouse*. Is it the same as the *Surpasse Virgoulouse*? If so, the latter name should give way to the former.—*Ed.*

ART. II. Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, September 26, 1846.—The Annual Exhibition of Dahlias for premiums took place to-day, and, considering the very unfavorable season, there was a fair display of flowers. Not a sufficient number of stands, however, were put up to obtain all the prizes, some of them having been disqualified, for their very large number of inferior flowers of inferior varieties. We are glad to see the judges have set up some standard, for if the mere putting up twenty-four flowers will obtain a premium, why hundreds of cultivators might be competitors.

From the President of the Society about one hundred flowers, some of

them very fine, particularly Cinderella, glowing crimson tipped with white ; Queen of Perpetuals, good, but scarcely equal to Orlando, which it resembles in color ; Cleopatra, very fine pale yellow ; Cheltenham Queen, white, but not superior to Antagonist ; Arethusa, beautiful, fine formed, rich purple ; Isis, sulphur, tipped with orange, &c. &c. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., about fifty blooms, among which were Punch, a superb flower, deep, dark, velvety crimson, striped with white on the outer edges of the petals ; Columbine, a novel fancy flower, buff shaded with sulphur, and tipped with white ; Viscount Ressegeur, rich purple, tipped with white ; Orlando, fine formed delicate peach ; also, a variety of roses, *Sálvia Rhodenwáldii* ; new scarlet Pelargoniums, Tom Thumb, and Nimrod, and bouquets.

From J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, a box of fine dahlias, among which, Ultimatum, a rich scarlet, Beeswing, Marc Antony, fine yellow, Cleopatra, Harlequin, scarlet, tipped with white, Asmodeus, and others were fine. From P. Barnes, a variety of azaleas, cut flowers, and bouquets of amaranth flowers. Fine Dahlias were also shown by J. Breck & Co., W. B. Richards, (nearly one hundred,) J. Hovey, (about one hundred and twenty,) N. Stetson, J. W. Mandell, J. Nugent, John Parker, and J. L. L. F. Warren ; Bouquets, &c., by W. Kenrick, R. West, and Mr. Warren.

The following is the award of premiums on Dahlias, Messrs. Haggerston, P. B. Hovey, Jr., and W. Mellen, judges in Division B, and Messrs. Barnes, E. Allen, and A. Bowditch, judges in Division A and C :—

DIVISION A.

PREMIER PRIZE.—For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium to W. Quant, of \$8 00

The names as follows :—Widnall's Queen, Harlequin, Lady St. Maur, Essex Triumph, Admiral Stopford, Fairy Queen, Lady Antrobus, Antagonist, Victory of Sussex, Cleopatra, Beeswing, Mrs. Shelly. No competitor.

SPECIMEN BLOOM.—For the best flower, Widnall's Queen, to J. Nugent, a premium of 4 00

SPECIMEN BLOOMS OF VARIOUS COLORS.—To Wm. Quant, a premium of \$1 each, for Antagonist, white ; Widnall's Queen, rose ; Miss Shelly, crimson ; Essex Triumph, dark ; Cleopatra, yellow ; Madame Chauviere, tipped, 6 00
To W. Meller, \$1 each for Pet Rival, maroon ; Nonpareil, scarlet, 2 00

DIVISION B.

CLASS I.—Disqualified.

CLASS II.—For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, viz., Silvia, Cleopatra, Harlequin, Great Mogul, Paul Pry, Unique, Oddity, Hero of Stonehenge, Preceptor, Viscount Ressegeur, Latour l'Avergne, and Cheltenham Queen, to J. L. L. F. Warren a premium of 5 00

For the second best twelve dissimilar blooms, viz., Orlando, Standard of Perfection, Viscount Ressegeur, Nutwich, Lady Harland,

Miranda, Striata formosissima, Constantia, Nonpareil, Cindrella, Antler and Arethusa, a premium to Messrs Hovey & Co., of \$3 00

CLASS III.—The judges were also of opinion that Hovey & Co., and J. L. L. F. Warren exhibited flowers worthy of premium in Class No. 3; but as it is not considered in accordance with the design of the Society to award two premiums in the same division, they are necessarily withheld. Hovey & Co.'s flowers were as follows:—Orlando, Viscount Ressegeur, Primrose, Standard of Perfection, Lady Harland, Victory of Sussex. J. L. L. F. Warren's were:—Antagonist, Competitor, Viscount Ressegeur, Harlequin, Ultimatum, Unique.

DIVISION C.

CLASS I.—Disqualified.

CLASS II.—For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, viz., Cleopatra, Lady Antrobus, Ad. Stopford, Antagonist, Lady St. Maur, Widnall's Queen, Unique, Fairy Queen, Essex Triumph, Essex Champion, Mrs. Shelly, Nonpareil, to W. Quant, a premium of 5 00
For the second best twelve dissimilar blooms, viz., Antagonist, Marchioness of Ormonde, Duke of York, (Keyne's,) Cleopatra, Primrose, Beauty of Sussex, Lady Harland, Essex Bride, Miss Watson, Unique, Beauty of Birmingham, and Pickwick, to W. Meller, a premium of 3 00

CLASS III.—For the best six dissimilar blooms, viz., Sir E. Antrobus, Admiral Stopford, Arethusa, Great Mogul, Argo, and Viscount Ressegeur, (No Competitor,) to Henry Reed, gardener to N. Stetson, a premium of 3 00
To the President of the Society, for fine dahlias, a gratuity of 5 00
BOUQUETS.—For the best bouquet, to Miss Russell, a premium of \$2.
For the second best, to R. West, a premium of \$1.

Fruit: From Nahum Stetson, fine peaches and Beurré Diel pears. From Wm. Stickney, melon. From Josiah Lovitt, 2d, White Sweetwater grapes, and two dishes of fine peaches. From Robert M. Morse, two Williams's Bon Chrétien pears, very fine. From J. F. Allen, White Frontignan, Syrian and Black Hamburg grapes; Belle de Vitry peaches; Gansel's Bergamot, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Louise Bonne de Jersey and Seckel pears. From Otis Johnson, Crawford's late Melacaton peach, very fine. From George Newhall, two kinds seedling peaches and Newington; Isabella grapes; pears, Fulton, Bon Chrétien, Seckel, Doyenné blanc, Roi de Wurtemberg, Catillac; apples, kind unknown, Tippecanoe.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., Tippecanoe and Clinton peaches; also, Wilmot's new Black Hamburg grapes, firm fleshed, rich and fine flavored. From G. Merriam, Yellow Alberge, Morris White, and Blood peaches. From Isaac Fay, peaches, Owen's Lemon Rareripe, Jacques, Old Mixon free stone, Lemon Rareripe, and fifteen kinds of seedlings. From J. S. Sleeper, Beurré d'Amalis and Dix pears, fine. From F. Tudor, Esq., Na-

hant, Richmond(!) peach. From William Quant, large quinces. From Cheever Newhall, Cumberland pears. From George Walsh, peaches, White Magdalen; apple, large seedling; pears, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Julienne; grapes, Red Chasselas, White Sweetwater.

Oct. 3.—The annual meeting of the Society was held to-day, for the choice of officers and other business, the President in the chair.

The polls were immediately opened, and remained open thirty minutes, when the President announced the names of the officers elected.

The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year, from Jan. 1, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1848:—

President—Marshall P. Wilder.

Vice Presidents.—B. V. French, Jon^d. Winship, Cheever Newhall, E. M. Richards.

Treasurer.—Samuel Walker.

Corresponding Secretary.—J. E. Teschemacher.

Recording Secretary.—E. C. R. Walker.

Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.—John Lewis Russell, A. M.

Professor of Entomology.—T. W. Harris, M. D.

Professor of Horticultural Chemistry.—S. L. Dana, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Fruits.—Samuel Walker, Chairman: P. B. Hovey, Jr., Otis Johnson, Josiah Lovitt, David Haggerston, J. F. Allen, Eben. Wight.

Committee on Plants and Flowers.—Joseph Breck, Chairman: H. W. Dutton, W. E. Carter, Parker Barnes, Alex. McLellan, E. A. Story, William Quant.

Committee on Vegetables.—A. D. Williams, Jr., Chairman: W. B. Kingsbury, A. D. Williams, Josiah Newhall, James Nugent, Azell Bowditch, E. C. R. Walker.

Committee on Library.—C. M. Hovey, Chairman: C. K. Dillaway, R. M. Copeland, Joseph Breck, W. B. Richards.

Committee on Synonyms of Fruit.—M. P. Wilder, Chairman: B. V. French, C. M. Hovey, J. S. Cabot, the Chairman of the Fruit Committee.

Executive Committee.—The President, Chairman: the Treasurer, A. Aspinwall, E. M. Richards, Otis Johnson.

Committee for establishing Premiums.—The Chairman of the Committee on Fruits, Chairman: the Chairman of the Committee on Flowers, the Chairman of the Committee on Vegetables.

Finance Committee.—Josiah Stickney, Chairman: Joseph Balch, F. W. Macondry.

Committee of Publication.—J. E. Teschemacher, Chairman: C. K. Dillaway, Eben. Wight, Recording Secretary, Chairman of the Committee on Fruits, Chairman of the Committee on Flowers, Chairman of the Committee on Vegetables.

Messrs. S. Walker, C. M. Hovey, and D. Haggerston, were chosen delegates to attend the Exhibition of the American Institute, New York.

Jas. Kelt, Jr., and S. W. Cole, Boston; A. A. Andrews, and S. Payson, Roxbury, were elected members.

Adjourned one month, to November 7th.

Exhibited.—Flowers; Owing to the lateness of the season, but few flowers were exhibited. A few Dahlias, Bouquets, &c. were contributed by the President, Messrs. Hovey & Co., P. Barnes, W. B. Richards, O. N. Towne, J. Hovey, J. L. L. F. Warren, J. Nugent, and D. Crowley.

Premiums were awarded as follows:—

Bouquets.—For the best bouquet, a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren of \$2.

For the next best, a premium to J. Nugent of \$1.

Fruit: From S. Walker, Duchesse d'Angouleme pears, very fine specimens; the largest weighing 17 ounces. From T. W. Mead, Gloria Mundi apples. From John Hovey, a dish of English walnuts, of his own growth. From Anson Dexter, Seckel pears, fine. From H. Vandine, peaches, seedling; plums, Coe's Golden Drop. From Amory Bemis, Cambridgeport, Beurré d'Amalis, Louise Bonne de Jersey, and Passe Colmar pears. From S. W. Cole, apples, White Sweet, Garden Royal, Quince, Richardson; the last named, proved juicy, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. From John Washburn, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Wilkinson, Pitt's Prolific, Louise Bonne de Jersey, and Flemish Beauty pears. From J. A. Kenrick, quinces. From C. E. Grant, peaches, two dishes, var. Melacaton (?); grapes, Isabella, fine. From G. Merriam, Blood, Heath, and Bergen's Yellow peaches. From K. Bailey, Catawba, White Sweetwater, and Red Chasselas grapes. From Geo. Walsh, grapes, a seedling, raised from the Isabella, Red Chasselas, White Chasselas; pears, Doyenné blanc, Chelmsford, Julienne, and two kinds without a name. From Mr. Sanderson, pears, Williams's Bon Chrétien, and one dish of grapes. From Hovey & Co., Beurré d'Amalis pears, and Wilmot's new Black Hamburg grapes. From J. F. Allen, pears, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Ronville, Seckel, (large and well colored,) Gansel's Bergamot; peaches, Belle de Vetry; grapes, Black Hamburg, fine.

Oct. 10th. Exhibited.—Flowers: Dahlias, and other flowers were exhibited by the President, W. B. Richards, Messrs. Hovey & Co., J. Hovey, Miss Russell, L. Davenport, J. L. L. F. Warren, J. Nugent, and D. Crowley.

The following is the award of premiums:—

Bouquets.—To Miss Russell, for a beautiful pyramidal bouquet, a premium of \$2.

Fruit: From the President of the Society, Buffum, Gore's Heathcot, and Fulton pears, very fine: The Committee tasted of Gore's Heathcot, and found it first rate. From S. G. Perkins, Esq., the following remarkably fine specimens of pears: Easter Beurré, Beurré Diel, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Great Unknown, (?) Le Curé, Dix, Josephine, Chaumontel, Winter Nelis, Napoleon, Doyenné blanc, Winter Doyenné, Louise Bonne, Jalousie, Seckel, Isambert, Vanillons, (?) Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Marie Louise, St. Germain. From E. Brown, pears, Roi de Wurtemberg, very fine, Williams's Bon Chrétien. From Charles Hadwin, Worcester, Strawberry

apples. From Otis Johnson, peaches, Smock's Freestone, Kenrick's Heath, both fine. From James Eustis, South Reading, two kinds of apples for a name. From R. Manning, Columbia peach, very handsome; Las Canas, Beurré Bosc, and Paradise d'Automne pears. From T. Needham, White Portugal, White Frontignan, Black Frankindale, and Black Hamburgh grapes.

From Z. Hosmer, Duchesse d'Angouleme pears, very fine and large, (weighing 19 oz.) Beurré Diel, fine. From J. F. Allen, pears, Gansel's Bergamot, Beurré Diel, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel; grapes, Black Hamburgh, and Syrian; peaches, Late Admirable. From G. Merriam, Seedling, Crawford's Late Melacaton, Bergen's Yellow, and Old Mixon peaches. From J. W. Sever, Crawford's Late Melacaton, fine. From Geo. Walsh, pears, Easter Beurré, Beurré d'Aremberg, Doyenné blanc, Buffum, Julienne, Winter Nelis; grapes, open culture, White Sweetwater, Isabella, Seedling, and Red Chasselas. From John Dunclee, Fameuse apples. From G. A. Crocker, Taunton, peaches, unknown, large and handsome.

Vegetables: From J. F. Hall, a cucumber weighing four pounds. From A. D. Williams & Son, fine celery.

[In our report of the Annual Exhibition, in our last number, there was an error in the Record Books of the Committee, in omitting the names of 26 varieties of pears, exhibited by the President,—making the number 154 instead of 128, as stated in our report.]

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR NOVEMBER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape vines will soon require pruning; some grapes may yet remain, and if the house is kept dry, they will hang until December; Black Hamburghs in our collection, ripe last August, yet hang in fine order, and the Black Prince, a fine grape, will probably hang till Christmas. In the greenhouse, as fast as the leaves turn yellow, they may be carefully swept off, without injury to the vines. Keep the house still well aired, in good weather, in order to harden the wood. On the approach of severe frost, a few inches of manure should be thrown over the border, to prevent it from penetrating too deep, and thus retard the starting of the vines in the spring. Isabella, and other native grapes in the open air, should be pruned now, and foreign kinds laid down and protected from severe frost.

Strawberry beds will be benefited, if they have a *light* covering of old haulm, coarse manure, leaves, seaweed, or even tan.

Raspberry plants will produce a more certain crop, if they are protected, unless they are in a *very sheltered* situation.

Fruit trees of all kinds, Grape vines, &c., may be planted this month

with the best success. There is now more time to attend to the operation carefully.

Pear, Apple, Quince, and Cherry seeds may be planted this month.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias, which have been allowed to remain in the ground, should now be dug as speedily as possible, and stored in a good dry cellar, or under the stage in the greenhouse.

Chrysanthemums will now be coming into bloom, and will need little attention to improve their beauty: thin out all the small and imperfect buds, and water once a week with rather weak liquid *guano*: tie up the stems to small neat stakes.

Camellias will now begin to open their buds, and they should now be put into good order; stake up all the crooked or straggling plants, and wash all the leaves carefully with a sponge to remove dust and insects; take off the small buds when the plants have too many, and syringe occasionally with clean soft water. Seed saved this year may be sown now.

Roses of tender kinds in the border not yet taken up, should be attended to immediately: the latter part of the month they may be pruned; and if young plants are wanted, cuttings put in. Hardy roses in the border may be removed now; and the Bourbons and perpetuals slightly protected with a few leaves or coarse manure.

Pelargoniums intended for blooming finely should now be shifted into larger pots.

Tulips, hyacinths, and other hardy bulbs, should all be got into the ground this month.

Heaths should now be top-dressed; the shoots neatly tied up, and topped to make the plants dwarf and bushy.

Chinese primroses may now be repotted, and rather freely watered.

Azaleas should be sparingly watered at this season.

Mignonette in small pots may now have a shift into the next size.

Ixias, sparaxis, and other Cape bulbs should now be removed to the greenhouse or parlor.

Carnations and picotees should be protected during the winter in frames.

Tree pæonies in pots should be shifted into a larger size, if not done before.

Verbenas in pots should be sparingly watered, and kept in the warmest part of the greenhouse.

Victoria stocks should now be repotted.

Herbaceous plants of all kinds may be safely transplanted this month.

Cactuses, with the exception of *Epiphyllum truncatum*, should now be sparingly watered, and kept in a cool, dry part of the house.

Greenhouse plants of many kinds may now be safely propagated from cuttings; such as heaths, camellias, azaleas, and other *hard* wooded kinds. They will root more readily now than earlier in the season, if placed in a good warm situation.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

DECEMBER, 1846.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Horticulture in the Old Colony: with a few Notes on several Gardens in Plymouth, Mass.* By the EDITOR.

THE great facilities of communication which Rail-roads have effected, have been of great importance in the dissemination of horticultural taste and information. Distant towns have now become the mere suburbs of the metropolis; and the results of frequent communication are the introduction of the advantages which the neighborhood of large cities afford, particularly in the examples of the neat suburban villas, and highly cultivated gardens, which spring up every where around them. The new and rare fruits and flowers are a long time in finding their way into the gardens in the country, but no sooner does the town become connected by rail-road communication, than they are at once sought after and obtained. Indeed, in no one thing is there a more perceptible change than in their gardens and grounds. This increase of taste gives rise to the formation of horticultural associations, and, subsequently, to the dissemination of information upon every branch of gardening. The Societies of Worcester, Lowell, Providence, and lastly that of the Old Colony, have been the results of bringing together both town and country by rail-road communication.

The earliest Agricultural, and, perhaps, we should also add, Horticultural, operations of the country were commenced in Plymouth and its vicinity, extending to and around Boston; for we learn, by early Historical writers, that, as early as 1633, "*Dorchester* had very good arable ground, and hay

grounds, fair cornfields, and pleasant gardens, with kitchen gardens," and that *Roxbury* had "impaled cornfields and fruitful gardens." And later, in 1663, that "fruit trees prosper abundantly, apple trees, pear trees, quince trees, cherry trees, plum trees, barberry bushes." Below Plymouth, and on the Cape, the quince has long been cultivated to great extent, and in Sandwich and Eastham, there are specimens of the old Bon Chrétien pear, one or two hundred years old. Thus we see how early were the Horticultural operations, and can contrast them with their condition after a lapse of two centuries. The same zeal which caused the plantation of the gardens around Boston and Salem has been continued by the descendants of the Pilgrims, and, while their example has been imitated every where throughout the Union, still we believe it has continued here far in advance of other portions of the country.

The soil of Plymouth, though considered generally poor and sandy, has many localities of good land, as will be seen from our review of the gardens here. On the slopes of the hills, whose tops scarcely bear a verdant spear, may be seen some of the best specimens of cultivation, and where once stood "nothing but a few canvass booths and old houses," now spread the verdant boughs, loaded with the choicest fruits, the results of science applied to Horticultural Art.

Since the formation of the Horticultural Society, a great deal of enthusiasm has been infused into the amateur cultivators. Proud, as they should be, of their superior specimens, which have been already produced in their gardens, they are zealous to continue their good work; and hence we find that the newest pears already have found a place in many gardens. One exhibition has been held, which would have been a credit to much older associations. The specimens were not, of course, as numerous as near large cities, but, for size and beauty, have hardly been surpassed. They are determined to maintain this distinction, and they have our heartiest wishes for their success.

Garden of J. B. Thomas, Esq.—Mr. Thomas is an enthusiastic amateur cultivator, and has crowded into his small garden in the town a great number of fruit trees; he has also a garden of an acre in extent, about half a mile distant, in

which there are a number of trees, particularly peaches, and he is yearly adding the newest and best kinds. This spot is finely located, on the westerly slope of a hill, skirted by a small pond at the base, and protected from northerly winds by a range of hills on the opposite side: indeed, no better place could have been chosen: the soil is a rich sandy loam well adapted to the peach, as the trees already planted, and now beginning to bear, attested. In order to get rid of the borer, so troublesome to the peach, a number of hens are allowed to have the range of the garden; and as no crops are cultivated between the trees, they can do no injury, and are constantly scratching and destroying all kinds of grubs, working under or around the trees. The plan, where it can be put in practice, appears to be a good one.

The town garden is an elevated spot, and is laid out in three terraces, one above the other, receding from the street, and commanding a fine view of Plymouth bay; each terrace forms a small garden, the front one of which is chiefly occupied with flowers and shrubs, and the remainder fruit trees, the pears mostly dwarfs upon the quince, which were just beginning to bear. The older trees are the Heathcot, Marie Louise, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Lewis, &c.: some specimens of the Heathcot, which were given to us by Col. Thomas, were remarkably high-flavored and excellent.

The flies have been exceedingly troublesome to the peaches, and, to stop their ravages, Col. Thomas adopted the plan of hanging wide-mouthed bottles, half filled with molasses and water, among the branches: it worked exceedingly well, and he informed us that the bottles were found nearly full every day!

The great quantity of fine fruit procured from so small a garden would surprise many, especially in the light soils of Plymouth; but it shows how much may be accomplished with industry and perseverance by the enthusiastic cultivator.

Garden of Mr. J. Washburn.—The Garden of Mr. J. Washburn is a narrow strip about sixty feet broad, and four or five hundred feet long, occupying the slope on the westerly side of the burial ground, and sheltered from the northerly and easterly winds. The soil is a good rich deep loam, on a gravelly

subsoil, and, with a moderate quantity of manure, trees make a vigorous and handsome growth.

Mr. Washburn's time does not allow but little attention to his garden, and that at leisure moments snatched from his engagements at his store : but, enthusiastically fond of the pursuits of gardening, he has not neglected such opportunities as he could find, to introduce and cultivate many of the finest varieties of fruits, especially of pears. The garden is laid out with a central walk through its entire length, and on each side of this are planted dwarf pears, some trained as pyramidal trees, some as quenouilles, and some as espaliers : and with these Mr. Washburn has tried various experiments, such as inarching the terminal branches of the two trees together, tying down, ringing, &c., in order to hasten the formation of fruit buds. The kinds which we saw in fruit were the Easter Beurré, very large and superior specimens, Le Curé, Fulton, and a few others. Mr. Washburn has a tree which he purchased at auction a few years ago, in Boston, for the Beurré Spence ; it did not bear this year, but, from specimens which he gave us last season, and of which we have a drawing, we suspect it will prove the *true* variety. As soon as we ascertain this, which we hope to do when the tree fruits again, we shall give a full description, and an outline of this pear, in regard to which there has been so much confusion.

Mr. Washburn has made use of guano in his Garden, and with the best effect : 'a pound or so applied to a good sized tree, has produced the best results : to pears upon the quince its effects have been excellent, imparting vigor to the growth of the wood, and swelling off the fruit to a fine size. All the trees were in a flourishing condition, and, in a year or two, Mr. Washburn will be able to procure fruit from a great portion of his trees, which embrace all the new and choice sorts.

Mr. J. B. Fowler's Garden, near the Bay, is a small place, fifty feet wide, and about two hundred long, but we found every inch of room occupied. On the fence on the south side are planted grape vines, which are trained up to a trellis, and for size, we never saw any which could surpass them : some of the clusters of Isabellas weighed thirteen ounces each. Mr. Fowler has them trained on a neat and regular system, taking a horizontal shoot along the bottom of the trellis, and training

upright ones from that, which are alternately cut down to produce new wood: few cultivators pay any attention to the form in training a vine, but, to our eye, we think nothing shows the skill of a good gardener quicker than the handsome shape in which a vine or tree is trained.

But the most remarkable specimen in Mr. Fowler's garden is a tree of the Doyenné Sieulle pear, which has been planted about six years, is trained in the *quenouille* form, and now full of fruit, some of the specimens, (especially one now before us, sent us by Mr. Fowler, November 7,) weighing over twelve ounces. Last year it produced upwards of a bushel. The tree fully equalled any thing we saw in the French nurseries, and it has been wholly brought into its present handsome shape by Mr. Fowler from a very small tree; a work, however, of considerable labor. The specimens of this variety, which is one of the very finest pears, usually seen in the vicinity of Boston, are quite small and inferior, but as produced by Mr. Fowler, it is one of the very largest and best kinds. The tree is upon the quince, and continues to grow with much vigor: we are, therefore, under the impression that, like many other pears, it needs a rich soil to be produced in perfection. Mr. Fowler also grows the Easter Beurré to the weight of twelve or fourteen ounces! and upon the pear stock.

Finer specimens of cultivation, and such superior fruit, raised "*along the seacoast, where the climate is rude, and the soil rather sandy,*" cannot be produced even "in the apparently cold and clayey soil" on the Hudson River; and it sets at rest the dogmatic idea that the *decline* of varieties is only "along the seaboard, on Long Island, in New Jersey, near Hartford, and around Boston." Mr. Fowler had a tree full of fruit, which was purchased at auction five or six years ago as the Charles d'Autriche; but it is not that variety. It is a medium sized, and very good pear, which we believe to be the Autumn Colmar of Lindley: it is a most abundant bearer, and well worthy of cultivation. Mr. Fowler has several varieties of pears in his limited garden, every part of which is made use of to a good purpose.

Garden of N. M. Davis, Esq.—On the main street, near the old Pilgrim Hall, is situated the Garden of Mr. Davis, occupying about an acre of ground, which slopes off to the south, and full half of which is occupied as an apple orchard,

being filled with thrifty specimens of old trees, among them a variety which Mr. Davis calls the Holmes apple, a great bearer, and an excellent variety, which originated in this county. The apple trees in Plymouth, and also further south, have been greatly injured by the green fly, which appeared in such quantities, that the entire crop was, in many places, destroyed, as well as the growth of the trees for the year: on some of the trees in Mr. Davis's orchard, there were great quantities of fruit not larger than a crab apple. Mr. Davis stated to us, that the insects were so numerous that ordinary modes of destroying them seemed to be of no use: we apprehend, however, that if, on a still, cloudy evening, large quantities of tobacco had been burnt underneath each tree, their ravages, if not wholly prevented, would have been greatly lessened.

In the garden, we found several pear trees full of fruit; Mr. Davis also pointed out to us one tree, the pears of which had been gathered, which was purchased at auction in Boston, five or six years ago, and which produced several remarkably large and fine pears, nearly the size of the Duchesse d'Angouleme; this, Mr. Davis stated he had been unable to find a name for, as the variety appeared to be quite unknown. Upon inquiry, however, and an examination of the wood and habit of the tree, we are satisfied it is the Doyenné Boussock of the French gardens, a variety we had in fruit this season, and a drawing and description of which will soon appear in our pages: it is a large, handsome, and most excellent pear. It is somewhat singular that specimens of this variety have been brought to Boston from Plymouth County and Rhode Island, produced from trees which had been purchased at auction in Boston, and yet that it should not have been produced in any of the gardens of cultivators in the vicinity, who have been annually receiving trees from France, with two exceptions, and that amateurs should not have been able to recognize the variety. The Doyenné Sieulle here, as well as at Mr. Fowler's, was full of handsome fruit. The Beurré Diel and Beurré Incomparable, Mr. Davis thinks, are different kinds; one tree being exceedingly full, of only moderate size, and very much russeted; the other bearing but a few pears, very large, and nearly green; this, however, may be attributed to numerous causes; we have had trees which were identically the same.

Nursery of Mr. B. M. Watson.—There are one or two small nurseries in Plymouth, but we only had time to visit that of Mr. Watson. The quantity of ground was less than half an acre, but we found it filled with rows of well grown trees, embracing some of the leading varieties, and also including a new seedling, which we have before noticed, (Vol. X., p. 212), called after the father of the proprietor, on whose grounds, we believe, it originated near Plymouth. Mr. Watson not residing in town, we did not have an opportunity to see him, but we are glad to add our testimony to the handsome and vigorous growth of the trees, and the skill evinced in their cultivation.

The Nursery of Mr. Weston is situated on the main road from Boston, near the present rail-road depot and Samoset House. At another time we shall endeavor to give some account of it.

The *Samoset House*, erected by the Rail-road Corporation, is a very large and commodious building kept in the best manner by Mr. Stetson, and we commend it to our friends who may take a trip to Plymouth, either to see the interesting things which pertain to this ancient town,—its gardens,—or, in summer, to inhale its pure and invigorating breezes. Mr. Stetson is laying out about an acre of ground as a fruit and kitchen garden, directly in front of the house, and as he is somewhat zealous in such pursuits, he will undoubtedly be able to load his tables with the good things from his own premises. One good thing he has done, viz., to subsoil the ground: by this means, the soil is deepened at least *ten inches*, thus forming a reservoir of moisture, which, in a soil with sandy bottom, is of great importance. The ground is laid off into *six* squares, with a slip around the whole,—one centre walk lengthwise, and two crosswise. On the edges of the squares Mr. Stetson will plant fruit trees, leaving the other part for vegetables. On the north slip he will plant a variety of ornamental trees, together with evergreens, especially the white pine; and these, when grown up, will shelter the garden, and protect it from cold winds. It is a good arrangement, and well carried out.

ART. II. *A Descriptive Account of Two New Varieties of Apples, with Engravings of the Fruit.* By T. S. HUMRICKHOUSE, Esq., Coshocton, Ohio.

No more of the origin of this fine apple is known to me than that it has been widely disseminated through Ohio and the West from the nurseries in Harrison, Jefferson, and Belmont Counties in this State. The form varies. The above outline is drawn from a specimen given me on the 10th August inst., by Mr. Henry Seevers of West Carlisle, and is an

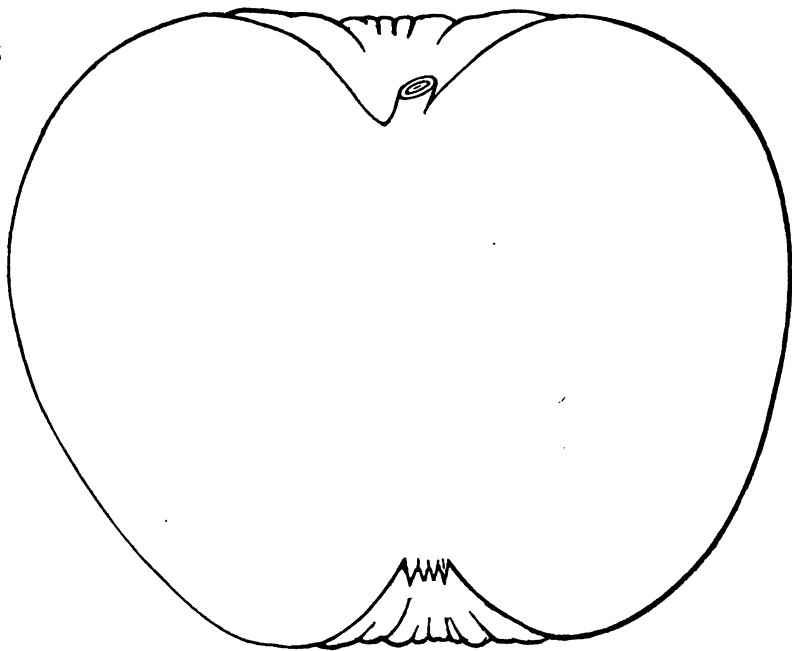


Fig. 35. Early Pennock Apple.

accurate representation of its size and shape. I saw one presented by Mr. Seevers at the same time to Alexander Hay, Esq., of this place, which is one third larger and slightly conical in shape. They are generally slightly oblong or conical, and a trifle smaller than the above. The color is red, some-

what flecked, and shaded off to a pale yellow on the side least exposed to the sun. The flesh is yellow, moderately juicy, with a fine, subacid flavor. Its season is from the first to the middle of August. The specimen above referred to was rather over-ripe when I received it. It was also more highly colored than usual with the variety. The tree is thrifty and fruitful.

Above I send you an outline and description of the Early Pennock, or at least an apple cultivated by that name in Ohio.

Mr. Belzer has this moment brought me in another early apple, an undoubted seedling.

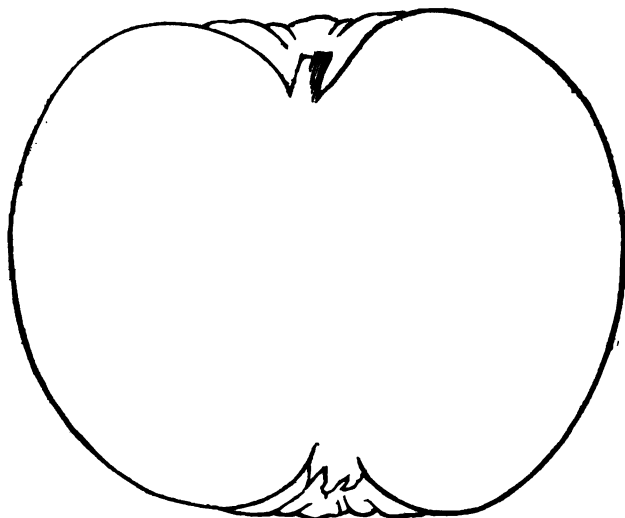


Fig. 36. Belzer Apple.

A seedling of Coshocton County, Ohio. Red striped on a greenish yellow ground: flesh, white, fine grained, tender, juicy, subacid and good. First to middle of August.

Coshocton, Ohio, August 17th, 1846.

ART. III. *Pomological Notices ; or Notices respecting New and Superior Varieties of Fruits, worthy of General Cultivation. Notices of Several Varieties of Apples.* By the EDITOR.

IN our volume for 1844, (X.,) we gave an account of a great variety of new apples, several of which were supposed to be natives of the West. Since then, other new kinds have been introduced to the notice of cultivators, and our correspondents in various places have furnished us with specimens of the fruit of some new varieties, and with descriptive notices of others which we now present to our readers.

Early Joe.—This is a very handsome and excellent variety cultivated to some extent in western New York, where it is stated to have originated in an orchard in Bloomfield, Ontario Co., the parent tree of which is, we believe, still alive. It is said to have received its name from an individual called Joe, who for “some time stole the apples, early in the morning, before the family were up, and only desisted after the hired man had cut ‘Early Joe’ on the bark of every tree.” This account we have from our correspondent, J. W. Bissell, of Rochester, who sent us some fine specimens of the apples. The fruit is of medium size, oblate form, with a yellowish skin, beautifully and distinctly striped with purplish red: Flesh, white, fine, very tender and juicy, with an exceedingly pleasant flavor. Mr. Bissell states that the specimens sent us were from trees in a rather neglected state, but, when properly cultivated, they attain double the size; the tree grows slowly; the wood slim; the bark dark colored; and the hue of the foliage dark green and rich.

Fall Jenneting.—This is the name of an apple cultivated in the vicinity of Rochester, when it was originally brought from the Hudson River, about twenty years ago; but it does not appear to be described by either Kenrick or Downing. The trees grow very rapidly, and bear every alternate year. In form and appearance, it greatly resembles the R. I. Greening, but is in eating a month before that variety, and is a less acid, but equally excellent variety.

English Sweeting.—A most beautiful apple, received with the two above sorts, from Mr. J. W. Bissell. It is nearly round, very regular in form, with a yellowish skin distinctly striped and dashed with brilliant red. Flesh, white, exceedingly tender, juicy and sweet; indeed, it is the handsomest sweet apple of the season we have seen. It is in eating in October, and keeps a few weeks. Its origin is not known, and why it should have the name of English sweeting, is not ascertained, as it is evidently an American variety.

Walpole.—A new native fruit from Walpole, Mass., introduced by our correspondent, E. M. Richards, Esq., of Dedham, who furnished us with scions and specimens of the fruit. It is an early fall apple, in eating the early part of September, and appears to be well worthy of cultivation. It is of medium size, oblong form, with a red skin, yellowish in the shade.

Lincoln.—A native fruit from Hallowell, Me., where the original tree stands on the grounds of Mr. R. G. Lincoln, and is supposed to be about fifty years old. Specimens of the fruit sent us last year, and again the present season, show it to be a handsome as well as most desirable fruit, ripe the latter part of September, and keeping three or four weeks. Form, roundish, slightly flattened at the base: skin, smooth, deep yellow, with a broad tinge of red on the sunny side.

Moses Wood.—Another seedling from Winthrop, Maine, sent to us by Mr. Glazier of Hallowell. It was first exhibited as long ago as 1833 or '34, when specimens were sent to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, who pronounced it a good summer apple. It ripens in August, is of medium size, roundish form, with a yellowish skin, nearly covered with distinct pale and bright red stripes. It is a constant and great bearer, ripening in Maine about the 15th of August, but does not keep long.

Marston's Red Winter.—Mr. Kenrick, in his last edition of the *Orchardist*, gives a brief description of this apple. Specimens sent us last year were remarkably beautiful, as large, or larger than, the Baldwin, similar in form, nearly covered with bright red, in darker and lighter stripes, with a tender and juicy flesh, and a rich, subacid flavor. It keeps till spring.

Leicester Sweet.—A handsome and excellent sweet apple, from Leicester, Mass., sent to us by our correspondent, J. M.

Earle, Esq., of Worcester. It is a fruit of good size, of roundish form, with a handsome golden skin, and keeps till spring.

Loring Sweet.—Supposed to be a native of Hingham, where it is considerably cultivated, and highly esteemed. It is of medium size, with a yellow skin, and keeps till spring.

Orne.—A fine early apple, which we received from Marblehead, where the original tree is said to be still growing. It is a good sized fruit, of a slightly conical form, with a yellowish green skin, and slight blush on the sunny side: Flesh, tender, juice abundant and excellent. It ripens in August and September, just after Williams's Favorite, and before the Porter, filling up the season with a variety equal in excellence to these fine kinds.

The following are varieties described in the *Transactions* of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, which we referred to at p. 304, and which we then stated we should notice again. They are supposed to be natives of the West:—

Home Beauty, called also Gillett's seedling from its having been raised by Mr. Gillett of Lawrence Co., Ohio. Fruit, above medium size, oblong form, bright red on a yellow ground; flesh, white, subacid. The fruit holds on the tree well, and it keeps till spring. A vigorous growing tree, and prolific bearer.

Keller's Seedling.—Originated on the farm of Mr. Ferris, Montgomery, Ohio. A small fruit, of a dull red color, defective in flavor, and only valuable for its keeping qualities.

Helen's Favorite.—Raised by Mr. S. Widney, Troy, Ohio, and figured in the *Western Farmer and Gardener*, Vol. V. It is of medium size, roundish form, slightly depressed at the ends, with a dark red skin, approaching black, and a remarkably tender buttery and juicy flesh, very delicately flavored. It keeps till mid-winter. The description answers very well for the *Fameuse*,—perhaps it may prove that variety.

Dana.—A beautiful summer variety, raised by Mr. J. Knoop of Troy, Ohio, and also figured in the volume just alluded to. It is of medium size, nearly round, with a fair and smooth skin striped with red: Flesh, tender, juicy, and of a pleasant flavor. Ripe in July.

Winter Grickson.—A handsome and fine apple from Carlisle, Ky., of medium size, flat at the base, tapering to the

crown, with a greenish yellow skin, streaked with bright red, and mottled with dark blotches. Flesh, yellow, breaking, juicy and fine flavored. It keeps till mid-winter.

Milan.—Probably a native of Virginia or Kentucky, where it is extensively cultivated and prized. Fruit, small, round, light red on a yellow ground: flesh, white, tender, juicy, subacid and fine flavored. It keeps till spring, and the tree is a great and constant bearer.

King.—From Mason Co., Ky. Fruit, medium size, dull red mixed with yellow, and obscured with dark clouds over the surface: form, oblong, flattened at the base: flesh, white, tender, juicy and pleasant. It keeps till January.

Stump.—A seedling, from an old stump in the garden of the Shakers of Union Village, Ohio. It is in eating in the autumn, and in point of flavor, cooking qualities, and its remarkable adaptation to drying for sauce, one of the best winter fruits. The tree is remarkably productive, and the fruit of large size.

Our next Pomological notice, in an early number of the next volume, will contain a review of the new fruits which have been introduced and tested the present year.

ART. IV. *Some Account of the Hog Artichoke.* By W. S. ROCKWELL, Esq., Milledgeville, Ga.

How the Hog Artichoke came to be referred to *Solanææ*, I am at a loss to conjecture. The plant which was sold in this vicinity as the Hog Artichoke, is certainly a *Heliánthus*, although I am not prepared to assert that it is *H. tuberosus*, (Jerusalem artichoke.) It differs materially in habit. The two agree in the fringed linear lanceolate leaves of the involucre, the three-cleft concave paleæ, the two-awned compressed quadrangular seeds, though in the Hog artichoke, they (the awns) are rather persistent, and, perhaps, in the alternate ovate-lanceolate leaves with the petioles ciliated at the base. *H. tuberosus* rises with an erect, rarely branched stem to the height of eight to ten feet, bearing a few

scattered flowers at the summit, on long peduncles. The Hog Artichoke rises to the height of ten to twelve feet; stem much branched, few flowered. I would suggest with some hesitation, however, that it may be the plant described by Michaux, Pursh, Nuttall, and Elliott, and perhaps Walter, as *H. divaricatus*, and perhaps the variety *ferugineus* of Elliott, which, after all, may be but an accidental variety of *H. giganteus*. I subjoin Mr. Elliott's minute description of *H. divaricatus*:

"*Root*, perennial: *Stem*, five to six feet high, glabrous di- and tri- chotomously divided; the branches much more numerous than usual in this genus: *Leaves*, ovate lanceolate, serrulate, with a long, tapering, somewhat acuminate point, scabrous on the upper surface, pubescent, and sprinkled with glandular dots underneath, the lower ones opposite, the upper generally alternate, on petioles three to six inches long: *Flowers*, very small, numerous, in terminal panicles: *Involucrum*, imbricate, the leaves ovate lanceolate, very acute, fringed: *Florets* of the ray five to ten, (?) yellow, slightly three-toothed; of the disk, yellowish, tubular, not very numerous: *Anthers*, larger than the florets: *Seed*, compressed: *Pappus*, two very slender awns, hairy: *Chaff* of the receptacle, concave, as long as the florets of the disk, hairy, and slightly angled at the summit."

Considering the Hog and Jerusalem Artichoke as the same plant, I have never cultivated the first, the other growing too abundantly in the garden. But when the Hog Artichoke was referred to *Solaneæ*, I felt some curiosity to examine it. I am not aware that its roots, cultivated in this vicinity, preserve their tuberous character: although the tubes, as they were called, were planted, the products were mere strings, no tubes being found among them, as far as examined: their value as food, in this particular, is thus rendered somewhat problematical. Indeed, the roots, as I remember, which were offered for sale, were rather *fusiform* than *tuberous*.

Milledgeville, Ga., November, 1846.

[In justice to Dr. Ward, we should state that the paragraph we inserted, in relation to the artichoke, was written in haste, and not intended for publication.—Ed.]

ART. V. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals ; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery.

Each number containing from six to eight plates ; with additional miscellaneous information relative to new plants. In monthly numbers ; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine, in monthly numbers. By Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, K. H., &c., 3d series, vol. 1, 1845. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5.

The Journal of the London Horticultural Society. In quarterly numbers, octavo, 5s. each.

Horticultural Intelligence—*Mr. Fortune's Mission to California*.—The last number of the *Journal of the Horticultural Society* has an article from Mr. Fortune, giving an account of his visit to California. So far as he had then proceeded, he had not met with many plants ; but as his journal will be continued, we shall endeavour to give an account of all the new things worthy of notice.

Camellia japonica Wilderi, and *Abby Wilder*.—We learn that our correspondent, Col. Wilder, has disposed of the whole stock of his two seedling camellias, *Wilderi* and *Abby Wilder*, for the very large sum of one thousand dollars. We have often spoken of these two varieties, which are equal to any that have been raised, but we were not aware that the camellia had become so favorite a flower as to command such a high price. In Europe, where the demand for new things is immense, compared with this country, it is rare such a high price is paid for the stock of any new plant. We are glad, however, to find the camellia in such good demand by our cultivators. The purchaser was Mr. J. L. L. F. Warren.

Fabaceæ.

INDIGO-FERA L.

decóra Lindl. The comely Indigo. A half-hardy (or hardy) shrub; growing four or five feet high; with pink flowers; appearing in spring; a native of China; cultivated in good soil; increased by cuttings. Bot. Reg. 1846, pl. 22.

One of Mr. Fortune's acquisitions, found in the nurseries at Shanghai, where the winter is so cold it will probably prove hardy. It has dark green pinnate leaves, and axillary horizontal racemes of light, rose-colored flowers, which are "very handsome." It has so far been treated as a greenhouse plant, growing freely in any good soil, with an ample supply of water in summer, and a slight shading from the sun. Keep rather dry in winter. It roots freely from cuttings. (Bot. Reg. April.)

OXYRAMPHIS Wall.

macrostyla De Cand. Long-styled Oxyramp. A greenhouse shrub; growing five feet high; with crimson and rose-colored flowers; appearing in October; a native of India; cultivated in sandy loam and peat; increased by cuttings. Bot. Reg. 1846, pl. 28.

"A very pretty greenhouse shrub," with trefoil leaves and axillary dense racemes of deep crimson and rose-colored flowers, which appear abundantly in October and November. It loses its leaves in winter, when it should be allowed to rest. In summer, it grows freely. It was received from the Botanic Garden of Saharunpar. (Bot. Reg. April.)

Caryophyllidææ.

SILENE L.

schafta Gmelin. The Schafta. A hardy herbaceous plant; growing six inches high; with purple flowers; appearing from June to October; a native of Russia; cultivated in any light soil; increased by seeds. Bot. Reg. 1846, pl. 20.

"One of the prettiest of all border and rock plants," producing a great number of spreading, slender, downy stems, which form compact tufts, and terminated by four or five bright purple flowers, more than an inch long—the topmost opening first, and the others in succession, so as to cover the branches with flowers. For rock work, it is a beautiful plant. It is a hardy perennial, and is readily increased from seeds. It flowers till frost. (Bot. Reg. April.)

Asclepiadææ.

SCHUBERTIA

graveolens Lindl. Strong-scented Schubertia. A stove plant; growing ten feet high; with white flowers; appearing in winter; a native of Brazil; cultivated in peat, loam, and sand; increased by cuttings. Bot. Reg. 1846, pl. 21.

A fine climbing plant, producing clusters of large, white, fragrant flowers, resembling the Stephanotus, and not inferior to that in beauty; they are also produced in great profu-

sion, and continue in bloom four months. Mr. Glendenning, who first exhibited it, received the Banksian medal for a specimen. It grows freely in the stove, and, when done flowering in winter, it should be allowed to rest till started into growth again in spring. It should have plenty of pot room, and a coarse peat and turfy soil. (*Bot. Reg.* April.)

Plumbaginaceæ.

PLUMBAGO L.

zeylanica L. Ceylon Leadwort. A greenhouse plant; growing six feet high; with white flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Afghanistan; increased by cuttings; cultivated in loam and heath soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1846, p. 23.

A very pretty acquisition among greenhouse climbers, and a good companion to the well known *P. capensis*; having pure white flowers, produced in dense, branched spikes, and desirable, especially for bouquets. It is one of the few plants which have been received from Afghanistan, by the London Horticultural Society, in whose garden it first flowered, September, 1845. The roots possess medicinal qualities, and, when bruised, act as severe blistering applications. (*Bot. Reg.* April.)

Solanaceæ.

SOLA'NUM

lycioides L. Lycium-like Solanum. A greenhouse shrub; growing four feet high; with purple and yellow flowers; appearing in November; a native of Peru; increased by cuttings; cultivated in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1846, pl. 25.

"A charming shrub," having a neat and erect habit, and clothed with an abundance of flowers "of the richest sapphire and purple, enlivened by a bright yellow eye." It is also of easy cultivation, succeeding in any good soil, but preferring a sandy loam and rough peat. It should be kept out of doors during summer, when it will form its flower buds; and in October brought into the house, where it will display its brilliant flowers so desirable at this season. It succeeds freely from cuttings. (*Bot. Reg.* May.)

Polygonaceæ.

FAGOPYRUM

cymosum *Treviranus* Loose-flowered Buckwheat. A hardy perennial; growing two feet high; with white flowers; appearing all summer; a native of Tartary; increased by seeds; cultivated in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1846, pl. 26.

"A hardy perennial of the easiest culture" growing either by seeds or division of the roots, and producing large, loose, spreading panicles of small white flowers. As an annual, it is well worth cultivating, flowering freely as it does the first season, from July to September. It forms a spreading bush.

Like other buckwheats, bees are extremely fond of it, and to bee amateurs, it will be an ornamental as well as useful plant. (*Bot. Reg. May.*)

Lamiaceæ.

CEDRONELLA

pálida Lindl. The Pale Cedronel. A greenhouse plant; growing two feet high; with pale red flowers; appearing in summer; a native of Mexico; increased by seeds and cuttings; cultivated in any light rich soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1846, pl. 29.

A very pretty plant, with the habit and general appearance of a salvia, but with more slender and delicate flowers, produced in spikes in great profusion on the laterals and main branches. There is another species called *C. mexicàna*, of which we have not seen the figure, but we suspect that the plant which we have noticed (p. 448,) as *Sálvia Rhodenwáldii* is a Cedronélla, and the *mexicàna*, as this was introduced from the north of Mexico, and figured in the *Bot. Mag.* t. 3860. *C. pálida* is less beautiful than *mexicàna*, but is sufficiently handsome to merit a place in a collection. In our climate, it may be treated as an annual. (*Bot. Reg. May.*)

DRACOCEPHALUM

grandiflorum Great-flowered Dragon's Head. A hardy herbaceous plant; growing a foot high; with blue flowers; appearing in summer; a native of Silesia; increased by division of the roots; cultivated in any good soil. *Pax. Mag. Bot.* 1846, p. 52.

An old and beautiful herbaceous plant rarely seen in our collections, though first introduced to England as long ago as 1769. It is a hardy plant, although sometimes likely to be killed from the succulent nature of its roots. It is a splendid object when grown in pots, and well repays the care bestowed upon it. Its treatment in pots is similar to that of campanula and other herbaceous plants; wintering in a cold frame, and repotting once or twice in the spring into good sized pots. Any good soil will suit it. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.* April.)

Tremandrææ.

TETRATHECA

hirsuta Hairy Tetratheca. A greenhouse plant; growing one foot high; with purple flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Swan River; increased by cuttings; cultivated in sandy loam and peat. *Pax. Mag. Bot.* 1846, p. 54.

"A pretty greenhouse plant, producing profusely, for a long period, its light purple, somewhat star-like flowers, on rather long peduncles at the axils of the leaves." It is of a slender habit, and should be managed similar to other New Holland plants, giving it an airy, half-shaded place in summer, and a cool greenhouse in the winter. It is propagated from cuttings. (*Pax. Mag. Bot.*, April.)

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *The Trees of America, Pictorially, Botanically, and Entomologically delineated; embracing a complete Description of the Forest Trees of North America, their Culture, Management and Propagation; Uses, Economy in the Arts; Introduction into Commerce, and their Application in Useful and Ornamental Plantation and in Landscape Gardening.* By D. J. BROWNE, Author of the *Sylva Americana*. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 520; with many Engravings. New York. 1846.

THE volume of Mr. Brown has been before us longer than is usual, with a work of its importance, without a notice; our apology, however, for the delay, is a want of room; and also because we have already given some account of its preparation, and furnished our readers, in advance of publication, with a specimen of the style in which the work is executed, (p. 186.)

The Trees of North America is a subject of sufficient scope, in its nature and importance, to furnish a most interesting and useful volume—surpassed by no country in the grandeur, stateliness, and beauty of its woodlands and forests—to a mind imbued with a love of scenery, and open to the impressions of the picturesque, what a grand theme does the subject present! Michaux and Loudon, though they have already revealed to the world the riches of our forest scenery, have yet left much of local interest which an industrious gleaner might garner up and present in a most interesting and entertaining volume.

To say that the author of *The Trees of America* has accomplished this would be more than we are willing to admit. The volume, however, presents us with a great deal of valuable information in a convenient form and at a reasonable rate, and accessible to many who cannot afford to purchase the expensive volumes of Michaux, or the still more costly and complete work of Loudon.

The principal faults of the volume are, that the author has occupied too much space with the orange, almond, peach, cherry, pomegranate, apple, pear, plum, grape, &c., giving details which rather belong to a treatise upon the cultivation of these various fruits, than to a work describing the Trees of America. It would have been better to have comprehended

all the strictly American trees agreeably to the title, and to have left out many of the numerous European varieties which have never been introduced, and some of which are scarcely worthy of a place in our gardens. Take, for instance, the holly, in which upwards of twenty-three varieties are enumerated, and not more than five or six of which are really distinct, and when it is considered that none of these will stand our winters north of Washington, of what value are these descriptions? So too with the rather long account of the mahogany tree, Paraguay tea, camphor tree, &c. : of what use are they unless to some cultivators who may attempt their growth and acclimazation in some parts of Florida? Mr. Browne, we know, has not spared exertions to render the volume acceptable, but he has erred in not confining himself strictly to an enumeration of at least every American tree : thus several important and very common kinds are omitted altogether.

The Coniferous plants, as well as the oaks, &c., are wholly omitted ! but the author states, in the preface, that, should an extension of the work be called for, these will be included in the supplement ; this we regret, for it would have been more satisfactory to have comprised all in one volume. In the page we have already referred to, we have given a specimen of the work, and, in conclusion, we only need say, that, although the volume is not exactly what we could wish, it is a very good contribution to our arboricultural literature, and will, we trust, by a general circulation, be the means of making individuals better acquainted with our native trees and shrubs, and extend their introduction into our gardens, and around our dwellings.

The volume is from the press of the Harpers, and is a neat and beautiful specimen of typography. It is also illustrated with many well executed vignettes, and engravings of trees.

ART. II. *European Agriculture and Rural Economy, from Personal Observation.* By HENRY COLMAN, Vol. II. Part VII. pp. 105 to 222. Boston. 1846.

ANOTHER part of Mr. Colman's Tour has been upon our table, awaiting a notice. The subjects which are treated of

are few, but they are important and discussed in detail : they are a continuation of the last number, and named as follows :—

CI. Tile and Pipe Drawing : CII. Subsoil-Ploughing connected with Thorough Draining : CIII. Irrigation : CIV. The Rotation of Crops : CV. Soiling or House Feeding : CVI. Crops.

This is a practical and excellent number. The drainage of soils is yearly attracting more attention among our farmers, and any information on the mode in which these operations are performed in England must be highly desirable to our agriculturists. The rotation of crops, too, is a subject worthy of all consideration, and the system adopted in Britain must be equally applicable to our own husbandry. It is the main point in high and successful cultivation to follow up a proper succession of crops ; for, under any other course, the land must gradually lose its invigorating qualities, and finally become what is termed *worn out*. Our space will not permit us to offer any extracts at this time, but we may commend the work to the favorable attention of agriculturists.

ART. III. *The American Flower Garden Companion. Revised and Enlarged.* By EDWARD SAYERS, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener, &c. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 207. Cincinnati. 1846.

In the present edition, Mr. Sayers has added much useful information, and we may commend it as a great improvement upon the first edition, which has been noticed by us. Mr. Sayers's works are wholly practical, and he enters into those minute details which many authors take it for granted every body knows, but which contain the very information many readers are particularly in search of. In the present edition, the selected lists of plants are brought down to a late date, and additional information is also given in relation to the propagation of various kinds of plants, both hardy and tender. The volume closes with a glossary of the general terms used in describing plants. We commend it as a cheap and useful book to new beginners in the art of cultivation.

ART. IV. *Norman's Southern Agricultural Almanac for 1847.*

Edited by T. AFFLECK, Esq., devoted exclusively to the Agricultural Interests of the South. Pamphlet, 12mo. pp. 44. New Orleans. 1846.

THAT the South is awaking to the importance of agricultural information, is attested by the call for an agricultural almanac, a copy of which we have now before us, edited by our correspondent, Mr. Affleck of Mississippi, formerly of the Cincinnati *Farmer and Gardener*. It is the first of a series which the Editor states, in the preface, will be published annually, and hereafter, will consist of about one hundred pages, the size originally intended for the volume; but the matter could not be prepared in time, and consequently it had to be reduced and sold at a proportionally low price to introduce the work. Mr. Affleck is able to make it a most acceptable yearly offering upon the Farmer's table.

ART. V. *Remarks on the Culture of the Grape and Manufacture of Wine in the Western States: comprising a Report made by Direction of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, May 2d, 1846.* By MELZER FLAGG, M. D. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. 18. Cincinnati. 1846.

WE are indebted to the author for this very interesting pamphlet on the progress of the vineyard culture of the vine in the West. The substance of it is embodied in the *Transactions* of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, reviewed at page 304, and, had we room, we should be glad to notice it at length. Dr. Flagg shows conclusively the profit to be derived from the manufacture of wine, and states that but little of last year's vintage remains unsold, the price varying from \$1 to \$1 50 per gallon.

The advocates of total abstinence, we fear, will not agree with the doctor in his views of the use of wine; especially that the cultivation of the vine to supply a wholesome drink will "improve our moral condition as a nation." We, however, must side with him when he states that the "idea that

the American people will ever become a nation of entire water drinkers, is founded upon neither common sense, nor a correct knowledge of the people, and, like all ultra notions, will have its reaction." And, as we must have some kind of drink, he thinks it is far better to have such a wholesome beverage as *light* wines than malt and alcoholic liquors. And the introduction of *pure light wines*, "he is confident, will produce a great natural and moral reform—one that will be received by our temperance brethren, ere long, as a national blessing."

ART. VI. *A Brief Compend of American Agriculture.* By R. L. ALLEN. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 437. New York. 1846.

AMONG the several agricultural Treatises which have been issued within a few years, scarcely one has come up to our idea of what they should be. It is therefore gratifying to be able to announce the appearance of one which is, as its title indicates, a full compend of American Husbandry.

Mr. Allen comes to the task with many years of practical experience, and with varied and extensive reading, and the volume abundantly shows that he has not been idle while pursuing the duties of his profession. The author states, in his preface, that much of the volume "has been tested by the writer's own experience and observation. For the remainder, he is indebted to various oral and written information, derived from the best agriculturists, and especially from the valuable foreign and domestic agricultural productions of the day." The volume is dedicated to the young farmers of the United States.

The book is divided into twenty-one chapters; but it is to be regretted that the author did not add a table of contents, as well as a copious index, as the former greatly facilitates the finding of any particular subject. Chapters 1 to 3, are devoted to soils and manures, and occupy upwards of sixty pages. That upon manures is a complete digest of all that has been written upon the subject since the publication of

Liebig's Chemistry. Chapter 10 is devoted to fruits, and we notice the author states, that all the raspberries are hardy in latitude 43° north: this, we apprehend, must be an error, as in most situations in Massachusetts, except in and around large cities, the shoots are liable to be killed quite to the ground. In light soils and mild winters they are not injured, but there is danger of losing the whole crop unless the vines are covered. Grasses, Wheat, Roots, Woodlands, Farm buildings, the Dairy, Stock of all kinds, &c. make up the remaining chapters; and we commend the volume to the attention of every farmer, knowing that it will greatly assist him "in carrying forward the great agricultural improvements of the present day." (*Preface.*)

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Foreign Notices.*

ENGLAND.

Dahlias and Dahlia Exhibitions for 1846.—Our summary of new Dahlias, for 1846, does not contain a great deal of interest. The perfection to which the dahlia has been cultivated renders it yearly more difficult to produce varieties which surpass those that already fill our catalogues. And the severe test which all really good flowers have to undergo, renders it difficult to pass off upon the public inferior flowers, provided amateurs will read, and purchase only those which have stood the ordeal of an exhibition at some of the principal shows around London. We therefore proceed to give the names of the flowers which have taken prizes at some of the principal societies, adding a list of the new seedlings which our correspondents assure us are the leading kinds to come out next year.

CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Best twenty blooms.—Capt. Walner, Mrs. Anderson, Sir J. S. Richardson, Isabel, Beeswing, Sir E. Antrobus, Princess Radziwell, Marchioness Cornwallis, Caractacus, Cleopatra, Emperor of Scarlets, Cloth of Gold, Marchioness of Aylesbury, Alice Hawthorne, Mrs. Shelly, Cream of Jest, Standard of Perfection, Vanguard, Beauty of Hants, and Lady Featherstone.—To Messrs. Dicksons & Co., Edinburgh.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Best twenty-four blooms:—Cleopatra, Consolation, Victory of Sussex, Athlete, Essex Triumph, Duchess of Richmond, Gloria Mundi, Princess Royal, Alice Hawthorn, Mrs. Shelly, Blue Bonnet, Marquis of Exeter, Antagonist, Lady St

Maur, Essex Triumph, Admiral Stopford, Lady Leicester, Rose d'Amour, Biondetta, Compacta, Bathonia, Beauty of Sussex, Nonpareil, Essex Bride, —To Mr. Weedon of Hillingdon.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.—Best twelve flowers : Bathonia, Mrs. Shelly, Cleopatra, Alice Hawthorn, Orlando, Princess Royal, Lady Antrobus, Sir E. Antrobus, Marquis of Bath, Beeswing, Antagonist and Orange Superb.

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY'S DAHLIA SHOW.—Best twenty-four blooms :—Beauty of Sussex, Mrs. Shelly, Nonpareil, Prometheus, Cleopatra, Beeswing, Eximia, Marquis of Aylesbury, Indispensable, Essex Triumph, Queen of Roses, Springfield Rival, Lady St. Maur, Raphael, Mrs. Anderson, Victory of Sussex, Duchess of Richmond, Capt. Warner, Biondetta, Princess Radziwell, Cloth of Gold, Sir J. S. Richardson, Princess Royal, and Admiral Stopford—To Mr. Turner, of Chalrey, near London.

These are four of the principal societies, and they afford the best index of the true merit of the different varieties.

The seedlings exhibited before the Metropolitan Society are reported upon as follows :—Among the seedlings were some of great merit, especially Keynes's Yellow Standard, and Turner's Scarlet Gem, to both of which first class certificates were awarded : the former is a large flower, of fine form and clear bright color ; the latter is also large and brilliant, and finely formed. First class certificates were also given to Turner's Berryer, a large dark maroon flower, to Bragg's Master Geo. Clayton, a good formed fancy flower, with white edged purple petals, and to Turner's Miss Nye, a large flower, white, with rosy tips—all of fine properties. A first class certificate was also given to a light rose-colored flower named Mount fitchet, not marked with the Exhibitor's name. Louis Philippe, also from Mr. Turner, is likewise a very fine flower of a deep claret color. Mr. Bragg had several beautiful fancy varieties—Fancy Boy, Star, and Mrs. Edwards.

Our correspondent, who keeps us informed of all the "crack" flowers, writes us that the following are all he can recommend as first rate :—

Andromeda, Collinson's, Primrose, tipped with carmine, very fine. Received five prizes.

Scarlet Gem, Turner's, very first rate, six prizes.

Lady of the Lake, white, with carmine tip, very beautiful, four prizes.

Victoria, Bushell's, light rose, very fine.

Hon. Mr. Herbert, Brown's, salmon color, first rate.

Queen of Sheba, Wilkinson's,—the finest white in the world.

Captivation, Brown's, chocolate, mottled with puce.

Louis Philippe, Turner's, dark puce.

Golden Fleece, Union, fine light orange.

Yellow Standard, Keynes's. The most beautiful yellow ever yet seen.

Berryer, Turner's, darkest flower, very beautiful.

The "cream" of the *fancy* flowers of this year, he informs us, are Essex Goldfinch, Mimosa, Narcissus, Prince de Joinville, Punch, Gaiety, Hermione, and Multicator Admirabilis. From this list, the amateur may gather all the desirable information to be obtained in regard to the dahlia.—*Ed.*

FRANCE.

The Cercle Generale d'Horticulture, of Paris, has again taken the lead of the Royal Society, by holding an extra show for fruit and dahlias, at the Grand Gallery of the Luxembourg Palace, on the 25th September and three following days. The exhibition was well attended, considering that Paris, like London, is at this moment half empty. The fruit consisted principally of grapes, pears, and pines; many of the specimens were equal to any thing ever produced here. The great fault in Paris, and indeed throughout France, is, that societies offer prizes for too much, namely, for the largest collections; on the contrary, were they to define the exact number of fruits or flowers, the collections, although less numerous, would appear to much greater advantage, and be more fairly judged upon their intrinsic merits. At present it is evident that a small collection, however fine, stands no chance against a cart-load of rubbish, and, as a consequence, very many amateurs are deterred from sending at all. The experimental gardens of the Luxembourg have been long celebrated for a collection of vines, the most complete and extensive in the kingdom; and on this occasion Mr. Hardy, the chief gardener, exhibited somewhere about one hundred varieties, all of which were grown in the open air. Among them were natives of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Hungary, Persia, Syria, &c., and all, or nearly so, at maturity, without any artificial appliances. The berries of some were enormous, especially Damas Blanc, Muscat réal, Malaga, Romanza, Ribier, Ribier de Calabre, Balkin, Gros Guillaume, Cornichon, and Syrian. The Frankenthal (Black Hamburg) were very nearly if not quite as large as those usually grown under glass in Holland or England. The most handsome specimens were Raisin Prune de Herault, a round, black grape; Rouge de Rolle, larger than Black Hamburg; Miracle, black, very large bunches; Raisin Prune blanc de Naples, like the Fontainebleau but more yellow; Muscat de Sardaigne, large white; Romanza, much larger than Black Hamburg; Sideritas de Smyrne, large rose color; Chasselas Napoleon, finer than C. de Fontainebleau; Cabral, a large sea-green colored kind; and Rosse Panse, a long white. In M. Barbot's collection there were splendid specimens of Gros Guillaume, Gromier du Cantal, Gros Ribier de Maroc, Superbe de Decandolle, Troussseau, Gros Damas, Muscat d'Alexandrie, Chasselas Doré, Frankenthal, Cornichon, and Chasselas Violet. There was also a large basket of Chasselas de Fontainebleau from M. Berger, of that golden waxy color for which they are so renowned, and which alone was worth going far to see. M. Dupuy Jamin had a large collection of pears; among the finest were the following:—Passe Tardive, Beurré Gris d'Hiver Nouveau, Belle Angévine, Bon Chretien d'Espagne, Beurré Aurore, Gros Givet, Belle de Berry, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurré de Lombardy, Bergamotte de Pentecote, Saint André, Doyenné d'Estrekemann, Souvenir de Boulogne, Beurré d'Aremberg, Bon Chretien Turc, Napoleon d'Hiver, Bergamotte d'Austrasie, Belle de Flandres, St. François, Calabasse Royale, Bergamotte de Bruxelles, Bon

Chretien Napoleon, Catillac, and Leon le Clerc. Messrs. Jamin and Durand exhibited 100 varieties, and among them noble specimens of Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurré Incomparable, Belle Angévine, Bon Chretien Napoleon, Leon le Clerc, Bon Chretien d'Hiver, Beurré Gris Doré, Colmar d'Aremberg, Catillac, Colmar Van Mons, Belle Alliance, Beurré Bosc, Limon, Beurré de Sterkmann, Rosaline, Triomphe de Jodoigne, Philippe de France, and Josephine. M. Goutier contributed six finely grown pines. (*Gard. Chron.*, 1846, p. 694.)

ART. II. Domestic Notices.

Van Zandt's Superb Peach.—Mr. Prince, in speaking of Van Zandt's Superb Peach, says, "there does not perhaps exist, at present, a single tree of the true variety, except in our specimen orchard and nursery grounds."

I should like to inquire of Mr. Prince if he seriously believes all the "Van Zandt's Superb Peach" sold by himself and the other nurserymen of Flushing for the last ten years or more, to be "spurious;"—unless they have been, I can assure him there are hundreds and perhaps thousands of the *true variety*, besides those in his nursery. This is a Flushing Peach, and the nurserymen there have cultivated it and sold it extensively, and if they have been deceiving the public, as Mr. P. intimates, it should be known.—*Yours respectfully, P. B., Rochester, November, 1846.*

Fancy Dahlias.—Have you seen any Fancy Dahlias superior to Harlequin, Viscount Ressegeur, and Oddity? These, I think, are unsurpassed. Harlequin stands first for form. I have never seen any thing to beat it. *Yours, P. B.*

[Punch, Columbine, and Isis, in their way, are superior to either of the above, though they are certainly very fine.—*Ed.*]

The Dix Pear.—*A profitable Tree.*—A neighbor of ours, who resides but a few rods from us, and in whose garden stands the Dix pear, which we have already noticed, in our description of this variety, (p. 181,) has recently harvested the crop. After the high winds of autumn, and more particularly the gale of the 13th of September, he gathered, about the 1st of November, *two barrels of pears*. These were intended for his own use; but a dealer, who had seen the pears upon the tree, and knew something of their value, made him the tempting offer of *fourteen dollars* for one barrel. Having so large a quantity, he reluctantly consented to let them go. Some weeks subsequent to this, in conversation with the person who purchased them, we inquired how much he gained by his purchase; he stated that he had sold *twenty-five dozen at five shillings* per dozen, and *eight dozen* at about *seventy-five cents* per dozen, the latter being of the smallest size, the barrel netting upwards of *twenty-three dollars*; the whole having been sold to retail dealers in Boston, to *sell again*. Thus the *two barrels*, had they

both been sold, would have brought the very great sum of \$46. The tree was not so full, nor the pears so large and handsome, as in 1845, when our drawing was made. It will be difficult to find a more profitable tree.—*Ed.*

Crinum Amabile in the open ground.—I have now a fine bloom of the *Crinum amabile* in the open ground. We received a very fine bulb of it from a quantity that came to Boston, (I believe with the Agaves now exhibiting in New York,) and remember hearing old Mr. Prince describe a successful blooming of it in the open air, I was induced to try it, and have found it to succeed admirably. But perhaps in-door flowering is more proper, as it can be better protected from the sun. Its large bulb, luxuriant foliage, stately stem, and delicate, fragrant flowers, are striking objects out of doors.—*Yours, G. C. T., Astoria, N. Y., August, 1846.*

Swan's Orange, or Onondaga Pear.—These are the names under which a very large and fine variety of the pear is cultivated in the vicinity of Rochester, New York, where it is said the tree originated. Our correspondent, Mr. Bissell, sent us some specimens of the fruit, which were large, handsome, and excellent, and as we have an outline and description taken from these, we shall give a further account of it in our next volume.—*Ed.*

Knight's Seedling Pear is another fine variety, which we shall soon notice. Some specimens exhibited before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the present season, show it to be a variety well worth cultivation. It is said to be a native of Rhode Island.—*Id.*

The Charges Henling Grape, a new variety, with very large berries and bunches, has lately been exhibited by Mr. Buist, of Philadelphia. It is said to be a fine addition to the list of superior grapes.—*Id.*

ART. III. *Exhibitions of Horticultural Societies.*

WE depart somewhat from our usual plan of giving the Reports in detail of the various Horticultural Societies: they have now become so numerous, that it would require more room than we have at our disposal to give them entire; and, if we were to find space, they are so much a repetition of those of previous years, that they lose most of their interest. The Reports of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, we have been compelled to shorten, giving only the details of new and very superior specimens, and we believe our course has been in accordance with the wishes of our many readers. We shall, therefore, hereafter, only give very brief reports in our summary at the close of the year, being careful, however, not to omit any thing, in regard to new, rare, or fine specimens which may have been exhibited.

New York State Agricultural Fair.—We have a long and very particular account of this exhibition held at Auburn, September 16th, 17th, 18th, 1846, prepared by our correspondent, Dr. Wendell of Albany, and we give as much of it as we can spare the room. The committee report, "that they

take pleasure in congratulating the Society on the increased interest which the annual fairs are exciting in the minds of professional and amateur florists," evinced by the greatly increased display of choice flowers from remote parts of the State at this over all previous exhibitions. The following are the exhibitors:—

By E. Tyler, Buffalo, fine roses and verbenas. From Col. Hodges, Buffalo, nineteen varieties of Roses, fifteen of Verbenas, twelve of Dahlias, &c. By Professor Coppock, of Buffalo, a Floral Design composed of choice Dahlias, German Asters, and Globe Amaranths, on a ground of green moss, representing a spread Eagle, with the name of The Buffalo Horticultural Society in its beak, all beautifully arranged by the pupils of his Musical Academy at Buffalo.

From Wm. Webb, Buffalo, sixteen varieties of Roses, twelve of Verbenas and other flowers, with two pots of very large Coxcombs, one measuring twenty inches over the crest of the flower. By L. Menard, Albany, two beautiful bouquets, arranged with exquisite taste, and composed of thirty-one varieties of flowers, including six varieties of Heaths. By Dr. A. Thompson, of Aurora, Cayuga Co., Asters, Verbenas, &c. By S. S. Graves, and P. B. Eaton, of Auburn, Dahlias, Asters, &c. By H. Morgan, Esq., of Aurora, a variety of flowers all beautifully arranged as floral ornaments.

By Prof. I. W. Jackson, Schenectady, twenty-seven different varieties of flowers, beautifully arranged in fifteen floral ornaments for vases, comprising twenty-four varieties of dahlias, twenty of asters, verbenas, fuchsias, &c. By Mrs. E. T. Throop Martin, of Willow Brook, Owasco Lake, a very beautifully arranged floral ornament, composed of different varieties of choice flowers. By Hon. J. Porter, M. H. Ervin, J. J. Seymour, Mrs. Leland, Mrs. Watrous, and Mrs. Credell, of Auburn, a variety of fine, cut flowers. By Miss Holley, a fine *Bignonia grandiflora*. By Mrs. Milton, of Auburn, orange, lemon, and shaddock trees, in full fruit.

By Messrs. Elwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, twenty-five varieties of hybrid, perpetual, tea, and other roses, twenty-six of dahlias, twelve of verbenas, including four good seedlings, Barry's, Genesee, Odorata, and Rochester; also, two floral ornaments, beautifully arranged. By James Wilson, Albany, one hundred and thirty-one varieties of flowers, including twenty-six of dahlias, fourteen of verbenas, thirty-two of hybrid, perpetual, and other roses, with phloxes, &c., &c., and an exquisitely arranged bouquet, composed of thirty-six different varieties of choice and rare green-house flowers, and also a very beautifully arranged floral design, composed of more than one hundred rare dahlias, roses, gladioluses, German asters, rose geranium leaves, heliotropiums, globe amaranths, &c., &c.

By Edward Thomas, of Geneva, three new seedling dahlias, viz.: Mrs. Hemans, a white, finely tipped with vermilion, well formed, with a full centre and petals finely cupped, flower about the size of *Striata Formosissima*, a good flower. Thomas's Perfection, a dark maroon, of globular form, petals finely cupped with full centre, about the size of the last, and a very good

flower. *New Globe Crimson*, a small flower of globular form, petals finely quilled, not equal to No. 2; also, twenty-seven different varieties of cut flowers, including roses, verbenas, asters, dahlias, &c. Mr. Thomas was unfortunately detained, by the non-arrival of the Western cars, until after the premiums had been awarded on articles entered for competition.

The Committee have awarded the premiums as follows:—

For the greatest variety and quantity of flowers, 1st premium, to James Wilson, of Albany, a Silver Medal.

2d premium, to Professor Jackson, of Schenectady, a Diploma.

3d premium, to Elwanger & Barry, of Rochester, a volume of Transactions of the Society.

For Seedling dahlias there appeared but one competitor, Edward Thomas, of Geneva; his dahlias being of great merit and beauty, the committee have awarded the 1st premium, to his seedling, "*Mrs. Hemans*," particularly noticed above, a Diploma.

2d premium, to his seedling, *Thomas's Perfection*, also noticed above, a Diploma.

For the best floral ornament, to James Wilson, of Albany, a Silver Medal.

For the best twenty-five varieties of dahlias, 1st premium, to James Wilson, of Albany, a Silver Medal.

2d premium, to Elwanger & Barry, of Rochester, a Diploma.

3d premium, to Isaac W. Jackson, of Schenectady, a volume of Transactions.

For the most beautiful bouquet, composed of not less than twelve different varieties of flowers, 1st premium, to James Wilson, of Albany, *Colman's Tour*.

2d premium, to L. Menand, of Albany, a Diploma.

3d premium, to L. Menand, of Albany, a volume of Transactions.

For the best twenty German asters, to Professor I. W. Jackson, of Schenectady, a volume of Transactions.

For the greatest variety of green-house plants owned by one individual, 1st premium, to Mrs. M. Miller, of Auburn, a Diploma.

2d premium, to Miss H. C. Morse, of Skeneatlas, a volume of Transactions.

For the best twelve varieties of roses in bloom, 1st premium, to James Wilson, of Albany, a Diploma.

2d premium, to Elwanger & Barry, of Rochester, a volume of Transactions.

The committee have awarded the following discretionary premiums:—

To Mrs. E. T. Throop Martin, of Willow-brook, Owasco Lake, for a beautiful floral ornament, composed of choice flowers, and exquisitely arranged by herself, a Diploma.

To Elihu Tyler, of Buffalo, for a beautifully arranged basket of choice flowers, a Diploma.

To Elwanger & Barry, of Rochester, for a tastefully arranged floral ornament, composed of rare flowers, a Diploma.

To Professor Coppock, of Buffalo, for an elaborately wrought floral design, arranged with great skill and good taste, a Diploma.

To William Webb, of Buffalo, for a fine display of choice roses, verbenas, and other flowers, a Diploma.

To Henry Morgan, Esq., of Aurora, for a beautiful floral ornament, composed of choice flowers, and arranged with good taste, a Diploma.

To Col. Hodges, of Buffalo, for a choice collection of roses, verbenas, and other flowers, a Diploma.

All of which is respectfully submitted, Herman Wendell, M. D., of Albany, William R. Randall, of Cortland, James Tracy, of Syracuse, Committee on Flowers.—*Auburn, September 19th, 1846.*

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.—The *Eighteenth Annual Exhibition* of this society was held on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of September, and the report of all the committees, making a pamphlet of upwards of thirty pages, is before us.

The report of the recording secretary is as follows :—

The plants were shown on tables of like construction to the last autumnal display ; the designs were placed in various positions through the saloon with good effect, and consisted of fanciful temples, ornamental cottages, arbors, pagoda, triumphal arch, centre tables, settees, urns, vases, and other devices in increased numbers, in all of which there was a marked improvement in design and embellishment, and received due encomiums from the throng of discerning visitors which constantly graced the saloon.

The arrangement of the display and the embellishment of the upper grand saloon, in which were arrayed the fruits and vegetables, were entirely different from those of former occasions, being in decidedly better taste, and reflected great credit on the originator of the plan. The great number of columns ranging from the galleries to the lofty ceiling, around the entire saloon, were beautifully entwined with evergreen wreaths of laurel and spruce, each wreath rising from the spruce-covered base in admirable taste ; fringing the gallery, below the columns, were the wreaths of Lycopodium, and under each pair of columns, on the first floor, were suspended circular wreaths, thus finishing the embellishment with effect.

The tables, which were laden with the weight of delicious fruits, etc., were constructed in the most admirable manner for displaying to the greatest advantage this portion of the exhibition, and were disposed at equal distances from the sides of the saloon through the centre. The first in order upon entering at the west end, was of circular form, twelve feet in diameter, rising by five terraces to an attitude of nearly six feet, on which were seen the splendid contributions of peaches, in baskets and glass dishes, the top crowned with a very handsome stand of delicious foreign grapes, tastefully festooned. The table next in order was one hundred feet in length, and eight feet in width, with prominent circular ends of twelve feet diameter, rising by four grades on the south, and three on the north range, to the height of six feet ; on the south were the various kinds of fruits, the pears, nectarines, plums, quinces, figs, lemons, etc., interspersed in glass dishes ; and suspended against a light ground at the topmost elevation, along the entire length, were shown the great abundance of grapes, presenting this luscious fruit in the best light ; on the north range were displayed great va-

rieties of fine vegetables; on the top were the contributions of honey, preserved fruits, grapes in pots, bouquets, and arches of growing, climbing plants; crowning the circular ends of this great table, resting on the second elevation, were two splendid evergreen cornucopias, twelve feet in height, and thirty inches in diameter at the opening, encircled with wreaths of beautiful flowers, the one on the west end pouring forth, in the greatest profusion, various kinds of fruits,—the other, at the opposite extremity, an immense amount of vegetables, an appropriate and most beautiful device. The next table in order was of similar dimensions and form with the first mentioned, covered with apples, exhibiting a great pyramid of that important fruit. The last table to be described was one of immense size, and semi-circular form, jutting out from the east end of the saloon, embracing its entire width between the columns, and ascending by grades almost to the gallery, on which were seen one contributor's collection, a rich display of esculents, containing in profusion almost every culinary vegetable in cultivation, and presenting a miniature mountain. A small, beautiful cornucopia, from a neighboring county, pouring out its treasures of fruits and vegetables, was placed on the table containing the apples; and between this table and the large one, was a small, chaste grape arbor, bearing most delicious foreign grapes; a very pretty flower-stand, with handsome evergreen urn, interwoven with fine flowers and topped with a vase of choice roses, stood between the large table and the one containing the peaches. In other parts of the saloon were tables containing vegetables, as those originally prepared proved insufficient.

For the detail of objects, reference may be had to the particulars which follow:—A few seem to require a more especial notice, among which might be mentioned a splendid contribution of foreign grapes, grown in the open ground, with the slight protection temporarily afforded by cauliflower sashes, during the sudden changes of the summer season, as represented by the contributor at the last autumnal exhibition. A splendid contribution of white Syrian grapes was shown, one bunch of which weighed eight pounds; another, a bunch of black Hamburg from New Bedford, which, for size and perfection of berry, has been unsurpassed; one contribution from Andalusia, and another from Germantown, were each creditable for variety and fineness of fruit. A beautiful peach, the red-cheeked Meleocoton, from Chester county, was remarkably fine. A contribution of apples, consisting of several varieties, from Cincinnati, Ohio, was the admiration of visitors, for beauty of appearance both in regard to size and freedom from imperfections; one variety, called Emperor Alexander, was a splendid specimen; another contribution from Bucks county, contained numerous varieties, remarkable on that account. Seedling plums from Spring Garden, and seedling apples from Burlington, New Jersey, were exhibited."

The largest collection of pears was from Mr. J. Rutter, West Chester, and comprised twenty-three varieties. The largest collection of grapes was from John Sherwood, who exhibited eighteen varieties. Mr. T. Hancock, of Burlington, N. J., exhibited thirty-six seedling apples.

The premiums for dahlias were all awarded to Mr. G. Schmidt, viz. :— For the best twenty varieties, \$3. For the next best, \$2. For the best parti-colored seedling, \$3, and for the best deep colored seedling, \$3.

The following, on Designs, may be found interesting. Among a number, by Archibald Henderson, gardener to Wharton Chancellor, was a Gothic Temple, or Cottage summer house, of handsome form, with evergreen envelope, embellished appropriately with flowers rising to the height of sixteen feet. A large pair of Wreaths, representing a pair of cornucopias pouring out a variety of fruit, a handsome design. Two pairs of rustic tubs, from which were growing climbers, each pair with long poles arched together, around which twined *Ipomea sellowii*, *I. quamoclit*, *Cobea scandens*, *Thunbergia alata*, etc.

By Samuel Maupay, an Oriental Temple, about fourteen feet in height, of square and fanciful form, highly adorned with various flowers. A design, representing an ornamented cottage, of handsome construction, and nearly of the same height, covered with moss, and embellished with flowers. A third, the plan of a Chinese Pagoda, of upwards of twenty feet altitude, covered with moss, interspersed with flowers. And a fourth, a triumphal arch, of about nine feet in height, and finished with a spire to the altitude of fifteen feet; suspended in the arch was a beautiful laurel wreath. These contributions were produced with much labor and expense, and were creditable to the contributor.

By Joseph Cook, a beautiful rustic arbor of evergreen, about eight feet in height, ornamented appropriately with flowers, carpeted with moss, a very neat device.

By Patrick Gallagher, gardener to Miss Gratz, a rustic temple, of eighteen feet altitude, in good proportions, and appropriately embellished with flowers.

The whole concludes with the reports of the delegates appointed to attend the exhibitions of other associations.

Horticultural Exhibition of the American Institute.—The 19th Annual Fair of the Institute was held in New York, at Castle Garden, on the 6th of October, and continued for a fortnight. The Report of the Horticultural department fills a pamphlet of 16 pages, and is a very interesting document, drawn up by that veteran gardener, Mr. Bridgeman, who has always evinced so much interest in this department of the Institute. Besides the mere report of the flowers, fruits, &c., exhibited, the Report is prefaced by an interesting retrospect of the progress of gardening in the "American Metropolis," which we may refer to at another opportunity.

Flowers: The principal flowers exhibited, were dahlias and roses, contributed by upwards of thirty individuals, the principal of whom were as follows :—

From J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John street, a display of about 450 dahlia blooms, frequently renewed during the Fair. Messrs. Dunlap & Thompson, 635 Broadway, a display of about 300 dahlia blooms, renewed during the Fair; also, two beautiful ornamental designs, 24 of the choicest varieties of dahlias, and other ornamental plants. William Kent, Brook-

lyn, L. I., a large assortment of superior dahlias, frequently renewed, including some extra fine American seedlings. Charles Moré, 98th street, Third Avenue, a large assortment of splendid roses and dahlias; also, several fine plants and bouquets. Messrs. Mantel & Lenoir, 46th street, Bloomingdale Road, a display of about 600 fine fragrant roses, in about 200 varieties; also, three splendid bouquets. Messrs. Boll & Hawser, 50th street, Bloomingdale Road, a choice assortment of perpetual roses, including about 30 seedlings; also, an ornamental design, and several choice varieties of dahlias. Isaac Buchanan, 17th street, near Fifth Avenue, a splendid assortment of roses and dahlias, frequently renewed. Messrs. Marc & Co., 44th street, Bloomingdale Road, a fine display of roses and dahlias. L. Prevost, Astoria, L. I., a large supply of dahlias and other flowers, frequently renewed. Thomas Hogg & Sons, 71st street, West of Third Avenue, several choice varieties of dahlias and other flowers.

Fruits: A larger quantity of fruits was contributed than in former years. The principal show of pears was from Mr. S. Walker, Roxbury, who, in addition to fifty-four kinds from his own collection, exhibited forty-three varieties from various amateurs in the vicinity of Boston and Salem. A fine show of grapes came from Roswell Colt, Esq., Patterson, N. J.; some were produced under glass, and others in the open air, against a board fence, in a Southern aspect. The varieties were Black Hamburg, Black Damascus, Royal Muscat, Black Muscadine, West's St. Peter's, White Muscadine, Victoria Black Hamburg, Black St. Peter's, Black Prince, White Syrian, Muscat of Alexandria, White Muscat of Lunel, Miller's Burgundy, White Hamburg, White Frontignan, White Sweetwater, and some others not named. One bunch of the Muscadine, represented as growing against a board fence, weighed two pounds, and some of the Victoria Black Hamburg, grown in the same manner, were very fine. Ex-Gov. Edwards, of New Haven, sent fourteen varieties of seedling pears, but no names are given. Messrs. Parsons & Co., Flushing, sent four varieties of grapes, and three vines in pots. Dr. Wendall, of Albany, Beurré Diel, White Doyenné, Marie Louise, Easter Beurré, and four other varieties of pears.

Mr. Bridgeman concludes the Report as follows: "When viewing the animated and beautiful scene presented at our late Annual Fair, held in a place where 'armed men once prepared to do battle,' I was cheered by the hope that the day was not far distant, when every Fort would be dismantled, and the FRUITS OF PEACE and good will spread their benign influence through the world, raising the great human family to the highest standard of excellence; when every man, reposing under the branches of his own vine, would experience all the felicity which this earth is destined to afford."

Chester County Horticultural Society, Chester, Pa.—The first Annual Exhibition of this Society was held on the 10th and 11th of September last, and from a Report which has been sent us by our friends, it was every way worthy of the skill and intelligence of the amateurs and professional men in that vicinity. On the second day of the exhibition, an interesting address was delivered by Dr. Wm. Darlington, and in the evening an admired essay was delivered on that gem of Pomona's realm,—the peach.—*Village Record.*

ART. IV. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

October 17th. Exhibited.—Flowers: The late gale having prostrated most of the dahlias, there were but few flowers exhibited. The principal were from J. Nugent, J. Hovey, and D. T. Curtis. Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited six choice bouquets, and L. Davenport a variety of beautiful roses. John Henshaw exhibited a dish of the true *Senna* of commerce, produced in his garden, in the open air, at Cambridge.

Fruits: From the President of the Society, Dix, Fulton, Urbaniste, and Glout Morceau pears. From Cheever Newhall, Napoleon, Urbaniste, and White Doyenné pears; Seedling peaches; Syrian, Muscat of Alexandria, Black Hamburg, Zinfandel, Frontignan, and Ohio grapes, the latter extremely small in this climate. From John Gordon, Passe Colmar, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Napoleon, Louise Bonne de Jersey, and Gravenstein (?) apples. From James Eustis, Spice apples, without a name, Bough Harvest, and Eustis apples. From Hovey & Co., several large clusters of the Boston Pine strawberry, of the second growth. From Mrs. John Heard, Seckel, and Forelle pears, (fine). From J. F. Allen, Gansel's Bergamot, and Seckel pears, very fine, the largest weighing five to six ounces; Isabella, fine, and Black Hamburg grapes; peaches—Late Admirable. From George Walsh, Buffum, White Doyenné, Brown Beurré, Winter Nelis, for a name, Easter Beurré pears; apples for a name; grapes—Sweetwater, Seedling, Red Chasselas.

From Charles S. Hunt, Sweetwater grapes. From John S. Ballard, quince, weighing 23 ounces. From Josiah Lovitt, Gendesheim, Flemish Beauty, the largest girthing 12 inches, Seckel, fine, and Louise Bonne de Jersey pears. From Henry J. Oliver, R. I. Greening apples, very large. From J. M. Ives, Wilkinson, Winter Nelis, Fulton, Napoleon, Lewis, Capiaumont, Passe Colmar, and Fondante Van Mons pears; Golden Russet, Reinette of Canada, Swaar, Red Doctor, Minister, Lyscom, Baldwin, spurious, and Seaver's Sweet apples. From Henry Vandine, Glout Morceau, Prince's St. Germain, Passe Colmar, Maria Louise, White Doyenné, Spanish Bon Chrétien, Turkish Bon Chrétien, and Tresor d'Amour pears.

Vegetables: From Josiah Lovitt, Beverly, six remarkably large and fine heads of brocoli. From A. D. Williams and Son, three fine heads of celery.

October 24th. Exhibited.—Fruit: From the President of the Society, Duchesse d'Angouleme, fine, and Maria Louise pears. From Cheever Newhall, Syrian, Black Hamburg, and Muscat of Alexandria grapes. From Samuel Downer, Jr., Louise Bonne de Jersey, and White Doyenné pears. From Joseph Breck & Co., Gratioli d'Hiver (?) pears. From S. L. Goodale, Saco, Me., MacLaughlin pears. From G. P. Fowler, Plymouth, Sieulle pears, very large and fine; also, a variety received as the Charles d'Autriche. From John Henshaw, Quinces, and *Pyrus Japonica*. From Jos. Harrington, White Doyenné, and Duchesse d'Angouleme pears. From J. F. Allen, Verte Longue d'Automne, Seckel, fine, and Chaumontelle pears; figs, four varieties; also, Syrian, Black Hamburg, Muscat of

Alexandria, Charlesworth Tokay, Black Prince, Zinfindal, Red Chasselas, White and Purple Frontignan, and Whortly Hall Seedling grapes. From George Walsh, pears—Buffum, Dix, White Doyenné, Brown Beurré, Winter Nelis; grapes—two varieties of Seedlings, Sweetwater. From Alfred A. Andrews, Uvedale's St. Germain pears. From J. Gordon, pears, for a name.

Vegetables: From A. D. Williams, cauliflowers and broccoli. From Alfred A. Andrews, very large carrots.

October 31st. Exhibited.—Fruit: From the President of the Society, Beurré d'Anjou, Bezi de la Motte, and Duchesse d'Angouleme pears. From S. Walker, Duchesse d'Angouleme, fine, Urbaniste, and other pears without name. From F. W. Macondry, a Pippin apple. From George Walsh, Charlestown, Messire Jean, Beurré Diel, Bon Chrétien Fondante, Urbaniste, and other pears. From Daniel Putnam, Danvers, President's apple. From Thomas Needham, Black Hamburg, Syrian, white Chasselas, white Frontignan, Chasselas Musqué, Muscat of Alexandria, Black Portugal, Black Lombardy, and Black Frankendale grapes, all fine. From J. F. Allen, Napoleon, Verte Longue d'Automne, Seckel, Duchesse d'Angouleme, and other pears for name; also, Black Prince, Zinfindal, and Whortly Hall seedling grapes. From J. Dudley, pears. A Seedling pear from Salem, was exhibited, which the Committee have named the Ropes pear. The specimens tasted were very good, but the Committee wish to see them another season before giving a decided opinion of their merits. We have a drawing and description of this pear, which we shall notice in our next volume.

November 7.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the Chair.

A letter was received from Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, requesting copies of any works or Transactions of the Society since its origin, for the British Museum. Laid over till an adjourned meeting.

The following members were elected:—Rev. C. F. Barnard, R. G. Shaw, D. Jarves, G. Howe, and B. Davis, Boston; W. Parsons, Roxbury; Jonas Weyth, and J. E. Worcester, Cambridge; Wellwood Young, New Bedford.

Adjourned one month to first Saturday in December.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From Messrs. Hovey & Co., twelve pots of chrysanthemums, of twelve varieties. From James Nugent, twelve varieties of chrysanthemums. From D. Crowley, a fine display of chrysanthemums.

The premiums on chrysanthemums were awarded to-day, as follows:—

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—To D. Crowley, for the best twelve varieties, a premium of \$5.

To James Nugent, for the second best twelve varieties, a premium of \$4.

The fine display from Messrs. Hovey & Co., came too late for competition.

Fruits: From E. Vose, Duchesse d'Angouleme pears, very fine. From Josiah Lovitt, Seckel, fine, Louise Bonne de Jersey, and Petre pears.

From S. R. Johnson, Beurré Diel, and Dix pears, the latter very handsome. From S. R. Walker, Figue, fine, and Beurré Diel pears. From J. M. Earle, Winter Spice, (?) Red Bough, which we think will prove fine, and Patterson Harvey apples. From the President of the Society, Dix, fine, Urbaniste, and Bezi de la Motte pears. From Cheever Newhall, Syrian, very fine, and Black Hamburg grapes. From J. F. Allen, Verte Longue d'Automne pears. From A. D. Williams and Son, apples and pears. From S. D. Partridge, apples of fine flavor for a name. From Alexander McLennan, Urbaniste, Martin Sec, Beurré Diel, Leon Le Clerc, Verte Longue d'Automne, Messire Jean, and White Doyenné (?) pears. From J. M. Ives, Bezi de la Motte, Winter Nelis, and Bleeker's Meadow pears; Minister apples. From O. Johnson, fine specimens of Duchesse d'Angouleme pears.

November 14th. Exhibited.—Fruits: From Samuel Downer, Jr., Beurré Diel pears, fine. From Portland, for a name, by Samuel Walker, Doyenné Gris (?) pears. From S. Walker, Figue, fine, Winter Nelis, McLaughlin, Beurré Duval, Verte Longue d'Automne, Josephine, (?) Chaumontelle, Figue de Naples, Queen of the Low Countries, Beurré d'Aremberg, and Fourcroy pears. From J. F. Allen, Chaumontelle, fine, and Lewis pears. From Samuel Pond, Duchesse d'Angouleme, and Dix pears; Musk quinces; the specimens of pears and quinces were all fine. From J. M. Ives, Aunt Hannah apples, which the committee pronounced of the first quality; also, Swaar, and Rambo or Romanite. From Dr. Joshua B. Flint, Louisville, Ky., apples found growing in the forest; the committee on testing pronounced the fruit entirely worthless. From John Washburn, Orange, or Apple, Musk, Pear, and Portugal quinces, and a fine specimen without a name; the specimens were all extra in size.

Nov. 21, Exhibited.—Fruit: From the President of the Society, Le Curé, Beurré d'Aremberg and Beurré gris d'Hiver nouveau pears, the latter a new variety with a very high flavor, and promises to be a valuable late pear. From S. Walker, fine specimens of Le Curé pears. From F. W. Macondry, Soldat Labourer, pears, which the Committee, on tasting, decided to be, without doubt, the Beurré d'Aremberg. From J. Wilcomb, Flushing, N. Y., handsome specimens of the Lawrence pear, which prove it to be a first rate variety; also specimens of another native pear, growing near the original tree of the Lawrence, of fair quality.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. presented a specimen of the Vicompte de Spoilberch pear, which was pronounced first rate, though rather too ripe. From A. Aspinwall, some of the most splendid specimens of the Beurré Diel pear, ever exhibited at the room, some of them (twelve in number) weighing nearly a pound each. From C. Newhall, pears received as the Colmar du Printemps, but which appeared to be the Urbaniste. From James Eustis, Trunell Apples, and a variety without name; also the Ben Apple; the latter fine. S. C. Ferry, of Geauga County, Ohio, presented handsome Apples found upon his land when a wilderness; the specimens were of pleasant flavor, but dry. From B. V. French, Conway, White Seek-no-Farther, and Nonsuch Apples.

ART. V. Faneuil Hall Market.

Roots, Tubers, &c.		From \$ cts.	To \$ cts.	Squashes and Pumpkins.		From \$ cts.	To \$ cts.
Potatoes, new :				Squashes :			
Chenangoes, { per barrel,	1 75	2 00		Autumnal Marrow, per lb.	2	—	
{ per bushel,	75	1 00		Canada Crookneck, . . .	1½	—	
Eastports..... { per barrel,	2 50	3 00		Winter Crookneck, . . .	1	1½	
{ per bushel,	1 00	1 25		Pumpkins, each, . . .	12½	25	
Common..... { per barrel,	1 25	1 50					
{ per bushel,	50	75		Fruits.			
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel,	1 00	1 25		Apples, dessert and cooking :			
Turnips : per bushel, . . .	50	—		Baldwin, per barrel, . . .	2 00	2 50	
Onions :				Greenings, per barrel, . . .	2 00	2 50	
White, per bunch, . . .	3	6		Russets, per barrel, . . .	2 25	2 25	
White, per bushel, . . .	75	—		Sweet, per bbl., . . .	2 50	—	
Yellow, per bunch, . . .	3	4		Blue Pearmain, per barrel,	2 00	2 25	
Yellow, per bushel, . . .	62½	—		Gilliflower, per barrel, . . .	2 25	2 50	
Rarieripes, per bunch, . . .	—	—		Wine Apple, per barrel, . . .	2 25	2 50	
Beets, per bushel, . . .	75	—		Lady, per barrel, . . .	5 00	—	
Carrots, per bushel, . . .	62½	—		Spitzomberg, per barrel, . . .	2 25	2 50	
Horseradish, per lb. . . .	10	—		Bellflower, per barrel, . . .	1 50	2 00	
Garlic, per lb.	8	10		Sweet, per bushel, . . .	1 00	—	
				Pears, per half peck :			
Cabbages, Salads, &c.				Le Curé,	75	1 00	
Cabbages, per doz. :				Winter St. Michael, . . .	50	—	
Drumhead,	62½	75		Beurre Diel,	75	1 00	
Green Globe Savoy, . . .	50	62½		Lewis,	50	—	
Red Dutch,	75	—		Messire Jean,	50	—	
Cauliflowers, each, . . .	12½	17		Glout Morceau,	75	1 00	
Lettuce, per head, . . .	6	8		Common,	37	—	
Broccolis, each,	8	12		Baking, per bushel, . . .	2 00	2 50	
Celery, per root,	6	12		Cranberries, per bushel, . .	1 50	2 00	
Spinach, per bushel, . . .	75	1 00		Quinces, per bushel, . . .	2 00	—	
Shell Beans, per quart :	—	—		Citron Melons, each, . . .	—	—	
White Pea Beans, per bush.	1 62½	1 75		Watermelons, each, . . .	—	—	
Sweet Corn, per dozen ears,	—	—		Muskmelons, each :			
Peppers, per lb.	—	—		Cantelopes, or green flesh,	—	—	
Martynias, half peck, . . .	—	—		Large yellow fleshed, . .	—	—	
Cucumbers, (pickled) pr. gal.	25	—		Grapes, per lb. :			
Peppers, (pickled) per gal. .	37½	—		Black Hamburg,	50	—	
				Malaga,	25	—	
Pot and Sweet Herbs.				Oranges, per doz.			
Parsley, per half peck, . . .	37½	—		St. Domingo,	50	—	
Sage, per pound,	17	20		Sicily,	—	—	
Marjorum, per bunch, . . .	6	12½		Sicily, per box,	—	—	
Savory, per bunch,	6	12½		Lemons, per doz.	17	20	
Spearmint, per bunch, . . .	3	—		Sicily, per box,	3 25	3 50	
				Shellbarks, per bushel, . .	1 50	1 75	
				Chestnuts, per bushel, . . .	5 00	6 00	
				Pine Apples, each,	—	—	

REMARKS.—Owing to want of room, both the Price Current and Remarks of the Market were omitted in the last number. Since then, there has been considerable change in the supply of produce, many sorts of fruit being now out of season, and others coming in to take their place. But in prices there has been no very great variation.

The weather, since the date of our last, (September 28th,) has been remarkably good for the season: there has been a want of rain, but yet, for the harvesting of crops, we believe no more favorable autumn has of late occurred. November up to the 25th was unusually mild, with but one or

two frosts, and those not severe. Dahlias flowered late into October. A gale of some severity occurred about the middle of October, which somewhat injured fruit that was not then picked. Late potatoes, from the absence of wet weather, proved very free from rot, and we learn that in Maine, the crop has been fully an average one of sound and good potatoes. Since the 25th, the weather has been cold with snow, and very high westerly breezes, but the ground is not yet frozen to the depth of an inch.

Winter apples have improved in price, and the stock is much lighter than at this time last year. Baldwins, Russets, and Greenings comprise the principal kinds now offered. We noticed a few called the Gilliflower, and Wine apple, the former a handsome oblong fruit, and the latter a medium sized apple, finely striped with red, a late autumn variety of agreeable flavor, but now nearly past its season. Winter pears are very scarce, and command high prices; notwithstanding so many new varieties have been introduced within the past ten years, very few are yet to be found in our markets—the only Grapes now to be found are the foreign, of which there is a good stock. Oranges are extremely scarce and sell high. Lemons are not plenty. Chesnuts are unusually scarce this year, and command a very high price. Shellbarks plenty, and of good quality; of vegetables, the market is abundantly supplied with all the kinds usually found at this season. Winter spinach is now brought in plentifully. Lettuce begins to come in, but is scarce.—*Yours, M. T., Nov. 28th, 1846.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR DECEMBER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines, if they have been pruned, will require no further care till February, except in hothouses or vineries where forcing is intended. If they have not been pruned, this should be attended to immediately. When this is done, the shoots should be loosened from the trellis, and laid horizontally against the front wall of the house, where they will be prevented from starting so early as they would if remaining on the trellis, and will also break more evenly.

Fruit trees, planted the past autumn, will be benefited by placing over the roots about a barrel full of manure of any kind, the strength of which will be carried into the ground by the winter rains; and it will, at the same time, prevent the frost from penetrating too deep: trees longer planted will also be improved by having the same quantity placed around them.

Scions of fruit trees may be cut now, when it is desirable to send them away any distance.

Labels of trees should be looked to before winter sets in, that they may be made secure against winds, and renewed, if the marks are likely to be obliterated before spring.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camellias will now be opening their flowers freely, and will need more liberal supplies of water, with repeated syringings with perfectly clean water, otherwise the flowers will be disfigured. If the leaves have not been washed, now is a good time to attend to it. Ill shaped plants should also now be tied up to neat stakes, and, if straggling, pruned in moderately. Water once a month with liquid *guano*. If it is intended to raise seedlings, attention should be given to the proper fertilization of the blossoms as they open.

Chrysanthemums done flowering may have their tops cut off and the pots placed in a frame for the winter.

Dahlia roots should be occasionally looked to, to see that none of the best sorts are decaying.

Roses should now be well pruned if not done before, and young plants potted off in August should now be shifted into the next size.

Japan lilies may be repotted this month, shaking off the loose earth, but being careful not to injure any of the fleshy roots. After potting, set them in a cool place under the greenhouse stage for a few weeks.

Heliotropes may now be shifted into larger sized pots, if plenty of flowers are wanted.

Schizanthus s should have another shift this month.

Victoria Stocks will also now require repotting.

Cyclamens will now begin to bloom, and will require liberal supplies of water.

Oxalises done blooming should be sparingly watered.

Calceolarias will require repotting.

Heaths should be kept properly watered, and the shoots frequently topped so as to form dwarf bushy plants.

Pelargoniums intended for fine flowering specimens should have all the vigorous shoots stopped at the third joint.

Tree pæonies, brought into the house now, will bloom finely in February and March.

Cinerarias should be repotted.

Corræas, now coming into flower, should be neatly tied up, and liberally watered.

Leschenaultia formosa should now have a small shift, giving a very liberal drainage of charcoal and potsherd.

Mignonette should now be rather sparingly and carefully watered.

Iris, *Sparaxis*, and other Cape bulbs, now coming into bloom, should be more abundantly watered.

Gladioluses, if crowded, may have a shift into a larger pot.

Carnations, if strong layers, may have a shift, and be brought into the house, where they will flower.

Nemophila insignis should now be shifted into seven inch pots.